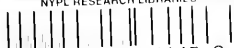


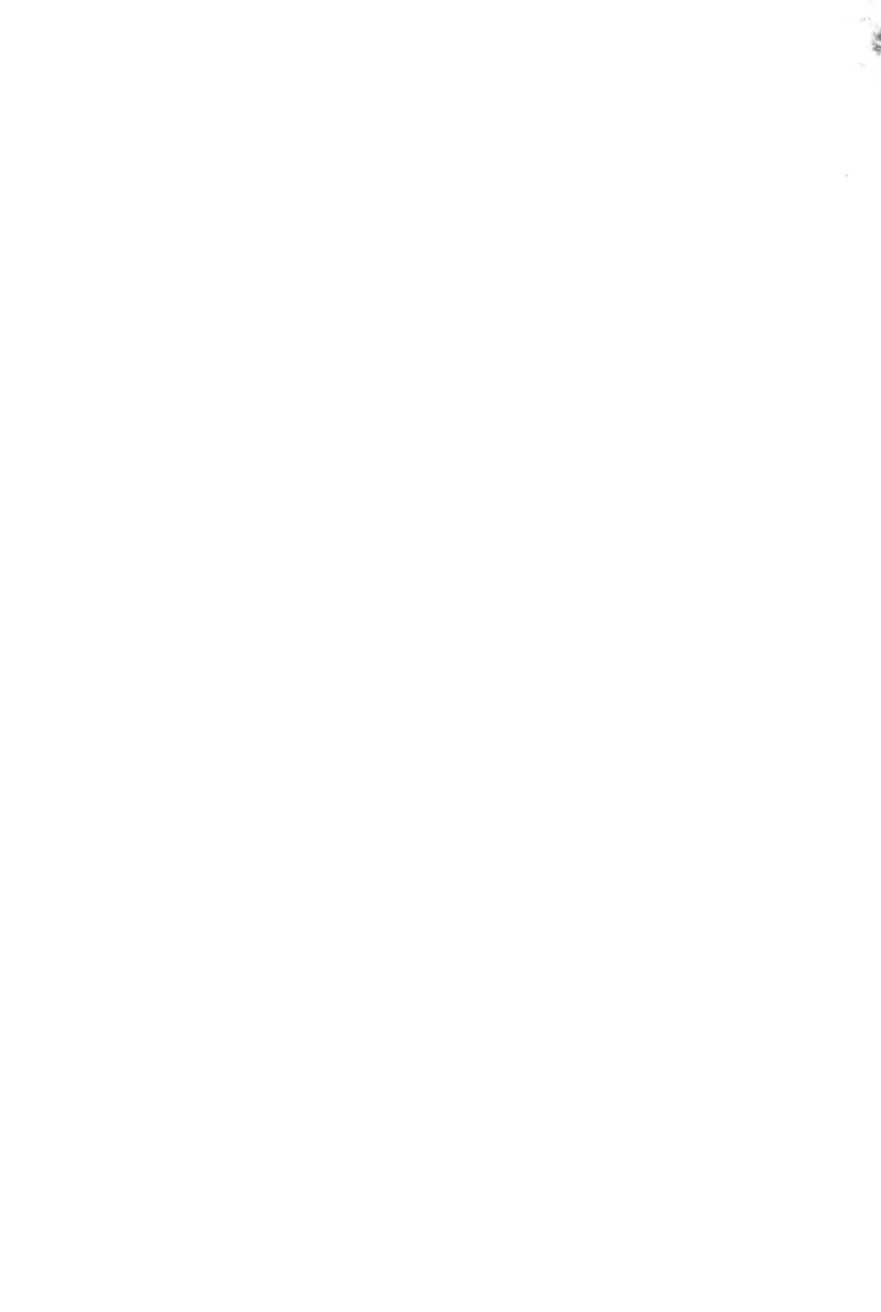
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AMERICAN
Biography and Genealogy

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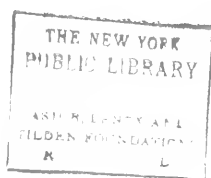
ROBERT J. BURDETTE, D. D.
EDITOR

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MR. AND MRS. EDWARD E. FORRESTER

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

EDWARD E. FORRESTER. Prominent among the active and prosperous agriculturists and stockmen of Imperial county is Edward E. Forrester, a man of good business capacity and enterprise, who has lived in the valley for upwards of eleven years, during which time he has been one of the leading spirits in the establishment of beneficial projects, the betterment of social and financial conditions, and in the annual increasing of not only the volume of the productions of the soil but in adding to the variety of grains, vegetables and fruits that here thrive under intelligent cultivation. He was born in West Virginia, May 17, 1860, a son of George W. and Cassandra (Pinnick) Forrester, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He is one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and the youngest of the three that are now residents of California.

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A lad of eight years when his parents moved to Kansas, Edward E. Forrester was brought up and educated in that state, living there until 1875. In that year, with a wagon-train of emigrants, he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast, while en route having some trouble with the Indians, at one time running into the very camp then occupied by Sitting Bull, who was terrorizing the frontiersmen. After being held a brief time the party was allowed to depart, and were advised that if they next camped on a certain ground they would be unmolested. Thinking, however, that Sitting Bull might be playing a bad trick on the company the entire band made every effort to hasten their journey, and were ere long far from the Indian's camping spot. A few years after locating in Butte county, California, Mr. Forrester embarked in business on his own account, and from 1882 until 1885 was employed in general blacksmithing. In 1886, making a change of occupation, he engaged in the cattle business in Santa Barbara county, and continued as a dealer in stock for fifteen years.

In 1901, with true pioneer courage and pluck, Mr. Forrester came to Imperial county on a prospecting tour, and on the second day of July of that year took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he soon began to improve, making such advancement in his work that in May, 1903, he sent for his family to join him, having things so comfortably and satisfactorily arranged that they could enjoy life in the former

desert. Always mindful of the interests of the Valley, Mr. Forrester introduced the first excavator used in this section of the state, and for four months operated it himself, using twenty-six horses as motive power. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his own claim, and to the one hundred and sixty acres on which his wife had filed, although his horses were used in the excavating of water ways for two years longer. Mr. Forrester now has a finely improved ranch of three hundred and ninety acres, which he devotes mainly to the raising of alfalfa, hogs, horses and cattle. A thorough-going, skilful ranchman, he carries on general farming after the most modern approved and scientific principles, and is meeting with well merited success in his operations. For sometime Mr. Forrester has been experimenting in regard to fruit growing, and has found the climate and soil all that can be desired for a variety of kinds. His lemons are among the best in the market, while the malaga grapes which he raises cannot be surpassed in quality or quantity, one vine alone, of sixteen inches, having four bunches that weighed twenty pounds, while one bunch of his muscat grapes weighed six pounds and seven ounces. Other fruit bears equally well, while his sweet potato crop was large, one of the potatoes weighing as much as fifty-two pounds, and several of the hills weighed as high as eighty pounds to the hill.

Mr. Forrester married, May 17, 1882, in Santa Barbara county, California, Melinda Wells, and to them eleven children have been born, namely: Jerome, George W., Everett, Emma, Anna, Elmer, James, William, Edward, Arther and Lena. Active in the management of public affairs, Mr. Forrester has served as county administrator since the formation, in 1907, of Imperial county; he is one of the directors of the high school, and was instrumental in having the first schoolhouse of his district erected. He is one of the directorate of the First National Bank of El Centro and a director in the Cantaloupe Association, of which he was one of the organizers. A man of sound judgment and of excellent business tact and ability, Mr. Forrester has been exceedingly fortunate in his undertakings, the family having accumulated a property amounting to from \$50,000 to \$75,000, while his sons, who inherit a marked degree the enterprise, energy and progressive spirit of their father, own four hundred and eighty acres of rich and valuable land, all of which will soon be under a good state of cultivation.

The home ranch consists of three hundred and ninety acres and is of the best land in the valley, on which are grown all kinds of stock. He is a member of El Centro Lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., El Centro Lodge, No. 707, and of W. O. W.

AMERICA'S B. AVIS. Numbered among the representative business men and progressive citizens of Pomona, Los Angeles county, Mr. Avis is here engaged in the retail hardware trade and controls a large and flourishing business. Though he has been a resident of this city only a few years he has gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community and has identified himself closely and loyally with its varied interests. He is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch, and

the same has long been one of special prominence in New Jersey, where the original American progenitors took up their abode in a very early day.

Americus Benezette Avis was born at Harrisonville, Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the 14th of February, 1856, and is a son of Paul and Sarah (Benezette) Avis, both of whom passed their entire lives in that state. In the agnatic line Mr. Avis traces his genealogy back to John Avis, who was one of three brothers who, with their families, immigrated from Moravia, Austria, to the American colonies and settled on land in what is now Gloucester county, New Jersey. The two brothers of John Avis did not, however, remain long in that locality, one of them removing to the south and the other to a place farther west,—probably in Philadelphia. These sterling colonists were numbered among the founders of the Moravian settlement in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and John Avis became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that community. The Moravian church in this settlement was the first of the denomination in New Jersey, and in the erection of the first church building John Avis took a prominent part. He was a preacher and exhorter in the church for some time, and in later years he aided in the erection of a more pretentious church edifice. Prior to his death he gave to the church organization all the interests which he had in the property. This ancient building is still standing and is one of the landmarks of that section of New Jersey, with the old churchyard or burying ground, surrounding it, according to the usual provisions made in early days. For the past quarter of a century the old church and graveyard have been under the supervision of the Gloucester County Historical Society, which makes proper provisions for the preservation of the historic property without charge. The Avis family has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the old state of New Jersey, and there are to be found within its borders at the present time many representatives of this sterling family. George Avis, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in Gloucester county and there passed his entire life, his principal vocation being that of farming. He served as a member of a New Jersey regiment in the War of 1812. He became the father of three sons and four daughters, of whom Paul was the third in order of birth and the second son.

Paul Avis was reared to manhood in his native county, and during his earlier independent career he was identified with agricultural pursuits and the general merchandise business. Later he became prominently concerned with the milling business, and for forty years he owned and operated the Lincoln mills at Harrisonville, where he controlled an extensive and profitable business and where he wielded marked influence as a citizen of sterling character, wide ability and much public spirit. There he died at the age of seventy-nine years and his second wife, mother of the subject of this review, survived him by about three years. She was summoned to the life eternal at the age of seventy-three years. Both were most zealous members of the Pittsgrove Baptist church and they commanded the high regard of all who knew them. Mrs. Avis was a daughter of Anthony Benezette, who was born in New Jersey and who was a grandson of John Benezette. The latter immigrated from France to

America in the middle of the eighteenth century. This worthy ancestor settled in New Jersey and manifested an implacable animosity to human slavery, even in that early day, when slaves were held by many settlers throughout New England and New Jersey, and his courageous public utterances in opposition to this nefarious institution, together with other active demonstrations of his opinions, caused him to be arrested and to be confined for a time in a prison in Philadelphia. He was one of the earliest agitators of the abolition of slavery in America.

Paul and Sarah (Benzette) Avis became the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the first born. Of the others four sons and three daughters are now living. Paul Avis married for his first wife Miss Elizabeth Foster, who likewise was a native of New Jersey and a member of one of its pioneer families. Of this union were born three sons and one daughter, of whom only two sons are living. Harry M. Avis tendered his services in defense of the Union at the inception of the Civil war by enlisting in the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and during the greater part of his military career he was engaged in detail service as a mail carrier, in the command to which he was attached.

Americus B. Avis was reared to adult age on the old family homestead in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and is indebted to the public schools of that state for his early educational discipline. At the age of eighteen years he went to Cape May, New Jersey, where he served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of tinsmith, to which he thereafter devoted his attention as a journeyman for several years,—in his native state and in the city of Philadelphia. For two years thereafter he was engaged in the hardware and tinning business at Harrisonville, his native town, and in 1880 he disposed of this business and removed to the west. For the ensuing five years he was employed, at various points, as a coppersmith in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande, the Union Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. He then returned to New Jersey and two years later he there engaged in the general hardware business at Vineland as a member of the firm of Read and Avis. With this prosperous enterprise he continued to be identified until 1903, when he disposed of his interest in the same and came to California, with whose manifold advantages and attractions he had become deeply impressed on the occasion of a visit to the state in 1883. He established his home in Pomona, Los Angeles county, and in January, 1904, he purchased the hardware stock and business of the firm of Rooller, Neftell & Company. He has since conducted this enterprise and through his accurate knowledge and honorable and upright dealings he has expanded the same into one of broad scope. He has increased the original stock threefold and his trade is of substantial and thoroughly representative order, the while the reputation of his establishment constitutes its best commercial asset.

Mr. Avis is one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Pomona and is one of its leading merchants. He is a valued member of the Pomona Board of Trade and has done all in his power to further those enterprises and measures which tend to conserve the material and civic progress of his beautiful home city. He has been specially active and zeal-

ous in connection with the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association and is at the present time a member of the state executive committee of the same. He is affiliated with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pomona, of which he is a steward. They are valued factors in connection with the social activities of Pomona and their attractive home is pervaded by an atmosphere of gracious hospitality.

On the 20th of April, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Avis to Miss Angeline Wilcox, daughter of the late Chauncey Wilcox, who was at that time one of the representative farmers of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and who was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Avis was born at Chilsenberg, Canada, and in young girlhood removed with her family to New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Avis became the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in New Jersey: Ethel, who remains in the parental home; Sarah, who was thirteen years of age at the time of her death; and Paul, who is attending the public schools of Pomona.

HENRY E. WINSLOW. Another of the citizens contributed to California by the old Empire state is this well known resident of Rialto, San Bernardino county, where he has large and varied industrial interests and where loyalty and public spirit have been manifested in many ways. He is thoroughly appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of this favored section of the state and here his personal endeavors along normal lines of enterprise have been attended with most gratifying success, the while he has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives.

Henry Edward Winslow is of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, and the original progenitors in the new world immigrated from England and established themselves in the New England colonies, whence representatives of the name later went to the state of New York, as pioneers of the same. Mr. Winslow was born at Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, on the 10th of October, 1806, and is a son of George H. and Lucy Ann (Tryon) Winslow, the former of whom was born in Greene county, New York, and the latter near Monticello, Sullivan county, that state. George H. Winslow is the only son in a family of three children and his father died when comparatively a young man. Of the two sisters, the elder, Elizabeth, died in the state of New York, and Mary became the wife of Edward N. McDonald, one of the pioneers of California and one who became prominent and influential in connection with the industrial and civic development of this state. Mr. McDonald migrated to California in 1851, making the voyage around Cape Horn, and he landed in San Francisco with but one dollar to represent his available financial resources. Soon afterward he made his way to San Pedro, where he was employed for some time in the blacksmith shop of General Banning, one of the early settlers of that place. He finally made a permanent location in Wilmington, Los Angeles county. About one year after his coming to this state his fiancée, Miss Mary Winslow, came to California by

the same route and upon her arrival they were married and settled on their ranch at Wilmington. Mr. McDonald became one of the extensive landholders of that section of the state, where his homestead, comprised seventeen hundred acres of land, besides which he became the owner of valuable tracts in several other counties and was an interested principal in a number of important industrial enterprises, including a large milling company. He was one of the organizers and the largest stockholder in this corporation, of which he became president, and among the milling plants established and operated by the company was the finely equipped mill at Colton, San Bernardino county, which is to-day one of the largest concerns of the kind in southern California. Mr. McDonald was a man of progressive ideas and did much to further the development and upbuilding of southern California. He continued to reside on his old homestead ranch, in Wilmington, until his death, which occurred in May, 1899, and there his devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 3d of September, 1901, the names of both meriting enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the state.

George H. Winslow, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared to adult age in his native state, in Sullivan and Greene counties, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. Upon the inception of the Civil war he gave prompt evidence of his youthful patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. On the 2d of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company M, Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry, and with this gallant command he participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the north and south. He was wounded in battle and was confined to the hospital for some time, though he served during virtually the entire period of the war. He received his honorable discharge on the 17th of June, 1865, and in the following month, at Monticello, New York, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lucy Ann Tryon, the only child of Henry Tryon and of staunch English lineage on both the paternal and maternal sides. After his marriage George H. Winslow engaged in farming near Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, and he was for many years actively and successfully identified with the agricultural interests in that section. In 1902 he and his wife came to California and established their home at Wilmington, where they still reside and where he is engaged in the real-estate business. He has attained to the psalmist's prescribed span of three score years and ten. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Of the ten children two died in infancy and Marietta at the age of nine years. Four sons and three daughters are living and Henry E. is the eldest of the number.

Henry E. Winslow was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm in Sullivan county, New York, and continued to be associated in its work and management until he had attained to his legal majority. In the meanwhile he gained a good fundamental education in the public schools of the vicinity. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Winslow went to the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he entered the employ of a large floriculture company. With this concern he remained three years and

then returned home to supervise the work of the farm, owing to the ill health of his father. He was thus engaged for a period of about one year, and he then came to California.

On the 22d of April, 1892, Mr. Winslow set forth for the Pacific coast, and he made his destination the ranch of his uncle, Mr. McDonald, near Wilmington. There he was employed about one year, and in the meanwhile he entered into a contract for the purchase of a tract of land about one and one-half miles north of the present thriving little city of Rialto, San Bernardino county, which then had about twenty-five houses. He located on this property on the 30th of March, 1893, for which he paid two hundred dollars an acre for the tract of twenty acres, the purchase price also including one share of water stock in the local irrigation company. He gave himself vigorously to the improving of his land, upon which he set out twenty acres of Mediterranean sweet oranges, and he developed the property into one of the highest productivity. He still owns the same and there he continued to reside for ten years. The home is now in Rialto and is of modern architecture and facilities and is surrounded by fine grounds, with effective landscape gardening. Mr. Winslow purchased several years ago another tract of ten acres, and he has developed this property into a fine citrus-fruit orchard, besides which he owns other orange groves in the vicinity of his former homestead place. These properties still receive his active personal supervision. Mr. Winslow is a stockholder and director of the Rialto Orange Company and was formerly a member of the local fruitgrower's exchange. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Rialto, and is now a member of the directorate of this substantial and popular institution. He is also a stockholder in the San Bernardino Savings Bank, at San Bernardino, the judicial center of the county. Further evidence of his prosperity and progressive spirit is shown in his active identification with the Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company, which furnishes water for irrigation purposes and of which he is a heavy stockholder. He is a stockholder and chairman of the directorate of the Golden State Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

Mr. Winslow is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his civic proclivities and is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the promotion of measures and enterprises for the general good of the community. In a generic way he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but in local affairs of public order, where no state or national issues are involved, he gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Rialto Congregational church and are active in the various departments of its work, especially its Sunday-school. Mr. Winslow has served as a member of the board of trustees of the church since 1895.

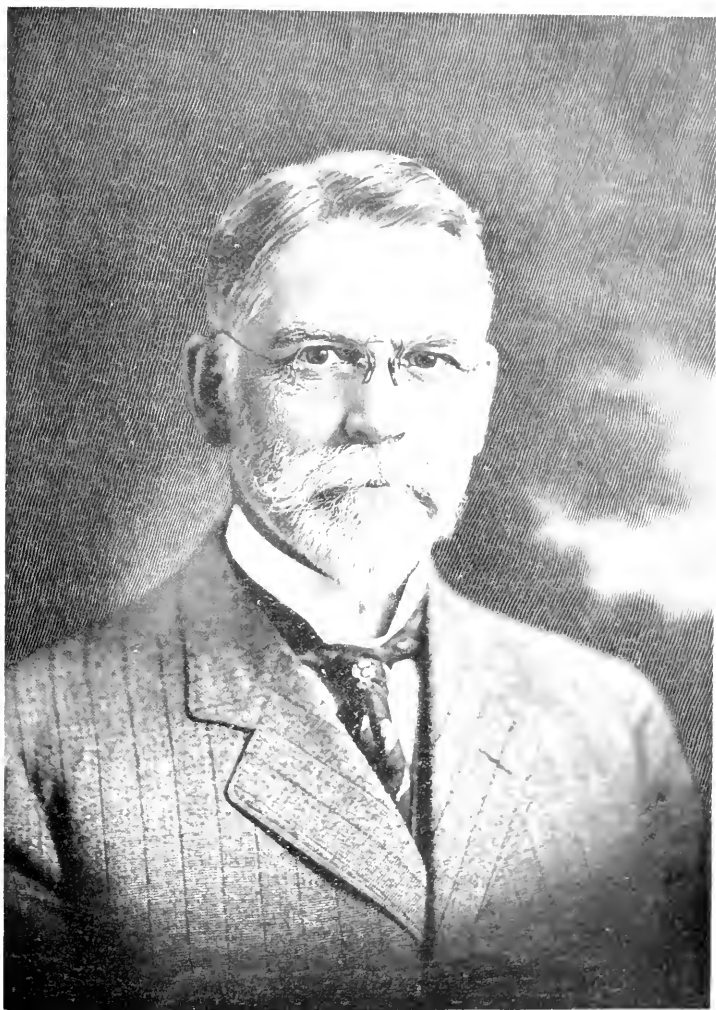
On the 30th of September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Winslow to Miss Donalda Magee, and both are popular factors in the best social activities of their home community, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances. Mrs. Winslow was born at Kemptville, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of William J. and Phoebe (McCarger) Magee, both of whom were likewise born and

reared in Canada, of Scotch lineage. For several years past they have maintained their home in the city of Los Angeles, California, in which state they took up their residence in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have three children,—Edna Mae, Russell Magee and Everett Edward.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT. Among the great monetary institutions that have emphasized and held powerful influence in connection with the financial stability and conservatism of the city of Los Angeles and the state of California, none occupies a more conspicuous position than does the First National Bank of Los Angeles, which has enlisted the capitalistic and executive support of citizens of the highest standing and which has become one of the notably strong national banks of the country, basing its operations at the present time upon a capital and surplus of more than three million dollars. With this institution Mr. Elliott has been identified for nearly thirty years and since 1892 he has served as its president. He has been a resident of Los Angeles for two score of years and in this edition devoted to the representative men of California, his name merits a place of prominence. His advancement to his present high position in the financial circles of the state has come through his ability, energy and integrity,—qualities that ever foster popular confidence and esteem. In studying a clean-cut, sane distinct character like that of Mr. Elliott, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and thus there is slight need for indirection and puzzling. His character represents the positive expression of a strong nature and his career has been guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor.

John Mackay Elliott was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, on the 6th of October, 1844, and is a scion of families that were founded in America in the early colonial days. He is a son of Dr. Ralph E. and Margaret C. (Mackay) Elliott, the former of whom was born in Beaufort county, South Carolina, in 1797, and the latter was born in Georgia, in 1807. Dr. Elliott removed with his family to Georgia when the subject of this review was a boy and he became one of the representative physicians and surgeons of that state, as well as an extensive rice planter. He died in the city of Savannah, Georgia, in 1853. He was a member of a family, of English descent, that was founded at Beaufort, South Carolina, as early as 1710 and his wife was descended from a Scotch family that located in Savannah, Georgia, about 1748. Mrs. Elliott was summoned to the life eternal in 1893, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. William Elliott, grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, and was a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution.

John M. Elliott passed the greater part of his boyhood and youth in Savannah, Georgia, and there he received his early educational discipline which was the best afforded in the schools of that historic old state. At the age of eighteen years, his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy was signalized by his enlisting as a member of a Georgia regiment, in which he served as a private for a period of somewhat more than three years. After the close of the war he initiated his identification with the banking business by assuming a position in the employ of the Central Railroad Bank in Savannah, with which institution he was con-



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nected from 1866 to 1869, in which latter year he was compelled to leave his native state, owing to the fact that his health had become much impaired. The month of March, 1870, found him in San Francisco, California, from which city he made his way to Santa Cruz. In the autumn of the same year he established his home in Los Angeles, with whose business and civic interests he has been identified during the long intervening period of forty years, within which he has risen to a position of distinctiveness, prominence and influence as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. Upon coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Elliott entered the employ of the firm of Griffith, Lynch & Company, who were here engaged in the lumber business. He continued with this concern, in various positions, until 1874, when, upon the organization of the Los Angeles county bank by the late John S. Slauson, Mr. Elliott was made secretary of the new institution, in which he later became cashier. He continued as a valued executive officer of this bank until 1880, and in the spring of 1881 he assumed a position in the First National Bank. Here his ability and careful methods secured him promotion, and in 1883 he became its assistant cashier. In 1885, he was elected cashier and in 1892 he became president of the institution, of which office he has since continued the able and honored incumbent. The year 1911 will thus mark thirty years of continuous service in the First National Bank and approximately forty years of consecutive association with banking interests in Los Angeles. He is one of the best known bankers of California and his name stands exponent of marked technical knowledge, correct methods and wise conservatism in the handling and management of financial affairs. Within the period of his connection with the First National Bank, he has witnessed the growth in its capital and surplus from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to three million dollars capital and surplus, and its deposits have increased from one-half million to fifteen million dollars. Further emphasis is given to the growth of this staunch institution by the statement that within the same period the number of its patrons have increased from four hundred to more than fifteen thousand. Mr. Elliott has made it his life work to keep the bank carefully and honorably managed, and the funds passing through the institution have been utilized for the promotion of the best interests, both civic and material, of Los Angeles and southern California. Mr. Elliott was virtually the organizer of the Los Angeles clearing house and was its first manager. He has wielded much influence in connection with the affairs of the California Bankers' Association, of which he was vice-president for two years, and of which he later served as president for one year. At the present time he represents southern California as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Elliott has been indefatigable in his labors to upbuild the great institution of which he is executive head, but he has not hedged himself in with affairs of business, but has been essentially liberal, broad-minded and progressive as a citizen,—one who has ever been ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the support of all measures and enterprises that have tended to conserve the general welfare of his home city. While he has certain modest financial interests outside of his

banking work, and while he has given about nine years of efficient service to this city as a member of the Board of Education and the Water Board, he is recognized essentially as a banker, and as one who finds in this connection ample field for earnest and productive effort.

In politics Mr. Elliott was, for many years, a supporter of the Democratic party, but in 1895, on account of the silver fallacy he became a voter for Republican measures. He has never had any aspiration for public office. He is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association, is a charter member of the California and Sunset Clubs and also holds membership in the Jonathan, Union League and the Sierra Madre clubs.

In the year 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Elliott to Miss Alice Ingram Peel, who was born and reared in the state of Texas and who is a daughter of the late Judge Bryant L. Peel. Mrs. Elliott, who was a woman of most gentle and gracious character, and who was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her influence, was summoned to the life eternal in 1902, and she is survived by four children: Mary Belle, who is the wife of William Richards of Los Angeles, and John M. Jr., Alice Ingram and Robert Peel.

BENJAMIN RIDEOUT. A most interesting type of the capable New England shipbuilder and business man, whose energy and commercial talent found their climax of success in California, is presented in the personality and history of Benjamin Rideout. The Rideout family had for many years been extensive ship-builders of Bath, Maine. The elder Benjamin Rideout was a merchant, ship-builder and ship-owner of Bowdoinham, in that state; and here it was that to him and his wife, Margaret Jane (Macomber) Rideout, was born on August 21, 1825, the son who was given his father's name. The boy was brought up with the same love for the river and the sea, the same careful thrift, the same keen comprehension of material possibilities and probabilities, which alone had made life possible for several generations on the New England coast.

In 1850 Benjamin Rideout, having already served for some years as a commander of vessels on eastern rivers, chiefly the Penobscot, conceived a new purpose. He joined a party which sailed from New York city via Panama to California. In the autumn of that year they arrived at San Francisco, of which Benjamin Rideout already knew more or less definitely through an elder brother who had previously been here, but had returned to the eastern states. When Benjamin had been in California a short time he was one day much astonished to encounter a younger brother, N. D. Rideout. Together they experimented, as did their fellows, in a search for the metal treasure of the soil. But it was not in their Yankee blood to risk all at such uncertainty, when there was a way of surely, if slowly, gathering gold or its equivalent. The Rideout brothers therefore established themselves at Galena Hill in a store whose supplies were planned to meet the needs of existing conditions in that country at the time. Soon its success demonstrated the advisability of opening another at Camptonville, in Nevada county.

For six years they continued this enterprise, with a gratifying accumulation of returns and in the meantime established a bank at Camp-

tonville. This was the first of what afterward became a chain of banks, which are still in existence in north central California. At the end of the period referred to Benjamin Rideout was conscious of a desire to return to his old home in the east.

Having withdrawn from his western enterprise, Mr. Rideout purchased a livery establishment in Oldtown, Maine, which he conducted for four years, later giving it up in order to once more experience the life of a river captain. At this time occurred his first marriage, to a widow named Mrs. Brown, whose family name had been Smith. To them were born three children, two of whom are still living and are more fully referred to below.

In 1860 Mr. Rideout returned to California taking with him the machinery to equip a boat. He built a vessel which on its completion he sold to Captain Trueworthy and which was named "The Annie." He then once more returned to Maine. After the death of his wife he removed to New Brunswick. There in company with three other men he established a line of steamers on the St. John's river. His associates in this business were Captain Whittier; Samuel Rideout, the older brother mentioned above; and Joseph L. Smith, who afterward was candidate for governor. By this combination the four men in the company owned the only line on the St. John's. They afterward sold out with profit to a railroad company.

While in New Brunswick Mr. Rideout had, two years after the death of his first wife, been united in marriage to Miss Eliza E. Mayes, a daughter of Captain J. J. and Sybil (Roberts) Mayes, of St. John's, New Brunswick. Four children were born of this union, of whom one survives the father. Mrs. Rideout's family were, on both sides, of the ship-building and ship-owning vocation. The Roberts line was one which for generations had produced famous ship-builders in Liverpool and in Canada. In its present generation are numbered owners of vessels sailing into San Francisco.

In San Francisco Benjamin Rideout spent his latter days. For the last seventeen years of his life he was in retirement from active business. His years of activity had been prosperous ones, which he could look back upon with satisfaction. He loved his home, which had been one of serenity and true enjoyment, even though now and again death had invaded it. Victor Howard, a son of his first marriage, had died in childhood; his little daughter Bessie, of the second marriage, had been taken from her parents at the age of eleven; Adelaide, the child of his later years, had passed from mortal life at nineteen. The only son of Mr. Rideout's second marriage, John Dunning, was a young man of such exceptional brilliancy as to lead his parents to look forward to rare success for him. He was graduated from the University of California with the degree of A. B., after a period of college life in which he was recognized as possessing exceptional intellectual endowment, a remarkably magnetic personality and unusually charming manners, and an evidently splendid physique. He was a leader among his university comrades and among his fellows in the Hastings law school (now affiliated with the University of California). But unfortunate exposure, an insidious cold, a sub-

sequently realized affection of the lungs, so ravaged his health that his life was cut short in the climax of his young manhood.

Eugene Parker Rideout and his brother Benjamin Norman, the two oldest sons of Mr. Rideout, are still living. Annie, his daughter by the present Mrs. Rideout, is now Mrs. Willis, and the mother of two children, Sybil and Waltham Rideout Willis. Thus does Benjamin Rideout still live in his posterity as well as in his achievements.

The three Rideout brothers, Samuel, N. D. and Benjamin, left an indelible impress on the history and life of the state of California. They were energetic, brawny men of no less stable and vigorous character. It may well be said of them that while building fortunes for themselves and their families, they also accomplished much in the development of important phases of the existence of the state itself. Not soon will Benjamin Rideout's personality be forgotten—his form of magnificent stature, his disposition of dignified geniality, his benevolent spirit, his contentedly domestic habits. Clubs and societies were not necessary to his happiness and therefore had no part in his scheme of life. In religious theory he was a Universalist, in political attitude a Republican. Since his life was so sane and rational and his physical gifts so superior, he was in remarkably fine health until very near the time of his death. It is with peculiar regret that we record his death, which occurred on June 11, 1912. His many friends and a vast number of others who knew him less intimately, besides numerous persons who never met him, yet were familiar with his name and story, treasure his memory as that of a man whose like will not pass this way again.

ISAAC C. BAXTER. The president of the First National Bank of Upland, San Bernardino county, has gained prestige as one of the influential figures in connection with financial affairs in this section of the state, and is one of the honored and influential citizens of his county, the while his success in connection with the productive activities of life is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that he has been, in the most significant sense, the artificer of his own fortunes. He came from Ireland to the United States when a boy of fifteen years and through his energy, ability and tenacity of purpose he eventually became identified with business enterprises of broad scope and importance. In connection therewith his operations extended into the most diverse sections of the Union, and finally, after accumulating a competency, he came to California, where he has since lived to a large extent retired from active business, though his capitalistic interests are of such character as to demand much of his time and attention. After many years of ceaseless toil and endeavor, he has no desire for the life of a sybarite, and yet he finds distinctive satisfaction in the measurable quiet and repose that he is now enabled to enjoy in his beautiful home at Upland, where he has resided since the year 1907.

Isaac Cleland Baxter was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, on the 11th of November, 1847, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Cleland) Baxter, the former of whom was born at Carrickfergus, a town on Belfast Lough, and the latter of whom was a native of the city of Belfast. The lineage of the Baxter family is traced back to

staunch French-Huguenot origin, and from their home in the valley of the Loire, representatives of the name fled to escape religious persecutions. They found hospice in the north of Ireland, with which section of the fair Emerald Isle the name has been identified for many generations, the while the family has maintained its Protestant faith. Isaac Baxter, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article and who was named in his honor, attained to the patriarchal age of one hundred years and nine months, and he retained his mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree until the close of his long and useful life. He was for many years extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrickfergus, one of the picturesque and historic cities of Ireland, and one that was especially conspicuous in the reign of William III and in the regime of the great dictator, Oliver Cromwell. Isaac Baxter was an active and influential factor in the Masonic fraternity in Ireland, and in the same he attained to high rank. Isaac C. Baxter, subject of this review, has in his possession a most interesting heirloom, which was given him when on a visit to his old home in Ireland, by reason of his bearing his grand-sire's name, Isaac. This is a beautiful cut-glass goblet, on which a proper inscription was engraved in the city of Belfast. This trophy was presented to his grandfather one hundred years ago, in recognition of his prominence and effective services in the Masonic fraternity. It is inscribed with the initials of his name and the number of his lodge, and aside from its value as an historic and family connection, it is also a veritable work of art, so that it is doubly valued by its present owner.

James Baxter was reared in his native borough and was afforded the advantages of its excellent schools. In his father's establishment he familiarized himself with the details of the mercantile business and as a young man he went to the city of Belfast, where he became a leading contractor in the furnishing of government supplies, which he purchased in various parts of Ireland. Through his association with this line of enterprise he became well known in the various parts of his native isle and also in England, and after his retirement from active business, he traveled extensively throughout Europe and also in the United States. He died in Belfast, at the age of sixty years, about a year after his return from a visit to America. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to the life eternal by many years, her death having occurred in 1863, and both were devout members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Baxter was born in the city of Belfast, as has already been noted, and she was a daughter of James Cleland, who passed his entire life in the town of Larne, county Antrim, Ireland, and who was of sterling Scotch ancestry, the original representatives of the name in the north of Ireland having left their native land and sought refuge in the north of Ireland in the time of Robert Bruce. James and Elizabeth (Cleland) Baxter became the parents of three sons, all of whom are living, and of the number, the subject of this review is the eldest; Henry succeeded to his father's business in Belfast, where he still maintains his home; and James is an auditor and superintendent of the norther counties line of the great railway system known as the Midland of England.

Isaac C. Baxter was reared to the age of fifteen years in his native city, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the privileges of

its excellent schools, though he concedes that the greater part of his educational discipline has been gained under the direction of that wisest of all head-masters, experience. He had attended for a time Malachi College, but at the age of fifteen years his ambition and spirit of adventure led him to sever the ties that bound him to home and native land and to set forth to seek his fortunes in America, to which the fair old Emerald Isle has contributed a most valuable element of citizenship, both in early and latter years. He embarked on a sailing vessel in the city of Liverpool and after a weary voyage of forty-two days' duration, finally landed in the port of New York city, in the month of September, 1863. In later years it has been the privilege of Mr. Baxter to cross the Atlantic about eighteen times, in modern steamships that have compassed the voyage in seven or eight days, and he often reverts to the radical difference in the facilities of the present time and those afforded when he made his initial voyage to the United States.

Soon after his arrival in America, Mr. Baxter went from the national metropolis to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment in the city gas works, in which he familiarized himself with all departments of the work. He continued to be thus employed at Allegheny for a period of thirteen years, and at the time of his resignation he was assistant manager and engineer for the gas company. The accident of his thus securing employment in connection with this line of enterprise had marked bearing in shaping his future business career and enabling him to achieve success worthy of the name. After leaving his original employers Mr. Baxter assumed the position of superintendent and engineer for the East End Gas Company, of Pittsburg, and he retained this incumbency about four years, at the expiration of which he secured a similar position in the city of Washington, D. C. Later he went to Evansville, Indiana, where he remodeled the plant of the Evansville Gas & Light Company, after which he engaged in independent business as a consulting engineer in connection with this line of enterprise, in which he was identified with the installing and improving of gas plants at various places in Indiana and Kentucky. He finally located in the city of Detroit, Michigan, where he remained as consulting engineer of the Detroit Gas Light Company for a period of about twelve years, in the meanwhile continuing his independent operations in his chosen vocation, in connection with which he was concerned with the installation of gas plants in New England and other eastern states; in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa; in Stratford, Canada; and in Meridian, Mississippi. He not only constructed such plants, but also promoted and purchased various properties of the kind and became president of various operating companies in different states. He continued his active labors in this way for many years, and through the same accumulated a comfortable fortune, the while he has ever maintained an unassailable reputation as a conservative, able and reliable business man. In 1907 Mr. Baxter disposed of the major part of his interests in other sections of the Union and established his home in the thriving little city of Upland, San Bernardino county, where he has closely identified himself with civic and business interests. In the meanwhile he has become largely interested in the manufacture of fire clay specialties for gas and steel works, at Lockport,

Pennsylvania, where he is still one of the chief stockholders and an executive officer of the James Gardner Jr. Company, established in 1864, one of the most extensive in this field of industry. Mr. Baxter has a fine orange grove in the immediate vicinity of Upland, and he finds both recreation and profit in the superintending of the same, besides which he has other local capitalistic interests of importance. He has shown a lively interest in all that has tended to advance the prosperity of this favored section of the state, and especially is this true in his attitude toward Upland and its vicinage. He is president of the First National Bank of this city; is president of the Uplands Citizens' Association, which operates the largest orange-packing house in the state; and is president of the Manzana Water Company, which supplies water for irrigation and other purposes in Owen's valley.

In politics, though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Baxter accords a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and he has ever shown a loyal interest in matters of public import. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Baxter is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 2d of July, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baxter to Dr. Lillian Folinsbee, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and who is a daughter of John and Mary (Parks) Folinsbee, the former of whom was born in the city of Albany, New York, and the latter in the province of Ontario. Mr. Folinsbee was extensively concerned with the lumber industry in Canada and in certain parts of the United States. He was also prominently identified in the securing of rights of way for various railroad lines, and in this connection he acquired large timber interests. He continued to maintain his home in the dominion of Canada until his death, after which his widow and daughters removed to Detroit, Michigan, whence the mother later returned to Canada, where she passed the residue of her life. Mrs. Baxter had received excellent educational advantages in her native province and after accompanying her mother and sisters to Detroit, she began the study of medicine. She finally entered the Detroit College of Medicine, in which she was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which she received her well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After her graduation she continued in the active and successful practice of her profession at Detroit until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have one son, Cleland Folinsbee Baxter, who was born on the 20th of June, 1904.

JOHN NIGHTINGALE. Prominent among the names of the sturdy pioneers of California ranks the name of John Nightingale. When John Marshall found a gold nugget in a mill race and subsequently found many others, and when General John Bidwell conveyed the news of the find to San Francisco and from that point the news spread to the four quarters of the globe that gold in great quantities lay practically on the surface of the earth, awaiting who might gather it, a tidal wave of excitement and anticipation was aroused throughout the world, such as perhaps has never been known before or since. "California" became a magic word throughout the confines of civilization. Old men, young

men, rich men, poor men, all became infected with the gold seeking mania and California was the Mecca of their dreams.

It may be said in passing that the discovery of gold in California, notwithstanding the fabulous and unwarranted stories that spread abroad and led many adventurous spirits to ruin and death, yet withal served mankind a greater result for the financial salvage of the race than any other one event in the world's history. It came at a critical period, when the coin supply of the world was so inefficient to the needs that there was no uniform standard of values. Wreckage and chaos stared the financial world in the face; and Marshall's opportune and purely accidental discovery saved the day. Be that as it may, the excitement caused a veritable heira from the Atlantic and Middle states, especially of the young and adventurous, to this land of golden promise; and among the number came young John Nightingale.

John Nightingale was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 31, 1823. His parents were John and Eliza (Sullivan) Nightingale. The father was in the silk and cotton goods manufacturing business and to that calling the son was reared and trained. He had limited scholastic advantages but was of a studious turn of mind and through an extensive and diversified course of study, begun in his early youth and continued with assiduity throughout his life, he became a highly educated and exceedingly well informed man, even on abstruse scientific lines. His father was an advocate of the law of primogeniture, and as John, Jr., had an elder brother who would in accordance with that custom inherit the bulk of his father's fortune, it was decided by the father that the son John should learn a trade. He was accordingly apprenticed and served three years in the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, thus becoming a capable machinist, which, as we shall later have occasion to note, served him in good stead in after years. After having learned his trade young Nightingale returned to his father's employ in the silk mills and before he arrived at man's estate, twenty-one, was foreman of the mills. In April, 1846, he married Miss Ellen Yates, of Morristown, New Jersey, a daughter of John and Mary (Roberts) Yates, then in her sixteenth year.

In 1849 Mr. Nightingale caught the all-pervading "gold fever" and resolved to cast his fate with the Argonauts and seek fortune in the new "Land of Promise." Leaving his wife and infant daughter in Paterson, he joined a party and became a member of the first migrant band that came to California through Mexico after the close of the Mexican war. They made their first rendezvous after reaching California at Sutter's Fort, now Sacramento. In common with the others, he for a time tried his luck at prospecting, but meeting with indifferent success, he soon adopted a surer, if slower, method of earning a living. He purchased a number of mules and established a pack train, conveying necessary supplies from Sacramento to the miners in the diggings. Later on, in company with another man, he established a store of his own nearer the mining camps and for a time prospered. In those days of adventure, as in these latter days of comparative common-place, men sometimes proved recreant to trusts reposed, and unlooked events occurred. Mr. Nightingale's experiences during the next few years were filled with the hopes and fears, the successes and disappointments that with variations come

to all of us in life who seek to woo Fortune's smiles outside beaten and prosaic paths. Some whom he trusted proved unworthy and, all in all, he became weary of the lonely struggle and determined to have his wife and babe join him. He accordingly took up a tract of land, built a sheet iron shack or cabin, sent east for his family, and on July 7, 1851, met them at San Francisco, Mrs. Nightingale having come by the Isthmus route, being conveyed by mules and boat from Panama to Colon. Upon their arrival he proceeded to conduct them to their future home in the valley near Sacramento. They found their cabin wrecked and the outlook for a happy home far from inspiring. Mrs. Nightingale bravely concealed from her husband her horror and fear of her surroundings, but, with savages and wild beasts prowling around, the contrast was so great when compared with the civilization she had left behind that Mr. Nightingale soon discovered she was not fitted to cope with such environment, so he sacrificed his possessions and returned to San Francisco.

It was at this period of his career that his skill as a mechanic proved efficient. Peter Donohue, one of San Francisco's early and successful pioneers, was just establishing a machine shop and gladly gave Mr. Nightingale employment. Of a naturally enterprising spirit, he was continually on the qui vive for opportunities to better himself financially. He built and for a time threw open his home on Patterson avenue until they could get located. He was elected alderman of the town, was for several years surveyor, took contracts for grading the streets, built for himself and family, at the corner of Turk and Taylor streets, a small house which later was twice replaced by larger and more commodious structures, and he prospered exceedingly. But in the panic of 1857 he lost heavily in the crash and again found himself comparatively poor.

He then became agent of Benjamin Richardson, a man who had been very successful in mining and, coming to San Francisco, invested largely in real estate, built wharves and otherwise did much to develop the city. Mr. Nightingale continued in Mr. Richardson's employ as fiscal agent and general manager for more than a quarter of a century. He, of course, became thoroughly posted in land values in San Francisco, and, as opportunity offered from time to time added to his own holdings. These he improved and disposed of, thus becoming in the truest and most literal sense of the world one of the chief builders of the city of San Francisco. After he severed his connection with Mr. Richardson he gave his attention solely to the improvement and development of his own properties. Even up to the time of his decease he was converting what were formerly sand dunes and barren wastes into what is now one of the most beautiful and modern residential districts of the city. That part of San Francisco known as the "Sunset District," lying south of Golden Gate Park, is permanent and lasting evidence of his latest enterprise. It was mainly through his efforts that legislation was brought about securing San Francisco settlers permanent possession of the lands on which they lived. The site of the old City Hall on McAllister, between Larkin and Leavenworth, and which is now an important part of the proposed Civic Center, was selected mainly through Mr. Nightingale's influence and through legislation obtained by his efforts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale were born eight children, of whom

all save one (Ellen) lived to maturity. The children were: Lida, deceased, was born in Paterson, New Jersey. Ellen, born in San Francisco, died in infancy. John, deceased, born in San Francisco, was an M. D. graduate of the University of California, of the University of Berlin, and of the University of Paris. Ella, deceased, born in San Francisco, married G. H. T. Jackson. They have one daughter, Louelle, now a student in senior year in the University of California. Florence, deceased, born in San Francisco, married Hamilton Page, and had one daughter, Ellen, married to Dr. James F. Pressley. They have two children, Page, a daughter, and James F., Jr. Mary, born in San Francisco, has one son, John Nightingale Lawton, now fourteen years of age. Joseph Benjamin, deceased, born in San Francisco, and at his death left one son, John Joseph Nightingale, seventeen years of age and a student in high school. Georgina May, born in San Francisco, married Thomas C. Kierulff, and one daughter, Dorothy, was born.

Mr. Nightingale was a life member of The Society of California Pioneers, having become a member of that organization May 7, 1856. He was president of the society in 1885-6; a member of the board of directors, 1886-7; and was a charter member of Golden Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of the First Unitarian church and in politics usually voted the Republican ticket, though he took an active part in matters political. He died March 20, 1912, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. His was a life of activity and practical usefulness in the world. He was of the so-called old-school type of men, meaning thereby his word was synonymous with honesty and good faith with his fellow-men. Chicanery and sharp dealing were qualities to him unknown. He passed much of the time in his latter years in his library, absorbed in his books. They were his life-long and time-tried friends, and while he read widely and miscellaneously and was well informed on any and all topics, his scientific books seemed to give him most pleasure. The frivolities and surface skimming life of the present day had no attraction for him. He was of sterner, more solid fibre. He was of the type of man that is of use in the world, and the memory of such should be preserved for the enlightenment and betterment of coming generations.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE B. HAYDEN. To have measured adequately up to the sure gauge of popular approbation is to give unmistakable evidence of the possession of sterling attributes of character, and apropos of this statement it may be said that the personal popularity of the present efficient postmaster of Upland, San Bernardino county, is of the most unequivocal order, beside which he is uniformly regarded as one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of this favored section of California. His official preferment gives assurance of the estimate placed upon him in his home community, and he found in California the means of gaining independence and prosperity, which had been to a large degree denied him prior to his removal to this state.

George Burton Hayden finds a due mode of satisfaction in reverting to the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the historic old Western Reserve. He was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1839.



G. B. Hayden



and is a son of David P. and Anna (Struble) Hayden, the former of whom was born at New Haven, Connecticut, and the latter in Brookfield township, Trumbull county, Ohio. The lineage of the Hayden family is traced back to staunch English origin and the founders of the American branch came to this country soon after the little Pilgrim ship, the Mayflower, had landed her sturdy Puritans on the shores of the new world. Representatives of the name were numbered among the early settlers of Connecticut, of which state the paternal grandfather of George B. Hayden was a native, and from which he went forth to render valiant service as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. His wife survived him by a number of years and received from the government a pension, in recognition of the military service of her husband. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom David Phelps Hayden was the second in order of birth. The latter was reared and educated in his native state, where he learned in his youth the trade of watch and clock maker, which he there followed in his early manhood. His marriage was solemnized in Connecticut, and soon afterward, he, accompanied by his bride, set forth, with a one-horse wagon, for the new home in the wilds of Ohio. When they crossed over from Pennsylvania into Ohio, his financial resources were summed up in the amount of two shillings, or twenty-five cents, and the only other tangible property he could claim was his horse and wagon. He secured eighty acres of heavily timbered land in what is now Trumbull county, Ohio, and set himself vigorously to the task of reclaiming a farm from the wilderness. He eventually became one of the representative farmers and influential citizens of the pioneer community. He reclaimed a good farm and became well-to-do, according to the standards of the locality and period. He sold his farm about five years prior to his death and removed to the village of Cortland, Trumbull county, where he passed the residue of his life and where he died at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was thrice married and became the father of a large family of children. His second wife, mother of the postmaster of Upland, California, passed her entire life in Trumbull county, Ohio, where her parents were numbered among the earliest settlers. She became the mother of ten children, of whom seven attained to years of maturity and of whom four sons are now living, George B. having been the fifth in order of birth. The devoted wife and mother was about fifty-five years of age when she was summoned to the life eternal and both she and her husband were zealous and consistent members of the United Brethren church. David P. Hayden was identified with the Freesoil party and later was an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, in which he was ever afterward found aligned. He was bitterly opposed to the institution of human slavery and was the staunchest of abolitionists during the crucial period culminating in the Civil war.

George B. Hayden was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days in the Western Reserve and he had his full quota of arduous toil, including the work of guiding a plow among the stumps with an ox team. His educational advantages in his youth were limited to the winter terms in the little log school house, with its puncheon floor, slab benches and yawning fireplace, and he continued to be associated

in the work of the old homestead farm until he had attained to his legal majority. At this time there came to him the call of higher duty, when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion. His intrinsic patriotism and loyalty prompted him to ready action and in September, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company C, Second Ohio Cavalry, at Warren, the judicial center of his native county. The commander of his company was Captain Warren Burnett, and the regiment was assigned to the Western Department of the Army. At the expiration of his original term of enlistment Mr. Hayden re-enlisted, in the same company and he continued in active service until, after years of struggle and vicissitude, victory finally crowned the Union arms. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict and participated in many important engagements. He received his honorable discharge in September, 1865, at Mosser Creek, Tennessee, and was mustered out at Springfield, Missouri, being at that time second lieutenant of his company. Mr. Hayden had many close calls during his long period of service as a loyal and faithful soldier of the republic. On two occasions his horse was shot beneath him, and at another time, while standing by the side of his horse, he saw a Confederate soldier aim his rifle at him, with the result that in short order a bullet tingled his right ear. However, he passed through the entire war without receiving a wound, and without being captured by the enemy, besides which he was never absent from duty on account of illness. He took part in many border skirmishes in Arkansas and Indian Territory, including the battle of Pea Ridge, and he was with his command in that section of the country for a period of about eighteen months. His regiment finally returned to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of recruiting its ranks, from which many had fallen in battle and through disease and thereafter the command was in service in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, under General Burnside. The history of the many engagements in which the regiment participated during the maneuvers in the states mentioned constitutes virtually the military record of Mr. Hayden during that period. This was also true after the regiment had been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, in the command of General Sheridan, and later in that of General Custer, and Mr. Hayden in this army took part in many severe engagements, including the ever memorable battle of the Wilderness, with twelve days and nights of continuous conflict. His regiment assisted in driving the forces of General Lee from the city of Richmond, and Mr. Hayden was present at the final surrender of that gallant Confederate leader.

After the close of the war, Mr. Hayden returned to Ohio, where he was employed at farm work for several years thereafter. In 1871 he took unto himself a wife and shortly after this important event in his career, he removed to Osborne county, Kansas, where he secured a soldier's claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He became one of the pioneer settlers of that county and there maintained his home for seventeen years, during much of which time he had the customary experience of losing his crops through the ravages of grasshoppers, hot winds, cyclones, etc. Under the depressing conditions, his success in the development of his farm was of rather negative order, and finally he

realized that a change of location was necessary. Accordingly, in 1872, after disposing of his property in Kansas and realizing but little from the same, he came with his family to California and joined the Ontario colony in San Bernardino county. Here he secured employment in orange and lemon-packing houses, and he was employed in this connection, in various capacities, for the ensuing six years, within which he was able to command a salary that placed him on an independent plane. He had but seven dollars in cash at the time when he arrived at his destination in San Bernardino county, and this bare statement bears its own significance as showing to how low an ebb his finances had come. In the meanwhile, his industrious and sterling character had gained to him the confidence and esteem of the community, and in the autumn of 1899, through the kindly influence of his many friends, he was appointed postmaster of North Ontario, by President McKinley. He assumed the duties of the office in January of the following year, and by successive reappointments he has since served continuously in this position. Within his administration the name of North Ontario was changed to Upland, and he thus had the distinction of being the first postmaster of the little city under its new title. When he was first appointed postmaster at this point the office was one of the fourth class, and its business was exceedingly small, as the village had at the time only twenty buildings. Upland is now a thriving little city of twenty-five hundred population, with modern buildings and facilities and with many beautiful homes. The postoffice has been advanced to the second class and is thus entitled to a free city delivery,—an advance that has been made within the past year. Miss Flora Morley has been the efficient assistant to the postmaster at Upland for a period of ten years, and to her must be attributed much of the progress and success of the Upland federal office. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Hayden is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party or that he is loyal and public spirited as a citizen. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and through the same perpetuates the more gracious memories and associations of his long and faithful service as a soldier of the Union.

On the 25th of April, 1871, Mr. Hayden was united in marriage to Miss Estella Hayes, who was born at Fowler township, Trumbull county, Ohio, and who proved a most devoted helpmeet and a loving mother. Her gentle and kindly nature and unfailing consideration for others gained to her the affectionate regard of all who knew her, and her loss was deeply deplored when she was called to the life eternal, on the 11th of February, 1910. Mrs. Hayden was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden become the parents of ten children, of whom three died in infancy. All of the others are living, with the exception of Frank C., who died in the Philippine Islands in 1899, at the age of twenty-one years. He enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, as a private in the Twelfth United States Infantry, which was the first regiment to go to the Philippines, and he served nearly a year before contracting the disease that caused his death. Concerning the surviving children, the following brief record is entered: Myrtle is the wife of John W. Spradling, of Pasadena, this state; Luther is identified with business interests in the same city; Mabel is the wife of John A. Wornell,

of Pasadena; Gertrude Vernie is the wife of William M. Muir, of Upland; and Geraldine remains with her father at the attractive home in Upland, having presided over its domestic economies since the death of her loved mother.

WILLIAM J. BODENHAMER. In the fine district of San Bernardino county, originally designated as the Ontario Colony, there is no representative of the real estate business whose progressive policies and honorable dealings have been more potent in the furtherance of social and material advancement than those of Major Bodenhamer, who maintains his home in the thriving little city of Upland and who is one of the honored and valued citizens and representative business men of the community.

The family of which Major Bodenhamer is a scion is one of ancient and sterling order and the lineage is traced back to sturdy residents of the Netherlands, the original German orthography of the name having been Bodenheimer. At the time of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, representatives of this family left their native land, owing to political and religious troubles, and established a home in England, with whose annals the name continued to be identified for many generations. There the spelling of the name was changed to its present form and from the "tight little isle" came the progenitors of the name in America, where two brothers took up their abode in the early colonial epoch. One of them settled in Pennsylvania and the other, who was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this review, established a home in North Carolina. Authentic records concerning him are most meager but the family tradition is that he bore the name of Frederick. He had married prior to his immigration to America and was accompanied to the new world by his family. The name was prominently concerned with industrial and civic development in North Carolina for many years and from the old North state representatives of the name went to Tennessee, where Jacob Bodenhamer, grandfather of him whose name initiates this sketch, maintained his residence for several years. About 1838 he removed to Missouri and secured a large landed estate in the vicinity of Springfield, Greene county. He became one of the extensive planters and stock-growers of that section of the state, where he also operated a mill, and he was the owner of a large number of slaves, through whose labors he developed and operated his fine estate and carried forward his various industrial enterprises. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Missouri and he became the father of twenty children who attained maturity, married and settled upon farms in the vicinity of the old homestead. Jacob Bodenhamer was one of the pioneers of that section, where he took up his abode when the Indians were still in evidence and where wild game was plentiful. The section was specially eligible for stock-growing enterprises and the representatives of the family raised large numbers of mules for use in the cotton states, large droves of mules being taken to the southern markets each year by the Bodenhamers. Jacob Bodenhamer, a veritable patriarch in the midst of his numerous descendants, continued to reside on his fine old homestead until his death, just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He had taken part in a number of conflicts with the Indians

in the early days and was a valiant soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war. Two of his sons, Christopher and John, tendered their services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy at the inception of the war between the states, and the latter died while in service. Five other sons were soldiers in the Union ranks. Frederick was a captain in the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which his brother Philip served as a private; Martin and Thomas J. were members of the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, as was also Jay, who was held a prisoner for a time. All of the brothers saw active service and most of the number received slight wounds, all having participated in numerous engagements marking the progress of the great fratricidal conflict. The wife of Jacob Bodenhamer, founder of the family in Missouri, bore the maiden name of Mary Goss and was a daughter of Major Frederick Goss, of German and English ancestry. Mrs. Bodenhamer survived her honored husband and was summoned to eternal rest in 1893. The Civil war brought havoc to the family estates in Missouri and the various representatives of the name met with severe losses from this source.

Chapman W. Bodenhamer, the eldest of the twenty children of Jacob and Mary (Goss) Bodenhamer, was a youth at the time of the family removal to Missouri, his birth having occurred in Giles county, Tennessee. In Greene county, Missouri, he eventually acquired several hundred acres of land, about ten miles distant from the old homestead of his father, and he remained at home during the war, in which his brothers and two of his sons participated. The losses entailed by the Civil war brought his fortunes to low ebb, and in the early '70s he removed to Arkansas, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He was about eighty years of age at the time of his death and he retained remarkable physical and mental vigor to the close of his life. He was specially fond of hunting and was a fine shot from his youth till old age, he having continued to find his greatest recreation and pleasure in hunting expeditions in the later years of his life. As a young man he married Miss Lucy W. Burford, who was a native of Tennessee and whose ancestors came from England to America in an early day. Three of the sons, Jonathan, Hugh and James Burford, were valiant soldiers of the Confederacy and all were captured at the battle of Pea Ridge. They were imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, and finally took the oath of allegiance and were permitted to return to their homes. Mrs. Bodenhamer survived her husband and died in Arkansas. Chapman W. and Lucy W. (Burford) Bodenhamer became the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and of the number three sons and four daughters are still living, William J., of this review being the eldest.

William Jacob Bodenhamer was born on the parental homestead in Greene county, Missouri, on the 5th of July, 1841, and there he availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He began preparation for a collegiate course but the outbreak of the Civil war disrupted all plans and he withdrew from the academy, soon to tender his aid in defense of the Union. He organized early in 1861, in his home county, a branch of the Union League, and with this became a member of the Home Guards. Later in the same year he

regularly enlisted in Company A, Wright's Battalion of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and with the same he took part in General Fremont's campaign in the vicinity of Springfield. Later he was in service at Pea Ridge, and in the summer of 1862 he organized Company E, of the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, became captain of this company and later was promoted major of the regiment, which was assigned to duty with the Army of the Frontier, in Missouri and Arkansas. His regiment was the first to enter Little Rock and he continued as major of the same until the close of the war. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and duly received his honorable discharge, after a record marked by utmost loyalty and gallantry. He was in active service during virtually the entire period of the great conflict and lived up to its full tension. He participated in all of the principal battles and skirmishes of the frontier warfare in Missouri and Arkansas, met with many hazardous experiences and was several times wounded. He still carries in his left thigh a bullet he received in one of the many engagements in which his regiment was involved. On one occasion, in Arkansas, his horse was shot beneath him, in the midst of the fray, and after he had thus been thrown to the ground another horse stepped on his face, severely lacerating his nose and forehead. The marks of these injuries he bears to the present day, and the injuries were so severe that he was confined to the hospital for some time. History records how great were the devastations in Missouri during the war, and no family suffered more through this source than did that of which Major Bodenhamer is a representative. Incidental to his protracted and valiant service as a soldier of the Union he contracted rheumatism, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered, and he considers this his most objectionable heritage from such service in perpetuation of the integrity of the nation.

After the war Major Bodenhamer returned to his native county and, under depressing conditions, turned his attention once more to agricultural pursuits. He also engaged in real estate and saw-mill operations and thus valiantly set himself to aiding to the fullest extent possible the readjusting of the industrial and social conditions marking the period of the so-called reconstruction. In the first year after the war he had secured a good start in the manufacturing of tobacco, but the financial panic of 1873 brought to him serious reverses in his various enterprises, in the upbuilding of which he had put forth most earnest and unremitting effort. In the year 1874 he removed to Kansas, where he remained several years, within which he resided at several places, including Topeka and Emporia, and for some time he was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

In February, 1883, Major Bodenhamer came to California, and after remaining for a brief interval at Pomona he came to the newly established Ontario Colony, in San Bernardino county. In the summer of that year he recalls that the work of clearing sage-brush from the now splendid Euclid avenue was in progress, and he was suffering severely from rheumatism at the time of his arrival in the colony, whither he came, as he has stated, "with a pair of crutches and two dollars." He identified himself with development work and by conserving his resources was soon able to secure land, besides which he planted and de-

veloped land for others. He is a man of keen powers of observation and much constructive ability, and in these early days he made a careful study of the water problem and the providing of adequate irrigation facilities for this now beautiful district, which was then little more than a desert waste. He was the first to demonstrate the successful sinking of wells, through the medium of which hundreds of acres of the higher ground near the foothills of Upland were developed. He has been unflagging in his zeal and devotion to the development of the industrial and civic interests of the Upland district and is recognized as the leading promoter of the "Greater Ontario Colony." He has been for many years engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Upland and his operations have been fruitful in furthering the march of progress in this favored section of the state. He is an authority in regard to water resources and facilities and land value, and in his handling of real estate he has shown most progressive policies, the while he has never permitted aught of misrepresentation or indulged fantastic theories. He has proved a valuable citizen in every respect and none has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the community to whose upbuilding he has contributed so much.

In politics Major Bodenhamer is a stalwart of stalwarts in the ranks of the Republican party, and he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, while in active service as a soldier. He has given yeoman service in behalf of the party cause and was specially influential in political affairs in his home district in Missouri. In later years his business interests have engrossed his time and attention and he has not been active in political affairs. He and his two sons are now associated in the development of six hundred acres of land near the foothills of the Upland district, and the same will be devoted largely to the propagation of lemons, for which branch of the citrus fruit industry this locality has proved the best in southern California. The father and sons are also identified with other enterprises and all are recognized as reliable and progressive business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens. He is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 22nd of November, 1871, Major Bodenhamer was united in marriage to Miss Maria Louise Parker, who was born at Madison, the capitol of Wisconsin, and who was twenty years of age at the time of her parents' removal from that state to Missouri. She is a daughter of Henry C. and Lucia Ann (Smith) Parker, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Massachusetts. Mrs. Parker went to Madison, Wisconsin, in the pioneer days, to visit her sister, and there she met and married her husband, to whom she proved a devoted companion and helpmeet during the long years of their wedded life. Mr. Parker was an extensive contractor in Wisconsin and later in Missouri, and from the latter state he went as a pioneer to Colorado, in the late '60s. Later he resided in turn in New Mexico and at various places in California, including Los Angeles, San Diego and Pomona. He finally retired from the contracting business and settled in the Upland district of the Ontario Colony, where he purchased land and engaged in the growing of oranges. Here he died in 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years, and the old homestead, now occupied by one of his sons, produced, in 1911, at the rate of

eleven hundred dollars per acre in lemons. Mrs. Parker was summoned to the life eternal in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years, and of the children one son and two daughters are now living. Major and Mrs. Bodenhamer have two sons, Guy and Paul, both of whom are associated with their father in business, as has already been noted.

CHARLES DEYOUNG. A parasitic life, with little responsibility, with every emphasis laid upon the personal and egoistic, is not likely to develop the talents or the nobler veins of character. Honor in men may be intrinsic, but it is largely developed by external pressure. Honor is idealistic in form but it has utility in its foundation. In the stern adjustments of active life in the world of men, honor is a necessity as a principle, though not always do men live up to the principle. Charles deYoung has been spoken of as a Bonaparte of the newspaper world, and that he has been one of the world's workers needs no further evidence than has been given in his comparatively and necessarily brief business career, for he is still a youth. Many a young fellow compassed by circumstances as bland and fortuitous as those under which he was reared has been content to assume the parasitic attitude and find his greatest ambition in the social swirl or otherwise finding the least value for the most money. Wealth could not spoil this vital and alert and splendid young newspaper man, Charles deYoung, of San Francisco, and in his chosen field of endeavor he is well upholding the prestige of a name that has long represented a power in the California domain of journalism,—the journalism of productive work. To be sure, he is young, but the twentieth century does not consider this a handicap. He has not felt the spur of necessity, but even this good could not have gained from him better results. He has initiative and administrative talent. He knows it and so do all who are familiar with his life and work. Perfervid application to work is as the breath of his nostrils, and he is one of the sterling young westerners who is always to be found "going some," but along the right path. He is sturdy and "looks good," but this also implies no handicap; he is as genial and democratic as he is goodlooking, and to see him gives significance to this statement. If the writer were still a newspaper hod-carrier instead of occupying the lesser grade of a quasi-literato, he would feel prompted to talk a little longer along this line, but, even as "good wine needs no bush," so it is that "young deYoung of the *San Francisco Chronicle*," needs no spluttering eulogy. He is a native son of "Frisco" and glories in the fact. He rather likes the old town, even if it was slightly disfigured by a stupendous cataclysm a few years ago. Its revival and recrudescence, well nigh justify the bitter chalice from which it was thus compelled to drink. He works for his home city and state as well as for the advancement of his paper, long one of the greatest in the west. He is one of the popular young men of San Francisco and as he had "done a few things" it is eminently consistent that same things be said about him in this publication.

Charles deYoung was born in the old family homestead, on Powell street, San Francisco, on the 30th of June, 1881, and is a son of M. H. and Katherine (Deane) deYoung, who still maintain their home



Chas. delForno



in the California metropolis. His father has long held a position of such prominence as a man of affairs in California that it is not necessary to enter in this sketch further mention of him. Edward F. O'Day, whose versatile genius is known in California, turned the same loose upon Charles deYoung in the issue of *San Francisco Town Talk* of January 28, 1911, and from this point forward this context will show much of similitude to the article thus prepared:

He is just about as tall as Napoleon but not nearly so stout, this Bonaparte of the newspaper world who wages his battles with printer's ink and slays ambitions with a blue pencil. He is a twentieth-century Bonaparte of course, not too fiercely militant, by no means enamoured of slaughter and not so reckless that he forgets at any time to conserve the resources which it would be wasteful to throw away. In other words he is a *Chronicle* Napoleon, is Charles deYoung, and has learned the *Chronicle* tradition which teaches that diplomacy is the better part of war and that peace hath her certain victories while the god of battle is notoriously fickle. He is a young man, a very young man; but how many young men of his years shoulder his responsibilities? How many Napoleons at twenty-nine have controlled the fighting machine which he sends into action every day? At half past eight or nine every morning, except Sunday, he is on the job, and all day thereafter till six in the evening he stays with it, returning after dinner and sometimes not calling it a day till midnight has been dead for an hour. In five years he has had just two weeks' vacation, but he doesn't complain; he doesn't want a vacation. There is too much to do and he finds it so well worth the doing that he sees no reason to shunt the task on to all sorts of useful knowledge. He even made a dab at geology, which might come in handy, specializing in English and history but absorbing somebody else. You see he is a real newspaper man; he stands the ultimate test,—his Saturday, which is a half-day to his millionaire friends, is a day and a half for him.

I suppose Charles deYoung is the most educated newspaper man in San Francisco. The educational process started in just as soon after his birth as careful parents usually deem expedient. He was sent to the old Redding Primary and thereafter to the Pacific Heights Grammar. He was fourteen years old when he left the grammar school and went with his family to Europe. In Paris he attended the *College de Ste. Croix*, conducted by the Brothers of the Holy Cross, who taught him, among other things, how to speak French with the accent of the boulevards. Then for a year he studied at a day school in Berlin, where he absorbed more knowledge and put the real *Unter der Linden* guttural twist to his German. The family returned home after that and he went to Belmont School to take his preliminary dip in the requirements for entrance to Harvard. There followed a year at the Exeter preparatory school in New Hampshire and, being satisfactorily "prepped" by that time, he matriculated at Harvard in 1901. In 1905 he bade farewell to President Eliot, both hands clasped lovingly about a neatly ribboned bachelor's degree and his brain cells stored with more intellectual honey than you could crowd into a five-foot shelf of India-paper classics.

All through this long scholastic novitiate he had kept his eye on

the horizon where the clock on the top of the tall red Chronicle building—it had a clock in those days—seemed pointing to the hour when he was to become a journalistic Napoleon. He studied everything that may or may not have something to do with the subsequent discovery of an artesian well under the Chronicle building. But he had the good sense not to become a highbrow. He talks more shop than Shakespeare. His career as a newspaper Napoleon began very modestly. Instead of turning his guns on the Tuilleries he went behind the *Chronicle* counter and trained his attention on classified advertising, subscriptions and "stops" and complaints. He did a little soliciting, studied display advertising and at night hied him to the editorial and mechanical departments to watch the wheels go round. He was studying the newspaper game just as that other Harvard man, William Randolph Hearst, studied it in the old *Examiner* office in Sacramento street. The inference is that two men may study in the same way and learn two very different things.

Then the fire came, and M. H. deYoung was so busy attending to other interests that he decided to unload a lot of his journalistic burden on the shoulders of his son. Charles was made business manager at the age of twenty-five, which probably establishes a record for business managers of newspapers. But he is more than a mere business manager. You can not limit a Napoleon to one part of the field; he must sweep it all. It would be more accurate to say that Charles deYoung is the general manager of the *Chronicle*. He bosses the business and mechanical departments, but does not ignore the editorial end by any means. He is consulted by his staff of editors on all important stories and has a great deal to say about the proper method of handling them. So close is his touch with news that reporters even consult with him over the telephone when they are out pursuing it. And he reads all the papers through every day, rejoicing and commending when the *Chronicle* scores a beat, sorrowing and dodgasting when the *Chronicle* is scooped, as is the way with all newspaper men in authority.

There is one branch about which he is eloquent, and that is advertising. He has decided ideas about getting personality into it, making it sincere, convincing. He preaches the doctrine, which may seem strange to the uninitiate but not to newspaper men, that a merchant can advertise too much, and he can give you very strong reasons for agreeing with him. He would rather talk about advertising than about George Bernard Shaw, although, come to think of it, the two subjects have a great deal in common.

Of course Charles deYoung's life is not all work. He likes the theater and does not eschew the Greenway dances, but the telephone operator knows where to reach him, and if a press breaks down or a big story is uncovered, he considers it no hardship to miss the fourth act or to cut the supper dance, with proper apologies, of course. So he is not really a society man. He is too busy and too much interested in his business. He belongs to the San Mateo Polo Club, but he has no time for polo; he belongs to the Marin Golf and Country Club, but can't spare time for the links; he belongs to the Union League, but is not a politician; he belongs to the Olympic Club, but seldom gets there.

If he spends an occasional hour at the Bohemian Club or the Family, at the Press or the University, he feels that he has fulfilled his clubby obligations. But when the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition meets he is pretty sure to be there, and now that the fair is assured to San Francisco he is one of the most active and zealous workers in the matter of publicity and exploitation.

Is he a successful man? Not having access to the balance sheets of the *Chronicle* I can not give you the figures, but I venture the assertion that during the last five years the paper has been doing very nicely, thank you. You see, he bears the name of one of the greatest newspaper men the west ever knew or ever will know, and he was not christened in vain. I don't think he is satisfied with the *Chronicle* yet,—he has bigger plans for its future,—but I know that his father is satisfied with him, proud of him, for M. H. deYoung two years ago gave Charles an interest in the paper, an actual financial interest. Not yet thirty and nevertheless a conqueror of the sort of success which comes to most men later in life,—what is the secret of it all? I think our young journalistic Napoleon tipped the secret when he told me: "Toil is no hardship when your heart is in it. You don't count the hours when you love your work."

ROBERT BARR CAMPBELL. After a business career of signal activity and usefulness Mr. Campbell is now enjoying the gracious rewards of former years of earnest endeavor and is living virtually retired in his attractive home in the city of Ontario, San Bernardino county. He was long and prominently identified with railroad interests, in connection with which he held many positions of distinctive trust and responsibility, and later he became an extensive contractor in railroad construction and other important works, through the medium of which he gained marked success and prestige. He has been the owner of property in Ontario for several years and here established his home upon his retirement from active business, in 1910. He is one of the highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens of this favored section of the state and is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Robert Barr Campbell claims the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity and, as his name well indicates, traces his lineage back to staunch Scottish origin. He was born at Bloomington, the judicial center of Monroe county, Indiana, on the 18th of May, 1850, and is a son of Rev. John Alexander Campbell and Eleanor J. (Claybaugh) Campbell, the former of whom was born in Clark county, Indiana, and the latter at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio. Robert Campbell, great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, was born and reared in Scotland and was a scion of the historic old Campbell clan. He was a Covenanter in his religious adherency and at the time of the religious troubles in Scotland he like many others of his countrymen left Scotland and established a home in the north of Ireland, where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred at Londonderry. He became the father of two sons and two daughters and of these John was the younger son.

John Campbell was the founder of the family in America, whither he

came in 1808, as a youth of seventeen years. He secured employment in a counting house in New York City and he continued to reside in the national metropolis until the opening of the second decade of the nineteenth century, when he removed to Clark county, Indiana, where he secured a tract of wild land and set to himself the herculean task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. After the state university had been established at Bloomington he removed to that place, in order to afford his children the best possible educational advantages, as well as to avail himself of better church privileges. He retained the faith of his ancestors and was a staunch Presbyterian of the somewhat stern Scotch Covenanter type. He was a man of strong mentality, much pragmatic ability and sterling integrity of character, ever commanding the respect and confidence of his fellow men and ordering his life on a high plane of usefulness and honor. He married while a resident of New York City, and his noble wife shared with him the pioneer experiences in Indiana, where they established their home about the year 1820 and where both passed the residue of their lives. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, Robert Barr being the elder son and John Alexander, the younger, while to the daughter was given the name of Isabella M. The elder son was educated for the ministry of the United Presbyterian church but he died at the age of twenty-seven years, in 1849, soon after his ordination. Isabella M. became the wife of Daniel McPherson and she passed the closing years of her life at Bloomington, where she died in 1907, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. Her husband did not long survive her and was eighty-three years of age at the time of his demise.

John Campbell became one of the prominent and influential pioneers of Monroe county, Indiana, where he accumulated a landed estate of more than two thousand acres. For thirty years he was one of the leading merchants of Bloomington, that state, where he built up a large and prosperous enterprise and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was implacable in his opposition to the institution of human slavery and thus naturally was a stalwart abolitionist in the climacteric period which culminated in the Civil war. He was actively identified with the operation of the historic "underground railway," through the medium of which so many slaves were aided to freedom. He was originally a Whig in politics but transferred his allegiance to the Republican party at the time of its organization, in which connection he voted for the party's first presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was zealous in supporting the "great emancipator" on each occasion when the latter was elected president. He was for many years recognized as one of the most honored and influential citizens of Monroe county, Indiana, and his life counted for good in its every relation. His wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Barr, was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and was a daughter of Adam Barr. Her mother died in Ireland and when Mrs. Campbell was a child she accompanied her father on his immigration to the United States, to which country a number of his older children had preceded him. Adam Barr established his home in New York City in the latter part of the eighteenth

century. He was a man of considerable wealth, as gauged by the standards of the day, and he acquired a large amount of property in New York City, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Agnes (Barr) Campbell long survived her honored husband and was nearly ninety years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in Indiana, about the year 1874. She was a schoolmate and childhood friend of General Winfield Scott, and their friendship was severed only by death.

Rev. John Alexander Campbell, the youngest of the three children of John and Agnes (Barr) Campbell, was reared to maturity in Indiana, where he was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those of the University of Indiana, in which he was graduated about the year 1845. He was early drawn, by temperament and conviction, to the work of the ministry, and his theological course was taken in the Theological Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, also the seat of Miami University. He was ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian church in 1849, a short time prior to his marriage, and for a time thereafter he was pastor of a church of this denomination at Wooster, Ohio. In 1851 he removed to Pennsylvania, in which state he was the organizer and founder of many churches instant in good works and zealous in consecrated effort. He maintained his home for many years in Allegheny county, near the city of Pittsburgh, and continued in the active work of the ministry until virtually the close of his life. He was a man of high scholarship and much executive ability, and his sincere, earnest and noble attributes of character gained to him the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of his benign influence. He had received appointment to the chair of Hebrew, Greek and mathematics in a college at Beaver, Pennsylvania, but while filling a temporary assignment as pastor of a church at Sandwich, Illinois, he was there suddenly stricken and summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, his death there occurring in August, 1860, at which time he was but thirty-five years of age. His cherished and devoted wife long survived him and ever remained faithful to his memory. She was summoned to the life eternal, at Ontario, California, on the 8th of April, 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, and her declining years were passed near the home of her son Robert B., of this review, who accorded to her the deepest filial solicitude. She was a daughter of Rev. Joseph and Margaret (Bonner) Claybaugh, the former of whom was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1803, of German lineage, and the latter of whom was a native of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. Rev. Joseph Claybaugh was a boy at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio, and the family home was established near Chillicothe, Ross county. He was there reared to adult age and he received a liberal education, including a thorough theological course in Washington College (now Washington & Jefferson College), at Washington, Pennsylvania. He was for many years pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Chillicothe, Ohio. He passed the closing years of his life at Oxford, Ohio, where he was pastor of a church and also head of the Theological Seminary (of which he was the founder) of the United Presbyterian church during the remaining years of his life. There his death occurred in September, 1855, at which time he was fifty-two years of age. Rev. David Swing, of Chi-

cago, who attained to national reputation as a pulpit orator, was a student of theology under Mr. Claybaugh at the time when the latter was at the head of the seminary in Oxford. Mrs. Margaret (Bonner) Claybaugh was a daughter of David Bonner, who was one of the pioneers of Chillicothe, Ohio, and there she was born in the year 1806. Mr. Bonner erected and occupied a fine mansion at Chillicothe at the time when that place was capital of the state, and during the War of 1812 a number of British soldiers were held captives in this historic old home. Mr. Bonner later removed to Greenfield, Ohio, where he became an extensive manufacturer of woolen goods and was a citizen of prominence and influence at the time of his death. He served as an officer in the commissary department during the War of 1812. Rev. John A. and Eleanor J. (Claybaugh) Campbell became the parents of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except one son who died in infancy, in 1857, and of the number the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The second son, Joseph Claybaugh Campbell, has been one of the representative members of the bar of the city of San Francisco for the past thirty years; and the only daughter, Margaret Bonner, is a resident of Ontario, California, as is also the youngest son of the family, William D.

Robert Barr Campbell was reared to the age of ten years in Pennsylvania and later returned to Indiana in 1860 with his parents on a visit, where he was at the time of the death of his father. He remained in Indiana with his widowed mother, where he lived until eighteen years of age and where he was afforded the advantages of public and private schools. As a youth he had experience in connection with the sturdy discipline of the farm and he also found employment for a time in a printing office. At Lafayette, Indiana, he learned the art of telegraphy, to which he devoted his attention for several years, as an employe in railroad offices at various places in Indiana. In 1868, when eighteen years of age, he became telegraph operator and station agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, and as such was employed at various points in Nebraska and was for a time an agent at old Julesburg in Colorado. From 1871 to 1875 he was train dispatcher for this railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from 1876 to 1882 he was assistant superintendent for the Central Pacific Railroad in California. He then was advanced to the office of superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, an incumbency which he retained until 1890, with headquarters in the city of Marion, Iowa. He then accepted the position of general superintendent of lines west of the Ohio river for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and retained the same until 1893, when he was promoted to general manager. In 1896 he resigned this office and engaged in general contracting in connection with railway construction and public works. He effected the construction of many miles of railroad and held many important contracts in this field of enterprise, besides which he was associated with others in the completing of a large contract of dredging for the United States government at Honolulu, Hawaii,—a work that required two years to complete. In 1900 Mr. Campbell was then tendered and accepted the office of general manager of all of the railroad interests of the United

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E. E. Atkinson.

States Steel Corporation in Illinois, which important incumbency he retained for the ensuing nine years and in which he made an admirable record as an executive and administrative officer. During this period he maintained his residence at Joliet, Illinois, and January 1, 1910, he resigned his office and retired from active business. Several years previously he had acquired property at Ontario, California, and here he established his permanent home in February, 1910, his family joining him in May following. He has a beautiful modern residence in this thriving little city and finds ample demand upon his time and attention in the supervision of his various capitalistic and real-estate interests. He was one of the organizers of the Ontario National Bank and is a member of its board of directors, and his fine home, surrounded by a well improved orange grove, is located about one mile distant from the business center of Ontario.

Mr. Campbell is essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and is at all times ready to give his cooperation in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has never desired the honors or emoluments of public office he served in the early days as county clerk of Cheyenne county, Nebraska. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Campbell has been twice married. In 1875 he wedded Miss Georgetta B. Nixon, who was born at Hamilton, Ohio, and who died in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1895, at the age of forty-two years. She is survived by two daughters, Marguerite E. and Isabella A. In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Sarah P. Davidson, who was born and reared in the state of Iowa, and they have three children,—Marian Elizabeth, Robert Barr, Jr., and Joseph Gary.

CHARLES E. SEBASTIAN. As a city of the finest metropolitan facilities and attractions Los Angeles today has reason to take pride in the efficiency of the work of the various municipal departments and especially in having at the head of its police department so able, energetic, fearless and popular a man as its present chief of police, Charles Edward Sebastian, who has won advancement through very appreciable merits and is uniformly conceded to be "the man for the place." Stalwart, alert and far-sighted; a thorough disciplinarian and effective administrative officer; fully appreciative of the responsibilities and demands of his office and determined and unfaltering in the maintaining of law and order; animated by inflexible integrity of purpose,—such is the chief of the police department of the fair metropolis of southern California, and his preferment is one richly merited. He was appointed to his present office on the 23d of December, 1910, and assumed its duties on the 3d of the following month. Within the intervening period he has shown his determination to live up to the promises he vouchsafed at the time of his appointment and Los Angeles has benefited much from his well directed efforts in bringing his department up to the highest standard of efficiency. The estimate placed upon Chief Sebastian is voiced effectually in the following editorial, which appeared in

the *Los Angeles Herald* of December 24, 1910, and which merits perpetuation in the more enduring form here given:

"The Los Angeles police commission yesterday selected a man from the ranks to be head of the department. Police Lieutenant Charles Edward Sebastian is the man, and the general belief is that the commissioners made a wise choice. Mr. Sebastian will assume the duties of chief on January 3, 1911. He is a man with years of service in the department behind him and an excellent record. He is a man who knows every step of the work of protecting the public, and it is the duty of the police commission and all the civic bodies to see that he gets full sway in the control of the department. He has been on the force in Los Angeles for many years and he knows the capabilities and the limitations of almost all the men in the service, by reason of having worked with them. He is not bound politically by any clique and should have the assistance of everybody in bringing the department up to the fullest limit of its efficiency. The new chief is thirty-seven years old and is the youngest man who has ever held that position in Los Angeles. He is also the only man on the force who ever has won enough marks to be awarded the bronze medal the police commission gives for faithfulness and efficiency."

Charles Edward Sebastian was born at Farmington, St. Francois county, Missouri, on the 30th of March, 1873, and is one of the two living children of Charles and Selina J. (Poston) Sebastian, representatives of staunch old families of that state. The future chief was about one year old at the time of his parents' removal to Ventura county, California, in 1874, and his father became one of the pioneer agriculturists of that section of the state, where he was called upon to serve in the office of deputy sheriff, in which office he later served after his removal to Los Angeles. That Chief Sebastian may have had further heritage of ability as a law officer made be predicated from the fact that his grandfather, Judge Milton Sebastian had served as sheriff of St. Francois county, Missouri, and also as circuit judge. The father died in Los Angeles in 1886, and the mother now resides in this city.

Chief Sebastian is essentially and loyally a Californian, as he was reared to maturity within the gracious borders of this commonwealth and is indebted to its schools for his early educational discipline. He was six years of age at the time of the family removal to Los Angeles county, and he entered the police service of Los Angeles on the 24th of April, 1900, as a special officer. In the following October he was made a regular patrolman, and in January, 1906, he was promoted to the office of sergeant, after having served nearly a year as acting sergeant at University station. Concerning his further advancement the following record has been given: "Prior to that time he had served as a Gamewell police reporting-machine operator at headquarters and had done clerk duty in addition; he was a special policeman at the Santa Fe depot; from the University station he was transferred to Chinatown and made an enviable record in cleaning up that, at that time, vice-infected district. On the 1st of June, 1910, he was made acting lieutenant at Central station, and on the 21st of the following August became a regular lieutenant. He was at Central station until December

1st, when he was again transferred to University station. Thus he has seen service all along the line, and everywhere his work has been clean, faithful and conscientious.

"Sebastian is thirty-eight years old. But for the gray hairs freely intermixed with the black he would scarcely appear more than thirty. He is five feet ten inches in height and weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Every police officer in Los Angeles, from the newest patrolman to the oldest clerk, knows him, for he has seen, all told, ten years of service in the department in this city, and his elevation to the head of the service completes the climb that he has made from the lowest rung on the ladder to the highest. He has worked his way up through sheer merit and has been retained because he has attended strictly to duty and has been known to be capable."

He has had no predilection for the activities of practical politics and holds his office essentially divorced from partisanship, so Chief Sebastian gives his support to the cause of the Non Partisan and in his home city he is a popular member of various social and fraternal organizations. His genial personality has won him many friends and he well merits the confidence and esteem reposed in him by the people of Los Angeles.

On the 22d of January, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Chief Sebastian to Miss Elsie D. Babcock, who was born in Iowa, and who is a daughter of Sylvester R. Babcock, now deceased. The chief and his wife have one son, now sixteen years of age and a member of the class of 1911 in the Polytechnic high school of Los Angeles. The family home is at 1633 West Twenty-second street.

C. D. HARTSHORN. One of the leading men of Imperial county, and identified with a number of enterprises in the valley, C. D. Hartshorn has attained a secure position in agricultural, business and social circles. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1860, the fourth in order of birth of the five children of E. D. and Marietta (Meserve) Hartshorn, natives of New York and New Hampshire, respectively.

E. D. Hartshorn was a prominent merchant and large land owner in Illinois, and as a young man C. D. Hartshorn was given a thorough business training and eventually embarked in mercantile pursuits on his own account. Looking westward, he discerned the great opportunities offered to men of ability and perseverance, and in 1890 entered the state of California and purchased one hundred acres of land in San Diego county. While residing in that section Mr. Hartshorn interested himself to a great extent in the cause of education and was chosen a member of the school board.

Mr. Hartshorn first became interested in the Imperial Valley in 1902, at which time he entered 360 acres of desert land, but owing to the delay in procuring water and for other causes delayed to develop it until 1906, when water for irrigation was supplied. Since that time he has developed one of the finest properties in the valley, his land all being in a high state of cultivation and devoted to grain, alfalfa and stock. In his home tract he has one hundred and sixty acres, and here he has made numerous improvements of a modern nature, his land being a model of

thrift, neatness and fertility, and giving ample evidence of the presence of able management. His ranching operations have demanded a great deal of his attention, but since his ability has been recognized by his fellow townsmen he has been compelled to give some of his time to other enterprises. At present he is a director of the First National Bank of Holtville, president of the board of trustees of the Union high school and president of the South Side Water Company. In all of these offices he has displayed marked executive ability, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his various positions has been received with universal satisfaction. A prominent Mason, he is Past Master of Imperial Lodge, and is the present Master of Holtville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

In 1883 Mr. Hartshorn was married (first) to Miss Ella Wallace, and to this union there were born four children, namely: Harold V., pastor of the West End Congregational church of Los Angeles, California; and Wilfred W., Edna and Charles R. In 1908 Mr. Hartshorn's second marriage occurred, he at that time being united with Miss Grace Lewis. One child has been born to them, Darwin L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn have many friends in Holtville and command the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community.

SAMUEL PINE. The element which has made California a substantial and stable state—a commonwealth of homes, of prosperous, contented and happy people—is largely based on the personalities of those hardy pioneers who not only braved the hardships and dangers of primitive travel by land and by sea, but when once they had reached their far-distant destination had the stamina to persistently toil, grimly endure, and, after they put forth their own best efforts, trust to God for the results. They were people who welded together work and faith in such characters of iron that their communities developed upon unshaken foundations, and the mellow sunshine and rich soil of California did the rest.

In this class of the Golden State stands Samuel Pine, of Chino, San Bernardino county, a substantial rancher and an active citizen of most creditable public service. He was born at Springville, Utah, on the 28th of December, 1856, a son of Samuel C. and Jane (Morrison) Pine—the former a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and the latter, of Buffalo, that state.

The Pine family was of pioneer Massachusetts stock, which means that it was planted at the foundation of American institutions. Nathaniel Pine, the great-grandfather of Samuel, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war and fought well with his brother patriots at Lexington; he was a Presbyterian clergyman, an ardent church worker, and believed with all his earnest soul that Independence was a large part of practical Christianity as it was understood in the world of new ideas and bold actions. The grandfather (son of the fighting Christian) was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1833 migrated to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he passed many years of his life. His chief occupation was as an educator, in which field he found ample scope for his talents and faithfulness, as the state was largely settled by educated people from Connecticut, Massachusetts and other sections of



Samuel Pine.

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New England, who aimed to give their children, as far as possible, the advantages which they had enjoyed in their more mature and cultured section of the country. The grandfather, Joseph Pine, finally moved to Chicago, and during one of the terrible cholera epidemics which visited that city passed away, at the age of sixty-four, as one of its most widely mourned victims.

The widow of Joseph Pine (nee Adelia Winn) spent the later years of her life in California, at the home of her son Samuel C. A daughter of the Empire state, she belonged to that grandly virtuous and regal old school of gentle-women which had so sadly gone out of style, and, at the age of eighty, departed, with her life-long composure, for the future state of her firm and beautiful faith.

Samuel C. Pine, the father, was the fifth in a family of four sons and three daughters, and was born in Pottsdale, New York, July 30, 1825. After working on the Erie canal for a time, he accompanied his parents to Chicago, going into the lumber camps near that city and getting out timber for shipment. He was still a youth when he joined the westward throngs drifting toward the plains and mountains beyond the Father of Waters, and, as said by his pioneer friend, Mr. Cogswell, "built flatboats on the Mississippi river and herded cattle in the Rocky mountains." During this period he resided in Utah for several years, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Pine started for California, his ox teams carrying his wife and children and being accompanied by fifty head of cows and calves. The presence of such live-stock made his train specially liable to attacks from Indians, and at places along the route which had earned the name of being "dangerous" he arranged to travel with other "overlanders." Notwithstanding these precautions, and that Mr. Pine was captain of the combined train, his cattle had several narrow escapes from capture and the travelers were in constant trepidation for their personal safety.

Arriving at San Bernardino in December, 1859, Samuel C. Pine spent the early years of his California life in the mountain forests. He built and operated the first saw-mill in Little Bear valley and also raised cattle to some extent. But marauding Indians so interfered with his enterprises that he was obliged to abandon them in the San Bernardino mountains, and in 1867 settled on a farm in Chino valley, having purchased the proprietary right therein from a man who had lived on the land even before it had been surveyed; the old Pine homestead therefore comes to its present owner direct from the general government, and Samuel C. his father, was one of the first settlers in the Chino district. Originally a cattle range, he found the one hundred and fifty acres of the tract which he purchased of wonderful fertility, and in the course of years successfully raised stock, all the standard crops and fruits. He died on a fine modern California ranch—a splendid old homestead, made rich both by family associations and the labor of his hands and that of his wife and children—on the 16th of January, 1897, aged seventy-two years. The deceased was a Republican and a charter member of the Odd Fellow's lodge at San Bernardino.

In 1855 Samuel C. Pine, while a resident of Utah, married Miss

Jane Morrison, a native of Buffalo, New York, and daughter of John and Sarah (Mark) Morrison; the former was a native of Ireland, and the latter, of Canada. John Morrison settled in the Dominion at an early day, engaged for some years as a farmer and stockman, and then became a merchant of Buffalo, New York. The widow of Samuel C. Pine still lives on the old homestead, at the age of seventy-five years—the mother of eight children, of whom the five who reached maturity are residents of the vicinity.

The eldest of these sons, Samuel Pine, was three years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents, and has but faint impressions of that exciting trip. He was reared in San Bernardino county, educated there, and lived at home until 1881, having taken up a homestead of one hundred and twenty-eight acres two miles east of the old family place, upon which he had made some improvements. This is still his homestead, fashioned since that time into an attractive, productive and valuable ranch. In 1884 he located at San Diego, California, where he bought land and engaged in farming and stock raising for twelve years with marked success. Notwithstanding, he longed for San Bernardino county, so he sold his San Diego property, returned to his original farm (to which he added a "forty" in 1892), and has since devoted himself to general ranching and stock raising, paying special attention to dairying, and to those outside interests demanded of a man who makes a decided success of his personal affairs. He is one of the original stockholders of the Chino State Bank, upon whose board of directors he has served for several years, and has also been active as a public man and a Republican, having served on the County Board of Supervisors since 1902. Further, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Chino, and, from every point of view, is one of the most widely known and influential men of San Bernardino county.

On November 6, 1878, Samuel Pine was united in marriage with Miss Beatrice Gregory, a native of San Bernardino and daughter of John and Mary Ann (Dunkerley) Gregory. The parents were both born near Lancashire, England, where they were reared and married, and whither they immigrated to the United States. Landing at New Orleans, they journeyed up the Mississippi to Illinois, residing in that state for several years before crossing the plains to Utah. It was a natural move, from Utah to California, and the Gregorys therefore became pioneers of San Bernardino county and among the earliest to demonstrate in that section the rich successes of farming and stock raising. John Gregory died in 1875 and his widow (near San Diego), in 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pine are the parents of four children—Rena B., Samuel John, Mark and Loraine—and also have provided a home and gave of their affection to an orphan boy whom they adopted three years ago. The daughter Rena B. graduated from Pomona College, took a post-graduate course in the University of California, and is a well known teacher and member of the Congregational church. Mrs. Pine is active in the work of the Baptist church.

JOHN P. YOUNG. The state of California is noted for the ability and progressiveness of her newspaper men, and many of the strongest men

in the journalistic profession today have gained their fame by work which they have done or are doing in California. Among these men none is better known than the managing editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, John P. Young. His preparation for this work he obtained in the school of experience, beginning with a very humble place in a newspaper office and working his way toward the top. In other sections of the country than the west he is widely known as a student of economic conditions, and is considered an authority on various phases of this subject.

John P. Young was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of August, in 1849. He is the son of Francis and Madeline (Schimpf) Young, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. He was little more than a boy when he began his journalistic work, and it was in 1869 that he first came to California. Here he has since resided with the exception of a few of the earlier years of his career. In the early seventies he went to Washington, D. C., and there became city editor of the *Washington Chronicle*, a post which he held for several years. This paper, which was established by John W. Forney while the Civil war was in progress, was one of the strongest papers of the time, and Mr. Young had splendid opportunities to enlarge his knowledge of the condition of affairs throughout the country through his acquaintance with the public men of the day. After severing his connection with the *Washington Chronicle* he was engaged as one of the correspondents of the *Chicago Times*, during the regime of Wilbur F. Story. He could have gained no finer training anywhere than under this remarkable man, who was one of the biggest newspaper men of the time. He later came back to San Francisco and acted as legislative reporter for the *Chronicle* during the session of 1877-78. Before he became connected with the *Chronicle* Mr. Young had aided in the establishment of the *Daily Union* of San Diego, and he now looks with pride upon the prosperity of this popular newspaper.

Thirty-three years have passed since Mr. Young first became identified with the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and his high ideals and clear insight into the condition of affairs throughout the country have helped to make this sheet one of the cleanest, most practical and influential papers in the west. He has been so absorbed in his work, so conscientious and so spendthrift of body and soul in his beloved work, that he has not cared for the recreation that most men seek. His joy has been his work, and in research and study he has found the necessary relaxation from the nervous strain of his professional work. A poor sort of pleasure, many men will say, but to Mr. Young, possessing both the creative and the scientific temperament of the investigator, such work has been as much of a pleasure as most men find in club life or in society.

It was many years ago, in fact as early as 1890, that Mr. Young first began to understand conditions to such an extent that he was able to look into the future and foresee events. He began to understand the trend of affairs and knowing that his paper would soon have to take up the discussion of matters that were as yet only on the horizon, he began collecting data in regard to these subjects. Finding that this was of extreme value, he has continued the practice, and to-day he has an

accumulation of notes running up into the tens of thousands, all carefully filed, and consequently ready for instant use. Mr. Young considers this collection invaluable and is constantly referring to it for information on the many subjects in which he is interested. He has written many monographs on economic subjects, and these are read with interest and admiration by the leaders of political economy throughout the country. A number of his articles have appeared as public documents after having been published in the columns of the *Chronicle*. The survey which he made of industrial conditions of Japan, written in 1895, is of especial note, for in it he made many predictions that have since been verified. Mr. Young is the rare economist who takes into consideration subjects other than his speciality. That is, he, for instance, is very fond of historical study, and instead of considering only the effect of economic conditions upon history, he also takes into consideration the effect of history upon economics. He has tried to read the lessons in the mistakes of men long since dead and to apply these to the problems of the present day. This historical trend of his mind is shown in his book on "Protection," and in his monographs on "Money, Trusts and the Manufacturing Industries of Japan."

THEODORE WIESENDANGER is one of the most extensive property owners in Los Angeles, a city of vast and rich estates. For the past twenty-three years his activities have been bent toward the substantial improvement of city acres, and today he has splendid structures scattered over the best sections. He has made a specialty of apartment hotels and he owns and operates thirty-two fine institutions of this character at the present time. Mr. Wiesendanger conducts a large real estate, loan and insurance business, maintaining fine offices on the third floor of the Merchant's Trust Building, but his foresight and unusual aptitude in providing apartment hotels for the great Los Angeles demand has won him more than local fame and distinction.

Year in and year out the thirty-two apartment hotels owned by Mr. Wiesendanger afford commodious homes to thousands of transient tourists and permanent residents alike. These institutions are distinctive and interesting in their detail. All of them are attractively located and are conducted on a popular price plan that has proved a great "hit." They afford a completely furnished three-room apartment in a splendid section of the city, with hot and cold water, gas, electricity, bath and other conveniences, at from fourteen to one hundred dollars per month.

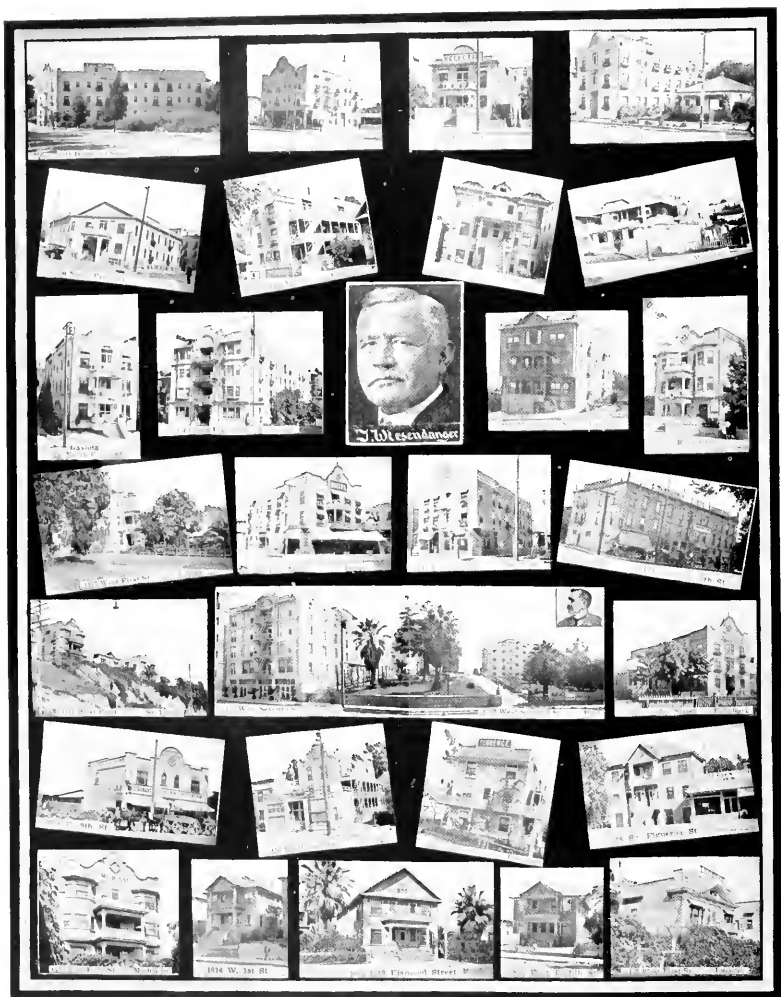
In keeping with the spirit of the times specially constructed apartments for families with children have been erected at 911 Diamond street. Here the apartments have large and beautiful play grounds for the little folks, with play houses, gymnasium, swings, palms and flowers. They give the children health and happiness in the glorious sunshine and fresh air of the Southland. It was a deep love and sympathy for child-life that prompted Mr. Wiesendanger to create this unique institution, and he has carried the pretty sentiment into a hundred philanthropies which have endeared him to a host of friends, young and old. Every year at Christmas time the small army of the children of his tenants receive an invitation to share in the joys of a

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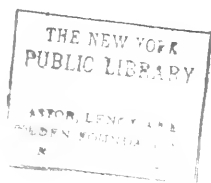
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APARTMENT HOUSES, OWNED AND OPERATED BY
T. WIESENDANGER, LOS ANGELES



*Yours truly
A. Mesendanger.*



bounteous community Christmas tree. Not one of the little folks is forgotten at the festal season and the man responsible enjoys the merry occasion fully as much as any of his tiny guests.

The extent of Mr. Wiesendanger's varied interests in the upbuilding of Los Angeles can be realized when it is known that in addition to his great galaxy of apartment hotels he is constantly opening up new tracts, loaning large sums of money and handling big insurance deals. During the past three or four years he has subdivided approximately five hundred acres of city property. His long residence and activity here have made him thoroughly familiar with every detail of prospects and values, and while his judgment is eagerly sought and depended upon by experts, he has directed investors to some of the most highly profitable transactions on record. His offices in the Merchants' Trust Building are almost constantly thronged with tourists as a result of his unfailing willingness to furnish reliable information regarding Los Angeles.

Theodore Wiesendanger, born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, in 1851, studied at the University of Geneva, that country, until 1874, and came to Los Angeles from London, England, in 1884. He was professor of languages at the University of Southern California until 1886 and since then he has been engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, has subdivided thirty-two large tracts, aggregating over three thousand acres and has built six hundred and thirty-four bungalows and two story residences and thirty-two apartment houses. He is a member of the University Club, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, and of the City Club of Los Angeles.

His father, Frederick Wiesendanger, was an inventor and patentee of national reputation in Zurich, Switzerland. His grandfather, Conrad Wiesendanger, was a member of the Bundesrath, or Federal Senate, in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, and his great-grandfather, John Jacob Wiesendanger, was a distinguished general in the Swiss army.

HENRY C. DILLON. The prestige and dignity of the bench and bar of California have rested secure in the interposition of such men as the able, honored and representative legist and jurist to whom this memoir is dedicated and whose death occurred on the 10th of April, 1912. Judge Dillon had been engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly forty years and had been a valued and honored member of the California bar from 1880 until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. At the time of his death he was a member of the juvenile-court committee of Los Angeles county, as well as a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Southern California. He was one of the representative law practitioners in the city of Los Angeles, and here his death occurred at his beautiful home, 684 Benton boulevard. While he attained to marked success and distinction in his chosen profession, Judge Dillon will be best remembered for the pure and noble spirit which animated and pervaded his entire life. He was in the most significant sense humanity's friend and he labored with all of zeal and devotion in the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men. His heart was attuned to loving sympathy and gentle tolerance, and to the needy, the unfortunate and all others in affliction and distress he gave

aid and counsel with unfailing generosity and with a high sense of stewardship. "He remembered those who were forgotten," and many are they who shall continue to reverence his memory so long as sentient appreciation remains to them. Such are the men who justify and idealize the scheme of human existence, and such a character and life offer perpetual lesson and inspiration.

Judge Dillon claimed the fine old Badger state as the place of his nativity and was a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 6th of November, 1846, and was a son of Patrick F. and Cynthia A. (Charles) Dillon, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the state of North Carolina, of Welsh lineage. The parents passed the closing years of their lives at Lancaster, Wisconsin, and the father was identified with mining operations during the greater part of his active career.

After availing himself of the advantages of the common schools and also an excellent academy in his native town Judge Dillon completed a course in a business college in the city of Chicago. His higher academic studies were prosecuted in Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was graduated at the head of his class and with highest honors, so that he was made the recipient of the "Wisconsin Medal," the conferring of which at the present time brings also the academic degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college Judge Dillon began the study of law under effective private preceptorship, and his alert mentality and admirable powers of assimilation enabled him to make rapid progress in his absorption of the science of jurisprudence, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1874 he was admitted to the bar of his native state, upon examination before the circuit court in Racine county. In the same year he was admitted to practice before the Wisconsin supreme court, and shortly afterward he removed to Colorado, before the supreme court of which state he was admitted to practice in 1875. Two years later he became eligible for practice in the United States circuit and district courts of Colorado. In 1880 he was admitted by the supreme court of California, and in this state he was admitted to practice in the local federal courts in 1891. In 1896 the supreme court of Nevada accorded him similar recognition, and in 1900 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, in which tribunal of final jurisdiction he eventually presented a number of important causes.

In February, 1878, Judge Dillon engaged in the practice of his profession at Leadville, Colorado, and he soon gained precedence as one of the able and representative members of the bar of that state. From 1878 to 1881 he held the office of master and examiner in chancery in the United States courts at Leadville. In 1881 Judge Dillon returned to Denver to practice law, forming a partnership with Judge Markham, which partnership continued until his removal to California in 1889. In Colorado he served eight years as judge advocate of the Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was also a valued and popular member of the Colorado National Guard, in which he served as lieutenant in the Pitkin Cavalry.

The year 1889, as already noted, marked the removal of Judge Dillon to California, and there have been few more valued accessions to the bar and citizenship of this state. He maintained his home for some time at Long Beach, Los Angeles county, and there he served as city attorney, as well as president of the board of education. He continuously retained office headquarters in Los Angeles, to which city he removed in 1906. In 1891 he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles county, an office in which he made a splendid record as a resourceful and versatile public prosecutor and from which he retired in 1895. From 1910 until his death he served as a member of the juvenile-court committee of Los Angeles county, and in this capacity he did much to further the efficiency of the work of this valuable tribunal, the functions of which are manifestly benignant. He was a prominent factor in the educational work of his profession in California, as is shown by the fact that from 1908 until the close of his life-work he was lecturer on common-law pleading, equity pleading and federal procedure in the college of law of the University of Southern California.

In politics Judge Dillon found classification as a progressive Democrat, and he was essentially broad-minded, loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He was one of the most zealous and influential members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and was a devout communicant of the Catholic church. He controlled a large and representative law business, in connection with which he appeared in much important litigation in the state and federal courts of California, the while he manifested a deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession, of whose highest ethics he was a worthy and able exemplar, with the result that he retained inviolable vantage-place in the confidence and esteem of his confreres at the bar. From an appreciative estimate which appeared in a Los Angeles paper at the time of the death of Judge Henry Clay Dillon are taken the following extracts:

In addition to giving his personal attention to a large private law practice he had taken an active part in the woman suffrage campaign, making many public speeches, and was equally active in charitable and other humanitarian works. He was one of the most influential laymen connected with Catholic affairs in this community and was especially active in connection with the charitable work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was always active in political life. In his convictions of what was right he was immovable. In his public charities he was constant in endeavor. Not only did he take a most active part in the suffrage campaign in this state, but before that he had been equally active along the same lines in Colorado.

At the organization of St. Vincent de Paul Society of Los Angeles Judge Dillon was elected its vice-president and he was also an influential member of the Federation of Catholic Societies. Many families in Los Angeles looked upon him as a personal friend in time of need and, in a quiet and unassuming way, he went about doing good. The funeral services of Judge Dillon were of the most impressive order and citizens of all classes assembled at the family home and later at St. Vibiana's cathedral to pay a last tribute to the honored dead. Many members of the Catholic clergy were represented at the solemn requiem mass at the cathe-

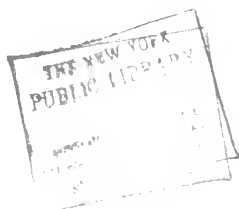
dral, and from the words of eulogy there delivered by Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, bishop of the diocese, are reproduced the following extracts: "This community is poorer to-day by the death of a good friend. A home and many a poor family are poorer through the loss of Henry Clay Dillon. Things that stand for goodness in life—love of fellowmen and love of God—have lost by his death a staunch and loyal supporter. There seem to have been two strong elements in his life,—the love of truth and the love for the poor. There can come into human life no combination stronger than this. The love of truth came to him through struggles and difficulties, study and prayer, and when it did come to him it was like unto the Holy Grail that had been found, and he treasured it as one of God's choicest blessings. There was in him a love for the poor that will be a monument to his name."

The domestic chapter in the life history was one of gracious and ideal order, and there can be no desire in this connection to give more than the esoteric data of the same, for hallowed memories must not be infringed by lavish statements. At Denver, Colorado, on the 20th of June, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dillon to Miss Florence Hood, daughter of Joseph E. Hood, a representative citizen of Springfield, Massachusetts. The children of this union have shown the exceptional talent naturally to be expected of the progeny of such a father and mother, and concerning them the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this memoir: Florence Ada, a vocalist of exceptional ability and careful training, is a soprano prima donna in Italian opera, under the professional name of Adele Dilli, and is well known on the European operatic stage. At the time of this writing she is in the city of Berlin, Germany. Fannie Charles completed her musical education in Germany, is a talented pianiste and musical composer and is now a teacher in the musical department of Pomona College, California. Anna Hood, the third daughter, is a journalist by profession and is a member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Municipal News. Josephine has gained excellent reputation in the dramatic profession and is a versatile actress in stock-company presentations. James DeKoven is one of the representative younger members of the Los Angeles bar, with offices in the H. W. Hellman Building, and Viva, the youngest of the children, is with her eldest sister in the city of Berlin, where she is studying for the operatic stage.

WILLIAM F. RICE. A man who marked the fleeting years with large and worthy accomplishment along normal lines of enterprise and whose entire life was characterized by the highest integrity and honor, was William Flowers Rice, who died at his home in Longbeach, Los Angeles county, on the 31st of July, 1909, his death being caused by pleuropneumonia and rheumatism of the heart. His health had been impaired for a long period prior to his demise, and he bore his affliction with characteristic patience and equanimity. He was one of the representative citizens of Long Beach and was vice-president of the State Bank at the time of his death. He gained definite success through his own well ordered efforts as one of the world's noble army of productive workers, was true, earnest and loyal in all the relations of life, and he ever



M. F. Rice



commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was deeply appreciative of the manifold attractions of California, where he established his home after his retirement from active business, and he made judicious investments in real estate and other property at Longbeach and in other parts of southern California. Such was his character and such his accomplishment that it is most consonant that in this publication be incorporated a lasting tribute to his memory.

William Flowers Rice was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, on a plantation not far distant from the city of Wheeling, and the date of his nativity was October 27, 1841, so that he was sixty-eight years of age when he was summoned to the life eternal. He was a son of Thomas and Anna (Jones) Rice, who likewise were natives of what is now West Virginia, which was still an integral part of the historic Old Dominion of Virginia at the time of their birth. There the respective families were founded in an early day and the lineage is traced back to staunch English and Welsh origin. William F. Rice was a mere child at the time of his father's death and when he had attained to the age of fourteen years his widowed mother removed with her family of several children to Cedar county, Iowa, becoming one of the pioneers of that state whence she later removed to Lexington, Dawson county, Nebraska, where she passed the residue of her life and where she died in April, 1891, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. She was a woman of strong character and reared and cared for her children with the utmost devotion and self-abnegation, so that in later years they could well, indeed, "rise up and call her blessed."

The rudimentary education of the subject of this memoir was secured in private schools in his native state and, as already stated, he was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where, owing to the conditions and exigencies of the pioneer days, he found but slight opportunity for further educational training, save as he received instruction from his devoted mother and attended at intervals the primitive pioneer schools. He was soon found employing himself at active work, in order to aid his widowed mother in the support of the family. He finally learned the harnessmaker's trade and as a young man he established himself in the harness and saddlery in the village of Lowden, Cedar county, Iowa, where by energy and good management he built up a prosperous enterprise. In 1881, however, for the purpose of securing a wider sphere of effort, he removed to Lexington, the judicial center of Dawson county, Nebraska, where, in the same line he built up a very large and substantial business, in connection with which his reputation widened far beyond local limitations. The cattle industry was then at its height in that section, and the cowboys would come hundreds of miles to purchase the saddles and bridles manufactured by Mr. Rice, to whom they were willing to pay seemingly exorbitant prices if they could secure the elaborate trappings that pleased their fancy. Mr. Rice thus gained marked success in this line of enterprise, in which he there continued for a period of about ten years, at the expiration of which he sold his stock and business. In the meanwhile he had made careful investments in Nebraska farm and grazing lands and other real estate, and to these interests he continued to give his

supervision until 1903, when he disposed of his large and valuable holdings in Nebraska, and in the following year he established his permanent home at Longbeach, California. Soon afterward he became one of the principal stockholders in the State Bank of Longbeach, and in 1907 he was elected its vice-president, of which office he continued incumbent until his death. He had much to do with formulating and directing the policies that have made this one of the strong financial institutions of southern California, and he further showed his mature judgment in the making of extensive and careful investments in Longbeach real estate, as well as in property at other points in this favored section of the state. He was always fortunate in his business operations, but this is to be attributed emphatically to his own ability and honorable methods, through which he rose from a position of virtual poverty to that of distinct financial independence and prosperity. He was in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and he ever had a deep appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor. He had no false standards, was kindly and tolerant in his judgment of others, was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in affliction or need, and his buoyant, genial temperament made him radiate sunshine on every side. He was an intuitive optimist and was ever ready to find the silver lining of every cloud, the while he tried to make others take his viewpoint in this respect. He himself found delight in life and he did all in his power to make others happy. His devotion to his mother was of the highest filial type, and it was a great satisfaction to him that he was enabled to give her all comforts and loving attention during the gracious evening of her long and noble life. The same devotion signified his relations with his cherished companion and helpmeet, who survives him and who finds her greatest compensation and consolation in the gracious memories of his generous and devoted sympathy and affection. He was genial and cheerful under all conditions, was fond of the company of his friends and was the life of every assemblage in which he appeared in a social way.

Liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Rice took a lively interest in all that touched the welfare of the communities in which he had lived, and in politics he accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, though he never manifested any desire for public office. He was one of the early members of the Masonic lodge at Lowden, Iowa, in which he received his degree of Master Mason, and he was an appreciative member of the time-honored fraternity, in which he advanced to the chivalric degrees, being affiliated with Kearney Commandery of Knights Templar, at Kearney, Nebraska, and also holding membership in Tangier Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Omaha. He attended and liberally supported the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Rice has long been a devoted communicant.

Mr. Rice was twice married. In 1865 he wedded Miss Margaret Wiggins, who died two years later, leaving no children. Many years elapsed ere he contracted a second marriage. In 1885 was solemnized his union to Miss Katherine A. Whitney, who was born near the city of Montreal, Canada, but who came to the United States in 1860. She was

one of the pioneer women of Iowa, where she continued to maintain her home until her marriage. She still resides in her beautiful home, at the corner of Second street and Cedar avenue, Longbeach. A newspaper at Lexington, Nebraska, in noting the demise of Mr. Rice, used the following appreciative words: "Although his friends here knew of his failing health, still they were shocked to hear of his death. He was a genial, warm-hearted man and possessed the friendship and esteem of many people in Dawson county, who will deeply regret his death."

A fitting conclusion of this brief memoir is given in the reproduction and perpetuation of the resolution passed by the directorate of the State Bank of Longbeach:

Whereas, Since the date of the last meeting of the board of directors of this corporation, State Bank of Longbeach, its members have been called upon to mourn the loss of their colleague, Mr. F. W. Rice, who held the office of vice-president of this corporation with honor to himself and with credit to the corporation, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this corporation does appreciate the splendid and intelligent labors which the late W. F. Rice brought to the discharge of every duty throughout his connection with the bank, and does feel grateful for the manifold services rendered by him to this corporation, and we do feel profound sorrow for his death, mingled with reverence for his memory, and record our admiration of the high and noble character with which he dignified every station, the wisdom of his counsel and the inflexibility of his honor.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread in the minutes of the board and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.

W. J. FORD. That Mr. Ford has gained secure prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state is indicated by the fact that he is at the present time the incumbent of the office of assistant district attorney of Los Angeles county, and his status as a lawyer and citizen is such as to eminently entitle him to specific recognition in this publication.

William Joseph Ford was born at Oakland, Alameda county, California, on the 2d of August, 1877, and is a son of John J. and Mary (Mahoney) Ford, the former of whom was born in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, in January, 1849, and the latter of whom is a native of Oakland, California, a fact that indicates that she is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. Mrs. Mary (Mahoney) Ford was born at Oakland, California, in the year 1860, and is a daughter of Dennis and Ellen (McCarthy) Mahoney, both natives of the fair Emerald Isle, whence they came to America when young, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of San Francisco. Dennis Mahoney was born in county Cork, Ireland, and in 1853 he came to California.

W. J. Ford was six years of age at the time of the family removal to Los Angeles, and here he was educated in the public schools, including the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. In the following year he was matriculated in the University of California, at Berkeley, and there continued his higher academic

studies for two years, at the expiration of which, in May, 1898, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Point, California, where the regiment remained during its period of service. There Mr. Ford was mustered out with his regiment in December, 1898. He did not resume his studies in the university but returned to Los Angeles, where he initiated the study of law in the offices of the well known firm of Dockweiler & Carter. On the 10th of October, 1899, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith engaged in the active practice of his profession and his success soon demonstrated the wisdom of his choice of vocation. In the general assembly of the California legislature in 1907 Mr. Ford served as secretary of the judiciary committee of the senate, and on the 15th of April of the same year he was appointed assistant city prosecuting attorney of Los Angeles, this preferment coming through the appointment of Hon. Leslie R. Hewitt, who was then city attorney. He was reappointed to the same position by District Attorney J. D. Fredericks when the latter, under the newly enacted law which gave to the district attorney of the county the jurisdiction and control of prosecution brought by the city, for one year, when the law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court and he again received appointment at the hands of Mr. Hewitt. In November, 1908, Mr. Ford was appointed deputy district attorney for Los Angeles county, and on the 1st of January, 1911, there came merited recognition of his ability and efficient services in his advancement to the position of assistant district attorney.

In April, 1911, Mr. Ford was delegated by his official superior, Captain Fredericks, to go to the east in connection with the prosecution of the men alleged to have been instrumental in the destruction of the office of the *Los Angeles Times* by the use of dynamite. In this important mission, incidental to one of the most celebrated cases brought before the courts of the nation in many years, Mr. Ford amply demonstrated his worthiness and capacity for the responsible duties assigned to him. In the great trial of the McNamara brothers he was chief assistant to the district attorney and made an admirable record as a public prosecutor. In the case of the People against Chief of Police Broadhead, on the charge of bribery, Mr. Ford was counsel for the prosecution, as was he also in the celebrated Driggs will case,—one of very few in the history of American criminal jurisprudence in which conviction was secured for the forging of the name of a deceased person. Mr. Ford's professional work of late has been of the most exacting and important order, as he not only appeared in connection with the McNamara prosecution but also as counsel for the prosecution in the case of the People versus Clarence Darrow, who was chief counsel for the defense in the McNamara case. Mr. Ford has gained reputation as one of the leading criminal lawyers of the Pacific coast, and in every important work entrusted to him in his official capacity he has discharged his duties in such a way as to further the cause of justice. His professional laurels have been worthily won and he has well upheld the dignity and ethical code of his exacting vocation, the while popular esteem has been given him not less by reason of

his fine professional ability than on account of his sterling integrity and convincing sincerity of purpose.

In politics Mr. Ford is found aligned as a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stand sponsor, and he is identified with the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the University of California Club, the Newman Club and the Celtic Club, of which last named he was one of the organizers. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and is a communicant of the same, holding membership in the parish of Holy Cross church.

On the 20th of November, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ford to Miss Maude McCarthy, a native of Ireland. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of June, 1911, and is survived by three children,—John, Robert and Margaret.

THE WEDDINGTON FAMILY. In the Lankershim district of the beautiful and opulent San Fernando valley there have been none more prominently and influentially concerned with civic, industrial and general business development and progress than the members of the Weddington family, and no record touching this part of Los Angeles county can be consistent without special reference to Wilson C. Weddington and his sons. They have shown distinctive enterprise and progressiveness, have taken the initiative in many important ventures which have conserved the social and material advancement of the community, have shown unwavering confidence in the magnificent future in store for this locality, and have been most liberal in their investments of money in various lines of enterprise and in the improving of real estate. The Weddington Investment Company has been a potent force in the upbuilding of the attractive and thriving little city of Lankershim, and its interested principals are citizens who command unqualified popular confidence and esteem in the community for which they have done so much.

Wilson C. Weddington, president of the Weddington Investment Company and recognized as one of the essentially representative citizens of the San Fernando valley, claims the staunch old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, on the 25th of August, 1847, and is a son of James C. and Amy (Reel) Weddington, the former of whom was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, of staunch English lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Ohio, where her parents established their home in the early pioneer epoch. James C. Weddington was reared to maturity in his native state and there became a member of a colony formed for the purpose of removing to Madison county, Indiana, where a number of these fine old North Carolina families established homes about 1830. In that county James C. Weddington secured a tract of heavily timbered land and set to himself the herculean task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. He was one of the honored and influential members of this pioneer colony and contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of that section of Indiana. Through earnest application and able management he developed one of

the fine farms of Madison county, and on this old homestead he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in December, 1865. He was twice married, and of the six children of the second marriage Wilson C. Weddington was the second in order of birth. There were four sons and two daughters, and all of the sons are living, the daughters being deceased. Mrs. Amy D. (Reel) Weddington was summoned to the life eternal in 1863, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

Wilson C. Weddington gained his full quota of experience in connection with the work of the home farm and his educational advantages in his boyhood and youth were limited to those afforded in the somewhat primitive country schools of the locality and period. These he attended during the winter terms, when his services were not in requisition in connection with the manifold labors of the home farm.

Like many another loyal and patriotic young son of Indiana, Mr. Weddington went forth to do valiant service in defense of the Union at the time of the Civil war. In October, 1864, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with this command he continued in active service for several months after the surrender of General Lee. He was sent with his regiment into Texas, for frontier service, and at Brownsville, that state, he received his honorable discharge in October, 1865. He then returned to the old homestead farm, where he remained until December of the following year, when he removed to Iowa and located in Madison county. Near Winterset, the county seat, he was employed on a farm for some time and in 1868 he removed to Buena Vista county, that state, where he secured a tract of land and turned his attention to independent operations as a farmer. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that county and his homestead was situated near Storm Lake, the judicial center of the county and now a thriving little city. He was influential in public affairs of a local order and served nine years as county sheriff, his long tenure of this office indicating alike the efficiency of his administration and the high regard in which he was held in the community. His record as sheriff is conceded to have never been excelled by any other incumbent of that office in the county.

In 1890, after disposing of the greater part of his property in Iowa, Mr. Weddington removed with his family to California and settled at Lankershim, Los Angeles county, where he has since continued to maintain his home. He and his sons have been leaders in progressive movements and enterprises in this part of the San Fernando valley and their policies and efforts have done much to further the generic advancement and prosperity of this favored section. The present little city of Lankershim was originally known as Tuloca, and Mr. Weddington was appointed postmaster of the town under the administration of President Cleveland. That his services in this capacity have not lacked popular appreciation is evident when it is stated that he has continuously held the office during the long intervening years, regardless of partisan changes of administration in national affairs. Though the position is a mere bagatelle as taken in contradistinction to his many other large and important interests, Mr. Weddington takes pride in his incumbency and in the

development of the local postoffice building during his regime, within which has been compassed the splendid progress of the town and its surrounding country.

A man of affairs and of varied interests, Mr. Weddington is admirably fortified in his opinions as to matters of economic and governmental polity, and he has ever given a stalwart allegiance to the principles of the Republican party as exemplified by those great leaders, Lincoln, Grant and Logan, so that his sympathies are not exactly in accord with the modern tactics of a certain wing of the "Grand old party." Basic principles rather than theories and experiments constitute the rationale of his political views, and he is firm in his advocacy of those sterling principles under which the Republican party was formed. While a resident of Iowa Mr. Weddington identified himself with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with both of which he is still actively affiliated.

On the 25th of February, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Wilson C. Weddington to Miss Mary Rutledge, who was born in the state of Ohio and who was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of December, 1909, at the age of fifty-seven years. In the passing of this noble and gracious woman the chalice of the deepest possible sorrow and bereavement was pressed to the lips of Mr. Weddington, but his are the consolation and compensation of gracious and reverent memories of the one who was so long by his side and his relations with whom were ever of ideal order. Concerning the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Weddington due record is given in following paragraphs.

M. Guy Weddington, the elder of the two sons, was born at Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, on the 27th of December, 1875, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of Storm Lake, Buena Vista county, that state. He was about fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to California, in 1890, and here he was reared to manhood under auspicious conditions. Both he and his brother are known as representative young business men of the San Fernando valley. M. Guy Weddington is vice-president of the Weddington Investment Company and is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Lankershim, to assume which connection he withdrew from the office of vice-president of the Hollywood National Bank, of Hollywood, with which he had thus been identified for a period of about five years. Both he and his brother hold to the same political faith as does their honored father. On the 26th of August, 1903, Mr. Guy Weddington was united in marriage to Miss Marjory Davis, who was born in England and who was about fourteen years of age at the time of her parents' removal to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Weddington have two children,—Milo and Louise.

Fred R. Weddington was born at Storm Lake, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1878, and there he attended the public schools until the time of the family removal to California, where he supplemented his education by a course in the Woodbury Business College, in the city of Los Angeles. He is second vice-president of the Bank of Lankershim, vice-president of the Lankershim Development Company and secretary and treasurer of the Weddington Investment Company. In a fraternal

way he is affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge, No. 9, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and with Hollywood Lodge, No. 355, Free & Accepted Masons.

DAVID MADDEX ADAMS is an attorney and has his offices in suite 309-306 in the Pacific Electric building, Los Angeles city. His residence is at 4106 Brighton avenue.

Mr. Adams was born in Conway county, Arkansas, January 27, 1848. His father, the late Rev. Levi C. Adams, was a native of Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Obadiah Adams, also a native of Massachusetts, was a member of the historic Adams family and was born in the town of Worcester, where his ancestors lived for a number of generations. Obadiah Adams was a physician. In his youth he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

David M. Adams is a first cousin of Rear-Admiral John Adams Howell, U. S. N., who, under Admiral Farragut, at the battles of Mobile Bay and at the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans and in other engagements, was executive officer on the Ossipec, one of Admiral Farragut's fleet; who, in the Spanish war commanded the American blockading squadron in front of Havana and along the north side of Cuba; and who is the inventor of the Howell torpedo used in naval warfare. Admiral Howell's mother was a sister of David M. Adams' father.

David M. Adams' grandmother, on his father's side, was a Saxe by family descent and belonged to the well known New England family which included John G. Saxe. David M. Adams' father, Levi C. Adams, removed to the southern states when only twenty years old. He was a Methodist minister, was a "circuit preacher" for many years and, for a time, was a missionary to the Choctaw Indian Nation. While in Arkansas, Rev. Levi C. Adams married Mrs. Susan Rumsey Rhea, a widow, whose maiden name was Susan Rumsey Maddux. She and her people were natives of Georgia, whose ancestors went to Georgia in early days from Virginia.

In the winter of 1852, when David M. Adams was only a little over four years old, Rev. Levi C. Adams, with his family, started in an ox-train across the plains from Arkansas to California. After making the overland trip in this ox-train Rev. Levi C. Adams reached San Francisco with his family on Christmas eve, in 1852, the trip having consumed all of the time from the third week in February, 1852, until that date, a little over ten months altogether, excepting only about three weeks spent in Los Angeles county at the end of the overland trip. After coming to California Rev. Levi C. Adams established his residence and family home in Sonoma county, which he retained in that county until his death in 1893; in the meantime he was minister on many circuits in various parts of California and was presiding elder in Oregon in 1860 and 1861, in which state he established the Southern Methodist church. (He belonged to that branch of the Methodist denomination.) His district, as presiding elder, included the whole state of Oregon, over which he rode on horseback to attend his ministerial appointments. In going to Oregon from California at that early date he had to go by wagon and



D. M. Adams.

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"camp out" the whole distance, part of the way through a then hostile Indian country. Three ministers accompanied him on this trip.

Referring to the expedition across the plains: The train started from the little village of Overcup, in the county of Conway, a little after the middle of February, in the winter of 1852. Although David M. Adams was then only a little over four years old, he tells us that he distinctly remembers many of the incidents which occurred before and at the time of the starting of the train which brought him to California, and that he clearly recollects most of the leading incidents of the long journey. (He was nearly five years old when he reached California in December, 1852.)

From his own recollections, as well as from many recitals to him by older members of the train, he gathers that there was great excitement in the little village of Overcup and vicinity as the members of the train prepared to cross the great plains. Several thousands of miles of mountains and plains and dreary wastes and vast primeval spaces, of regions of little water and sparse vegetation, and, perhaps, of hostile Indians to be encountered, with poor, and often no roads, lay between the emigrants and their far-away destination. And, of course, the proposed great journey furnished unlimited food for the play of speculation and imagination, and was an unending topic of conversation for the neighbors, friends and relatives who could not accompany them, but who thronged in to nearly every emigrant's house for weeks beforehand to assist them (especially the women and children) in procuring and preparing the necessary articles and outfits for use on the way to their far-off, almost mystical, destination, from which few, if any, of them were ever expected to return.

William Johnson was elected captain of the train on account of his having previously been over the route to California and return. Under his command the train was collected, and there were gathered together good oxen, the proper kind of wagons (sometimes called "prairie schooners"), provisions, camping outfits, weapons, and all things that seemed to him to be necessary for the trip. Then, after most affecting leave-takings, prayers, weepings, hand-shakings and earnest and fond farewells, one bright morning in February the start was made. The train consisted of sixty-eight great ox-wagons and one hundred and ten well armed men, besides the women and children. Captain Johnson was a strict disciplinarian, very stern, and before the start was made established discipline on almost military lines and enforced it to the end. And, while the peach buds were bursting into blossom, on a bright morning in February, 1852, the command was given by Captain Johnson to start West. Although these pioneers to a new land were gathered from the interior of a remote and, at that time, border state, not usually, at that period at least, considered as representing the highest culture or civilization, and, notwithstanding the manifold distractions on the way, the decorum and conventions of the then existing time were kept up and observed on this trip to a degree that would seem remarkable at this date. There were two or three clergymen in the company, who scrupulously observed and treasured the ideals and habits of their profession. Rev. Mr. Adams, throughout the journey until the Gila river (the scene of

the disaster related subsequently) was reached, continued to wear his tall silk hat and ministerial black broadcloth suit, and each Sunday either he or some other minister preached a sermon and held religious services, the train "laying by" over Sunday each week for such purpose, the religious services being very generally attended by the members of the train.

In Captain Johnson's train were a number who afterward became prominent in the life of the Pacific coast, including men who became ministers, lawyers, editors, district judges and leading business characters in the state of California. One member of the train became a state senator in this state, and the same gentleman was, at another time, a county judge; two became mayors of prominent cities; two others became sheriffs of counties, and at least four of the millionaires of San Francisco who figured largely in the early history and important enterprises of the state were members of that train.

The first few weeks of the trip were monotonous. The usual duties and hardships of emigrants' camp life, so dreary and taxing to all, even the best natured, and especially so wearing upon the women and children of the company, were encountered and experienced, without any one particularly exciting event until the Red river was reached. (The members of the train were always called "the company.") At the Red river the emigrants saw their first "blanket Indians." The Indians, enveloped in their red coverings, attracted the greatest attention and deeply interested the company, particularly the younger members, most of whom had never before seen "blanket Indians." The women and children of the train were rowed across the river in boats by Mexicans and Indians.

When the company reached the Pecos river, in Texas, this river was running bank-full. To cross it was a problem, as the train carried no boats. But Captain Johnson was equal to the emergency. He caused some of the wagon beds to be caulked until they were made water-tight. He then caused certain members of the company to swim their horses (while they rode the same) across the river, taking with them ropes, the other ends of which were retained on the side occupied by the train. When this was accomplished the process of ferrying all the outfits and contents of the wagons across the river was begun, these caulked wagon-beds being used as boats and pulled from one side of the river to the other by ropes. When the outfits were all safely on the other side the women and children were ferried across in the same manner, and then the remaining men, and, lastly, the running gears of the wagons were pulled across. The ferrying process having been completed, the oxen and horses, of which there were quite a number, were made to swim across,—in this way the whole train was gotten over the Pecos river without loss.

The next stage of interest was when the Captain put on extra guards and redoubled preparations for fighting, upon entering the country of the first wild and hostile Indians.

Our informant has yet vividly in his mind the picture of the train crawling slowly across the great, grassy, level stretches in Texas, as, in the long afternoons, day after day, during a period which then, to him, seemed endless, it headed and traveled onward toward the western horizon and the setting sun. The spaces seemed illimitable. For a long time

there was little or no change in anything. The whole world seemed to be a circle, the circumference of which was the blue sky, ever, mysteriously, receding at the point where it touched the earth, as the train moved.

At last the train finally sighted and, later, reached the region of mountains near the center of the continent. For many arduous days it fought its way around and over and through barren hills, dangerous declivities, wild canyons, deep gulches, and "sidling" distressing places. In and through trying points the roads frequently, perplexingly, at places where previous trains had evidently become puzzled and had variously tried to find ways through their difficulties, "forked," and "forked" again, thus producing many different apparent roads that might be taken, and, in some cases, the ways followed disappeared altogether, so that under these conditions the situation became bewildering, and it was a serious problem many times whether to turn to the right or to the left or go straight ahead or to turn back and begin the search for the true road all over again.

On one occasion, after traveling under such perplexities for a number of days, the train reached a high mountain which seemed, and proved actually to be, impassable in front; and at this point the dim semblance of a road which had been followed seemed to "fork," one branch turning to the north along the foot of this high mountain, the other leading toward the south. Our good Captain frankly admitted that he had lost the route and was in a place he had never seen before. The Captain called a council of war of the men of the company; the matter was considered fully as to whether the train should go north or south, or turn back and seek to recover the true road.

From the appearance of the mountain and such information as the meeting could gather from the Captain and others who had been to California before over the southern route, the meeting decided that the train should follow the south road and endeavor to get around the south end of the mountain, and then turn north and regain the true road on the other side of the mountain. This course was followed, but the steepness and impassability of the mountain continued as the train forced its way to the southward. From this point the train took its course to the south for a distance of over 700 miles, far into Mexico, before it could find a pass or break in the mountain which would permit it to turn north toward the true road. For weeks the train traveled without any road, or semblance of a road, over broken and mountainous regions. One place was reached which the narrator well remembers, where the oxen had to be taken off from all the wagons, and the wagons let down over an almost perpendicular bluff by ropes. In these weeks of loss of road provisions began to be scarce and great uneasiness was felt, but upon reaching the end of this mountain barrier and gaining a Mexican settlement, the company was enabled to procure supplies from the Mexicans.

In one flat-roofed Mexican town the members of the company saw their first Mexican soldiers,—a detachment of which had heard of the approach of the train and been sent to inquire the object of its visit. These soldiers, with their strange uniforms and queer hats, created much interest and some trepidation among the Americans. Finally, having rounded the mountain and persistently traveled north after a detour and

loss of time of over four months, in which the train covered and lost at the slow rate of ox travel many hundreds of miles, the train again found itself on the main emigrant road to California.

About this time the emigrants entered the Apache country. In this region a large portion of the men were kept under actual arms every night, but in spite of all precautions the train was attacked by the Indians several times and, on two or three occasions, suffered severe losses of oxen and horses which were driven off by the Indians after attempts were made by them to stampede the whole number of animals. Two actual fights were had with the Indians by the train, in which all men of the train were engaged.

It should be stated that this emigrant train (and all such trains at that time) when they went into camp at night formed a complete circle of the wagons,—the first wagon driving off the road and stopping, and the next wagon detaching its oxen and running its "tongue" under the end of the first wagon, so that the front end of the second wagon would almost touch the rear end of the first wagon; the third wagon doing the same as the second wagon in relation to it, and so on in a circle until the last wagon would touch the first wagon and the circle would thus be completed, forming a complete wall of wagons in circular form, enclosing a considerable space which, in the Indian country, was always intended for use as a fort, in which the women and children remained and were comparatively safe during an encounter with attacking Indians.

After traversing the Apache country, much of which was included in the present state of Arizona, the train reached what was at that period the greatest fear of emigrants,—the Colorado Desert. At the last camping place before attempting to cross the desert, the train "lay by" several days, "fed up," watered and rested their oxen well and took on in barrels and kegs all the water for the use of themselves and their teams that it was practicable for them to transport. And then, on one Monday afternoon about four o'clock, made their start for the dash (with ox teams!) across the desert. On this desert not a drop of water was then procurable. Traveling all night each night and as much of the day as the teams could endure, without resting, the train forged its way along through the waste from Monday afternoon until the following Saturday afternoon, when the green fringe of trees on the banks of the Gila river was discerned. The animals seemed to sense the nearness of water and quickened their steps. The river was reached at a point where a slough of water led off from the main stream, and between the river and this slough was a thick growth of high green weeds, known to farmers as "careless weeds." This slough was bank-full and meandered around in the tortuous course of this patch of weeds. The train was guided into this angle between the Gila river and this slough, and for once omitting to form the circular formation described, each wagon was allowed to be drawn by the thirst-wild oxen pell-mell as near to the water as it could safely stand along this slough; the train members unyoked the oxen as fast as they could and turned them loose to drink, the horses also being immediately unbridled and turned loose to drink. Then occurred a strange thing: The oxen rushed into the slough and drank vehemently until they could drink no more. They all then, with a common impulse, as soon as they had

quenched their thirst turned to these "careless weeds" and began to eat them to appease their hunger, suffering as they were from hunger as well as thirst. In less than twenty minutes from the time the oxen had begun to eat these weeds, cries and wails of fear, sorrow and lamentation began to go up from the people, for by ones, by twos and by threes, and in larger numbers, throughout the area occupied by them in their feeding the oxen began to fall down, their bodies began to swell up and distend enormously, and those so falling died almost instantly. Over two-thirds of all the oxen in the train, which had drawn the wagons thus far, died there, in that spot, within two hours after they had arrived and drunk of this water.

The members of the company, including several score of women and children, were many days' travel from Warner's ranch and San Bernardino,—the first white settlement— with their means of transportation gone, and another desert between the Colorado and San Bernardino to cross. The Captain called the men together, ascertained how many of the oxen were still alive, and apportioned them around as he thought just among the different families of the train. Before the disaster Rev. Levi C. Adams had three wagons. Two of these wagons were immense "prairie schooners," with four yoke of oxen to each of them. The other was a smaller wagon, known as a "spring" wagon, easier to ride in, which contained his wife, step-daughter and the little boy, David M. Adams, this wagon being drawn by three yoke of oxen (a "yoke" of oxen comprising two animals). His step-son, sixteen years old, drove the team to the smaller wagon, while two hired men drove the teams to the two larger wagons. He thus had eleven yoke of oxen—twenty-two head. Of his twenty-two oxen all died at the Gila but three head. He was allowed to retain his smaller wagon only, from which everything was thrown away, excepting food, a few cooking utensils, blankets and some light and absolutely necessary things. The two larger wagons, with practically all their contents, were left at the scene of the disaster. Other members of the company, proportionately to their circumstances, fared in the same way.

The camp was changed to an upland place where there was grass and no weeds and, although the next day was Sunday, the remaining wagons of the train, drawn by their meager teams, started down the Gila river, most of the members, except the older women and young children, on foot.

After they reached the Colorado river they found Pueblo Indians, who were able to replenish somewhat their food supply.

After crossing the Colorado river the march was again taken up for Warner's ranch and the town of San Bernardino. The experiences of the members of the company in the Colorado desert, on that last stage of the journey, were heart-rending. The water supply (hailed in wagons for drinking and cooking purposes) was scarce, food was almost gone, and many, both men and women, became exhausted and badly broken down in body and spirit. The situation was very grave. At this juncture the Captain organized an expedition of young men who were willing to rush on ahead, on horseback, to Warner's ranch, in an endeavor to secure and bring back food supplies. They went on their mission until they

reached Warner's ranch and applied for help to a French-Canadian they found there, but he refused aid until his squaw wife, learning of the situation, compelled him to gather food and supplies and pack them on horses and, in company with the young men, take them to meet the travelers on the desert and relieve them. After being thus aided the train reached San Bernardino.

Then it took its way until El Monte, about ten or twelve miles from Los Angeles city, was reached, where the train "camped." This was the objective point agreed upon as the end of the pilgrimage. Here the Captain called the members of the train together and disbanded the company. Thus ended the expedition.

The Captain then bade all his followers good-bye and took his individual departure for Los Angeles city and the northern part of the state. A few days after the disbandment of the train David M. Adams' parents sold their remaining animals, wagon, etc., and came to Los Angeles, bringing the family with them; and then, for the first time, in the early part of the month of December, 1852, David M. Adams saw the city of Los Angeles, then a typical Mexican town, the appearance of which, and the experiences of the family while here, he clearly remembers.

From Los Angeles Rev. Levi C. Adams took his family to San Pedro, then, as now, the port of Los Angeles, to remain there until the arrival of the steamship "Sea Bird" from San Francisco, upon which he had arranged to take passage with his family for the last named city; they remained in San Pedro, living in a rude tent, house-shaped, which he had caused to be constructed until the "Sea Bird," Captain Salisbury Haley commanding (Captain Haley was formerly well known in Los Angeles and, I believe, has descendants living here yet), arrived, upon the return of which ship to San Francisco Rev. Levi C. Adams and his family with other ex-members of the train, took passage.

As already related, the Adams family reached San Francisco and were landed there on Christmas eve in 1852. In January, 1853, Rev. Mr. Adams took his family to the gold mines in Placer county, California, but soon became seriously sick and, upon the advice of his physician, moved to the "coast country" and in June, 1853, settled in Sonoma county, where David M. Adams passed his boyhood. After attending various district and other schools, in the winter of 1862, when young Adams was a little less than fifteen years old, he having heard and read so much of the wild doings of the frontier and having become imbued with the spirit of adventure, he so strenuously insisted upon going to Nevada, then a territory and rich mining region, and the objective point of many restless spirits in California seeking adventure, as well as gold, that his parents reluctantly allowed him to join some men who were going to Nevada, which young Adams did, traveling overland on horseback across the Sierra Nevada mountains, in winter, to Humboldt county, which county then included the whole northern and northeastern part of Nevada. Young Adams remained in Nevada from the winter of 1862 until in the month of June, 1865, when he returned to California to again take up his studies and gain an education.

He was in Nevada nearly two years before and at the time of the admission of the state into the Union, the "Battle Born" state as it was so

often called. He was only in Nevada about two years and a half, but he says that the times were so stirring and his experiences so varied and strenuous that it now looms up in his mind as having been one of the longest periods of his existence. While in Nevada young Adams lived as most prospectors and miners lived, and did the same things in about the same way. According to his recollection in every party he was connected with he was the youngest member of the party. While he was in Nevada (he having sold his horse immediately upon reaching there), with his blankets on his back, on foot he tramped and "criss-crossed" the whole territory and beyond into northeastern California, eastern Oregon and what is now Idaho, etc., on various quests and expeditions. In that whole period of two and a half years he does not think that he slept in a house or under a roof altogether more than six months, and probably not that much. The far greater portion of that time he and his companions slept on the ground, on and under their blankets, often in the rain, and not at all infrequently, in the winters, in the snow. He located, bought and sold mining locations; worked as a miner in tunnels in Austin and in Star City; acted as an auctioneer in Austin; chopped and sold wood by the cord in Star City in partnership with John H. Hill, then aged twenty-two (afterward state printer of Nevada and, afterwards, for many years county recorder of Humboldt county); acted as maker of sun-dried brick and builder, helping to construct with such material the first building ever built in Rye Patch, Nevada; was "forted up" in a prospector's cabin in the "East Range" of mountains in Humboldt county at one time for several weeks in protection from surrounding hostile Indians who were massacring settlers and miners, etc. Probably most of his time was spent in prospecting for lodes of gold and silver.

In the winter of 1864-5 David M. Adams enlisted in Captain Sumner D. Prescott's company of rangers at Star City, Humboldt county, Nevada. This company of rangers and several other companies of similar character in different parts of Nevada were organized that year under the authority of the United States government to assist in quelling the Indians, who had "broken out" in hostilities in nearly every direction. These companies were furnished by the federal government with arms and ammunition, etc., but no uniforms. The members of these companies furnished their own horses. The federal government, being then at war with the south, and the Indians in northern Nevada, northeastern California, some parts of eastern Oregon, and portions of what now constitutes Idaho, and other regions still further east, having, in many places and directions, become hostile and engaged in waging warfare against the settlers and miners, and the government, having use for all its organized soldiers in the south in the great war then going on, caused these companies of rangers to be formed to withstand the Indians and, if possible, to quell their outbreaks and put an end to their depredations. David M. Adams remained a member of Captain Prescott's company and took part in its various expeditions through the regions mentioned until the close of the war between the United States and the south, at which time the ranger companies were all ordered disbanded and mustered out, the government then having plenty of soldiers to use in fighting the Indians and sending out detachments of regular United States cavalry to

take the place of the rangers, the regular army not all being needed in the south after the close of the Civil war.

During the time young Mr. Adams was a member of Captain Prescott's company he took part in several skirmishes with the Indians.

After his discharge, as already stated, in the month of June, 1865, young Adams, having had enough of this adventurous life, returned to California for the purpose already mentioned.

As indicative of the kind of men and boys (for most of them would be called boys now-a-days) that were then in Nevada, he mentioned that on his return to California he shared blankets with James E. Morse, who was then nineteen years old, and who had also tramped over Nevada, prospected, fought with the Indians, etc. This Mr. James E. Morse afterwards became one of the greatest business men anywhere, having in after years organized the American Trading Company, which now owns scores of ships engaged in exporting and importing between all the countries of the world, and having branch places of business in every large sea-port of the world, he being its president and one of its chief owners. Mr. Morse lived for over thirty years in Japan and the Orient and later in Europe after his return from Nevada in 1865.

While in Nevada Mr. Adams knew Colonel John F. Godfrey, then an employe in the mines there, who was afterwards city attorney more than once of Los Angeles city, and at one time a candidate for congress in this district, and men like Judge William W. Williams, then a prospector there, who became so prominent as an attorney and public official in southern California.

Also while there he often met Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who was a newspaper writer in the territory.

The settlers and prospectors in Nevada, he says, were a very superior class of men. College graduates were extremely common. Most all were either very young men or well educated men, and practically all were extremely intelligent. There was an entire absence of what is now regarded as having been a condition of ignorance and of the traditional "back woods" and "wild west" features that have in later years figured so prominently in literature, moving pictures, etc.

Referring again to the subject of ox teams: It may be wondered why the immigrants who came across the plains used ox teams instead of teams of horses, as many of them were abundantly able to procure horses—in fact, numbers of them were well-to-do people. For the information of the younger generation Mr. Adams states that horses were unable to stand the trip, as draft animals; they always failed when tried for such purposes; they could not go without food and water, or drink bad water, without breaking down; and their feet could not stand the wear of the rocks and bad roads. The split hoofs of the oxen could stand almost any kind of bad road, especially when shod, as the oxen sometimes were.

After David M. Adams returned to California he entered the Sotoyome Institute, in the town of Healdsburg, Sonoma county, then, before the establishment of the existing great universities did away with so many of the private educational institutions in this state, one of the principal educational institutions of California, containing several hundred students. Professor James W. Anderson, afterwards state superinten-

dent of public instruction, was the president of this school. After completing his course at Sotoyome Institute Mr. Adams obtained his certificate and taught in the public schools for a time. Subsequently he entered the City College, a then well known institution maintained in San Francisco by the Presbyterian church organization. Afterward he attended the College of California, now the University of California, then located in Oakland, but which has since removed and is now located at Berkeley. At the end of his third year in college Mr. Adams resumed teaching for a short period, and was at one time principal of the Visalia public schools. For quite a period he engaged in editorial work in the city of San Francisco and elsewhere. At one time or another in early days, he did editorial work on nearly every newspaper then published in San Francisco.

He was once a writer on the San Francisco *Daily Times*, of which Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty" and father of the "single tax" idea, was one of the editors, and while working on that newspaper for one interval of more than ten months he wrote at the same table with Mr. George.

George Frederic Parsons, afterwards for a good many years chief editorial writer on the New York *Daily Tribune*, was also one of the editorial staff on the San Francisco *Daily Times* while David M. Adams was employed as one of its writers.

David M. Adams also did editorial work in San Jose, and established and was the editor and one of the proprietors of the San Jose *Daily Independent*, afterwards incorporated with the San Jose Weekly *Mercury*, and the San Jose *Daily Mercury*, still in existence, is a perpetuation of it. During the time that David M. Adams was conducting the *Daily Independent*, Prentice Mulford, afterwards a well known author, was for some months city editor of the paper; and Henry C. Hansbrough, afterwards for two terms United States senator from North Dakota, the warm friend of President Roosevelt, was during the whole time of the existence of the *Daily Independent* under Mr. Adams' management, foreman of the printing department. David M. Adams, too, was once one of the two proprietors and editor of the Tulare County *Times*.

In his early youth David M. Adams took up and pursued the study of the law and, after studying law for several years was admitted to the bar, in 1877, in Los Angeles.

In 1875, in Santa Barbara county, David M. Adams was married to Miss Alice A. Smith, of Arcola, Douglas county, Illinois.

The next year after his marriage he located in Los Angeles city. Upon his arrival here he was appointed deputy county clerk and clerk of the district court of the Seventeenth judicial district (the predecessor of the present superior court, but there was only one judge then, Hon. Y. Sepulveda), which position Mr. Adams held from in 1876 until in the year 1880, when he resigned the same to take the office of city justice. In 1880 he was elected city justice of Los Angeles city. Under the charter of the city then existing the city justice was ex-officio police judge, and Mr. Adams also acted in that capacity. This was the only time Mr. Adams ever aspired to hold a public office; that is, this was the only time he ever aspired to be elected to any office to which any salary or compen-

sation was attached; but he has been elected to and has served in some positions in which the voters thought he might be of benefit, which yielded no compensation, for instance, he has been mayor of the city of Visalia; member of the city council of the same place; city superintendent of schools of Visalia; etc.

David M. Adams has been a member of the bar in California more than a third of a century, and (with the exception, only, of a little more than one year, spoken of hereafter, when he was out of the United States, and that as a private citizen he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and has belonged to parties, been a member of political "central committees," has often been a delegate to county and state conventions, and in some campaigns has made political speeches, etc.) ever since the end of his term as city justice thirty years ago, he has devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, being admitted to practice in both the state and federal courts, and before the department of the interior, etc.

David M. Adams practiced law in Los Angeles city until December, 1889, when he went to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for a company, on business pertaining to the ship canal which a canal company was then attempting to make across Nicaragua, in Central America, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. After an absence of something more than a year in Central America and in other foreign countries, he and his family (his family accompanied him) returned to California, where he resumed the practice of the law, locating in the San Joaquin Valley, where he followed his profession for over seventeen years, principally in Tulare and Kern counties. Throughout this period he devoted himself almost wholly to the branches of the law concerning corporations, titles to land and water-rights, the subject of irrigation, mineral lands and mineral locations (particularly of oil-producing lands), banks and banking, etc. He was the attorney of banks and incorporated companies, and took part in much important litigation and heavy transactions involving these subjects and the law applicable.

A few years ago David M. Adams and his family returned to Los Angeles city and re-established their residence here, where they now live. They have four surviving children, two sons, Douglas Stewart Adams and Owen Stanley Adams, who are in business in Los Angeles city, and two daughters, Veda Howell Adams, a teacher in the Polytechnic high school in the French and English departments, and Alda Alethe Adams, living with her parents. Three of the children are graduates of the University of California, at Berkeley, California; and the fourth, a daughter, after she finished her high school course took a four years' special course at the same university. The children are all natives of Los Angeles city.

Mr. Adams has always been a devoted student, not only of the law, but on many lines; he understands and reads at least two modern languages besides his own; has always taken a great interest in science and scientific achievements, and next to the associations of his family and friends, finds his greatest enjoyment in books and study.

LORIN ANDREW HANDLEY, who is the present incumbent of the office of city clerk of Los Angeles, is one of the well known and highly es-

teemed young men of this beautiful metropolis of southern California, and here he has been prominently identified with educational affairs as a member of the faculty of Occidental College, besides which he has shown most progressive spirit and the highest type of civic loyalty. He is a man of fine intellectual attainments and broad mental ken, and since coming to California, only a few years ago, he has become thoroughly identified with the western spirit of progress and none is more appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of this favored section of our great national domain.

Mr. Hadley takes just pride in reverting to the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity. He was born on his father's homestead farm near Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 12th of February, 1881, and is a son of Josiah H. and Jane (Carnine) Handley, the former of whom was born at Vienna, Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1847, and the latter of whom was born in Johnson county, Indiana, where her father, Andrew Carnine, was a sterling pioneer. Josiah H. Handley was reared to adult age in his native state and as a young man he became identified with navigation interests on Chesapeake Bay. He became familiar with the manifold duties of a sailor and was employed as such by the United States government during the Civil war, in which he gave zealous and ardent service in behalf of the cause of the Union. In 1867 he removed to Johnson county, Indiana, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he has there been identified during the long intervening years, and which have rewarded his earnest efforts with a due measure of prosperity. He is numbered among the representative farmers and valued citizens of that county, where he is the owner of a fine landed estate, and both he and his wife still continued to reside on the homestead near the town of Franklin. He is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance and has been influential in public affairs of a local nature. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Of their children two sons and two daughters are living.

Lorin Andrew Handley was reared to maturity under the invigorating discipline of the home farm and early began to contribute his quota to its work, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality, including a course in the Franklin high school. At the age of seventeen years he was matriculated in Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon afterward entered Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, and from this celebrated institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1905. Thus admirably equipped for the pedagogic profession, Mr. Handley accepted, in September, 1905, a call to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Emporia College, in the city of Emporia, Kansas. He continued as a valued and popular member of the faculty of this institution for two years and then accepted the chair of philosophy in Occidental College, in Los Angeles, where he thus established his permanent home in September, 1907. He continued to be identified with this institution until 1910 and on the same did most effective work, the while he had the confidence and high regard not only

of the other members of the faculty but also of the student body. He resigned his professorship in order to become a candidate for Congress.

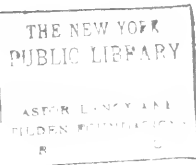
Although he maintains an independent attitude in politics, in August, 1910, Mr. Handley was made the nominee on the Democratic ticket for representative of the seventh district of California in the United States Congress. He realized that he was in this connection the exponent of a "forlorn hope," as the district is overwhelmingly Republican, but he made a spirited campaign, though his defeat at the polls was compassed as a matter of course. In December, 1910, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Harry J. Leland in the office of city clerk of Los Angeles, which term ended in January, 1912, and in the same month and year he was reappointed to this office. For several years past Mr. Handley has given special attention to the study and investigation of political and economic subjects, and he is admirably fortified in his opinions and convictions as to matters of public polity. He is a popular factor in educational, religious and social circles in Los Angeles, and here both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Severance Club, is vice-president and a member of the board of governors of the City Club, and a member of the board of directors of the Jefferson Club, all of which are representative civic organizations of Los Angeles. He is also a prominent worker in the Los Angeles Church Federation and is a member of its executive committee. In his alma mater, Hanover College, he is affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and while a student in that institution he represented the same in the Indiana state inter-collegiate oratorical contest. While a student in Princeton he was identified with the Whig Literary Society, and, by reason of the service of certain of his ancestors in the great struggle for national independence, he is eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the 12th of July, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Handley to Miss Elizabeth Jane Baldrige, who was born at Wabash, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Rev. Herbert Baldrige, a representative citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Handley have two children,—Joseph B. and Donald L.

MOSES H. SHERMAN. The man who can "do things," who can achieve that which is subjectively worthy and objectively benignant, has a greater patent to nobility than that which comes to him through twenty generations of ancestors. General Sherman has well won such patent and title and has been one of the forceful figures in connection with progressive movements of important order in southern California, besides which other parts of the southwest have profited largely from his efforts in divers fields of human activity. The estimate placed upon him by that discriminating factor, the general public, has been unequivocal and is best shown in the statement that he is a "man of five thousand friends," as was incidentally suggested in an address recently made by one of this legion of friends. He has been one of the world's workers and his labors have been fruitful in results that proved generic benefit; he is a man of fine intellectuality, and has done much to foster high ideals; his nature is kindly, genial and optimistic, and he loves his fellow men; his character



W. H. Sherman



denotes the strong and noble individuality which is the man himself; he has friends in hosts, because he deserves them and because none can know him without becoming his friend. He is one of the essentially representative citizens of southern California and maintains his home in Los Angeles, with an attractive bungalow in the neighboring foothills as his place of retreat and as a place of hospitality to be enjoyed by those whom he has "grappled to his soul with hoops of steel." Such is the man to whom this brief and necessarily inadequate sketch is dedicated.

General Moses H. Sherman is a scion of a family, of English origin, whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch in New England, within whose gracious borders the first of the representatives established their home. That cradle of so much of our national history General Sherman is pleased to claim as the place of his nativity. He was born at West Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, on the 3d of December, 1853, and is a son of Enoch and Miranda (Warner) Sherman, who passed the closing years of their lives in Salem, New York, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to farming.

General Sherman was reared to adult age in Washington county, New York, and gained his early educational discipline in the public schools. This was supplemented by a course in the State Normal School at Oswego, New York, in which he was graduated. For some time thereafter he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of the state of New York, and in 1872 he came to the west and established his home in Arizona, where he became virtually one of the pioneer representatives of the pedagogic profession. He was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of that territory and in 1876 he was appointed, by Governor Stafford, to represent the territory at the Centennial Exposition in the city of Philadelphia, where he did much to bring Arizona and its resources to public attention. Upon his return he was appointed territorial superintendent of the public schools of Arizona, and to him was mainly due the establishing of the present public-school system of the new state. With the limited means at his command he brought the schools up to a high standard of efficiency and outlined a thorough system which permitted of expansion in a normal way as the territory increased in population and advanced in civic and industrial development. The school laws formulated by him and enacted by the territorial legislature remain in force to the present time. He continued the efficient and valued incumbent of the office of superintendent of public instruction for two terms, and was then accorded further and significant honors in his appointment to the position of adjutant general of the territory, this preferment having been conferred by Governor Tritle. Later he was appointed, by Governor Zulic, as his own successor in this office, in which he served four consecutive years and from which he gained his familiar military title, by which he is commonly known.

In 1884, at Phoenix, Arizona, General Sherman founded the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and was chosen as its first president. He was otherwise prominent in connection with business and public affairs in Arizona and there continued to maintain his home until the year 1880, when he came to Los Angeles, California, and became associated with Eli P. Clark

in the building of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway. From this has been developed one of the greatest electric interurban systems in the United States, and the labors of General Sherman in this important field have had great influence in effecting the upbuilding of the beautiful country lying about and tributary to the city of Los Angeles. He has been actively identified with extension developments in this line of enterprise and has thus done much to foster the progress and civic prosperity of the fair metropolis of southern California.

In politics General Sherman has ever given unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he has given yeoman service in furtherance of the party cause. He has been alert, liberal and progressive in his civic attitude and has done all in his power to further those measures and enterprises which have inured to the civic and material advancement of his home city and state. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and has been for many years one of its most active and valued workers. In his home city he holds membership in the California Club, and in San Francisco he is identified with the Jonathan and Bohemian Clubs.

In the early eighties he was married to Harriet E. Pratt. They have three children,—Robert, Hazeltine and Lucy.

From the *Los Angeles Sunday Times* of March 24, 1912, are taken the following extracts, which indicate full well the popular estimate placed upon General Sherman:

One of the most original and notable functions ever known in Los Angeles, in the way of a housewarming, was the glorious greeting given to General Moses H. Sherman yesterday at his new foothill home in the beautiful canyon on the border of the Lankershim-Van Nuys ranch, not far from the new town of Van Nuys. Here, in a green and leafy glen, looking down into the San Fernando valley, General Sherman has built a commodious and attractive house, with a noble porch and every conceivable accommodation. He built it as a mountain retreat in which he might pass many restful hours, far from the currents of business life, surrounded by his friends. The house is a gem of its kind and the site commands one of the most entrancing landscapes imaginable.

Some of the General's friends conceived the idea of giving him the surprise of his life by welcoming him to a completely furnished establishment when he should become ready to "move in," and this idea was brilliantly carried out yesterday afternoon. It was an enterprise of love. General Sherman has done so many beautiful and helpful things for so many of his friends that they were rejoiced at the opportunity to tender him such a demonstration of affection. The home was furnished as if by magic. One party of friends equipped the living room; another group furnished the dining room; still another presented everything needful for the kitchen; a lady sumptuously arrayed the porch, where a blazing fire in the grand outdoor stone fireplace greeted the owner. Friends in San Francisco sent down a beautiful player piano,—and so on. The printed souvenir was in the form of a large acorn, and the sentiment of the day was expressed in the superscription which read: "For Love's Sake, to General Moses H. Sherman, Friend, Helper, Brother. A token of appreciation from a few of his many admirers, on the occasion of his

welcome to his new home on the hills overlooking the San Fernando valley. Praying that God's blessing may be upon him and that he may enjoy under this stately roof-tree, amid these beautiful surroundings, many years of well earned repose and a measure of happiness somewhat in proportion to his very great achievements." On the further scrolls of the acorn were given, in verse, most gracious sentiments pertaining to each of the rooms that had been lavishly but consistently furnished by the General's friends.

The reception tendered to the owner of the new home was one which would make glad the heart of any man, and further emphasis was given by the informal addresses delivered on the occasion, and abounding in tender and gracious sentiment, by Rev. Robert J. Burdette, George W. Scott, Charles F. Lummis and others of the many assembled friends. To these addresses General Sherman, though taken completely by surprise, made a characteristically feeling and happy response. In closing his address Rev. Robert J. Burdette spoke as follows: "We who know General Sherman's social temperament, his love to his fellow men, know that he would never be content with an seclusion or isolation that shut out any of his ten thousand friends. We wish to assure him that we will see to it that he shall never be more alone in this home in San Fernando canyon than he is at this overcrowded moment."

ISAAC C. IJAMS. It has been the portion of this honored and representative citizen of Los Angeles county, California, to gain more than a usual quota of experience as a pioneer of the west, and he has marked the passing years with worthy accomplishment, the while he has had many experiences which give him a wonderful store of interesting reminiscences. Genial, kindly, generous and broad-minded, he is held by the closest of ties to a veritable army of friends, and as one of the first settlers of the beautiful San Fernando valley, Los Angeles county, as well as one who has contributed in splendid measure to the development and upbuilding of that favored section, he is specially entitled to representation in this historical work.

In one of his inimitable post-prandial addresses, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew once made an amusing paraphrase of a familiar quotation, by saying: "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness; and some are born in Ohio." Mr. Ijams is able to qualify for greatness on at least the score of being a native of the fine old Buckeye commonwealth, and those who know him best ascribe to him many other elements of true greatness, not the least of which are greatness of heart and of abiding human tolerance and sympathy. Mr. Ijams was born in Hocking county, in the town of Logan, Ohio, in the beautiful Hocking valley, and the date of his nativity was September 2, 1840. His parents were numbered among the early settlers of that section and passed the closing years of their lives in Logan. As a boy Mr. Ijams became inured to the arduous labors of the farm and in the meanwhile he attended the primitive schools of his home neighborhood at irregular intervals. He thus laid the solid foundation for the broad fund of knowledge which he has gained through self-discipline and in the school of experience. In 1860, when twenty years of age, he severed the ties which bound him to his native state

and went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he was enabled to attend school for three months, his incidental expenses being defrayed by the money which he had saved from his meager wages. He remained with his relatives in Iowa until the inception of the Civil war and soon afterward determined to indulge his spirit of adventure and seek more attractive fields of endeavor by coming to the Pacific coast. In the spring of 1862, as a member of a company of others with like ambitions, he set forth on the long, weary and hazardous journey across the plains, and about four months after their departure from Iowa City the party reached their destination, at Auburn, Oregon. The journey was attended by many dangers and hardships and also with great loss of life. The band of immigrants literally fought their way through the territory of the Chinook and Bannock Indians, and while crossing the Snake river, in Idaho, on a raft, fifteen of the party were killed by the Indians. A number of other members met death singly while en route, at the hands of the bloodthirsty savages.

Mr. Ijams remained in Oregon about eighteen months and then returned to Iowa City, where, during the ensuing winter, he recruited another party of immigrants for the west. This train consisted of about one hundred wagons, and Boise City, Idaho, was marked as its destination. The company was such a large one that on the trip but little trouble from the Indians was encountered, and the journey was completed in three months from the time of starting. With five others Mr. Ijams purchased a considerable tract of land near what is now the city of Boise, the capital of Idaho, and he himself became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres on which the fine little capital city now stands. In 1863 he had the townsite surveyed and platted into lots. As he had a half-interest in this projecting and founding of the new town he has naturally viewed with distinctive personal pride and gratification the upbuilding and development of Boise, which grew from its nucleus to a population of about one thousand persons within the three years he remained there. He himself had the distinction of helping to build the first house, an adobe structure, in the town, and his name merits enduring place in the history of Idaho as one of the founders of its capital city as well as one of its influential pioneer settlers. Mr. Ijams may well be termed a pioneer of pioneers, for his experience in this line has touched a number of the states and territories of the great western division of our national domain, and in all relations assumed he has been a factor in progressive movements and civic loyalty.

In 1866 Mr. Ijams virtually sought new fields to conquer and proceeded to Montana, where the gold excitement was then at its height and where conditions were such as can be but little understood by the younger generation of the present day. During his residence in Montana Mr. Ijams engaged in various prospecting enterprises, with but meager success, and in the meanwhile he maintained his headquarters in Helena, the present capital of the fine state and at that time a mere mining camp in the famed "Last Chance Gulch," which is now the main business street of the attractive piedmont city.

Before coming to the Pacific coast after his experiences in Montana Mr. Ijams visited Utah and Arizona, and the long journey which he accomplished was made almost entirely on horseback. After passing the

winter at Fort Mojave, Arizona, he set forth for California, and he arrived in Los Angeles in the month of February, 1868. Thence he made his way to the mining district of Kern county, this state, and later he passed some time in San Diego county, after which he made a trip to Mexico,—all of this time giving his attention to prospecting and varied mining enterprises. After passing one year in Mexico he returned to San Diego county, where his marriage occurred in 1871. He had wide and varied experiences in connection with the quest for gold in California in the early days, and many are the interesting tales he can tell concerning that period,—stories that well merit preservation in historic form.

Mr. Ijams' active identification with real estate development in California dates practically from the year 1885, and in the interim he had maintained his home in Los Angeles county during the greater part of the time after his marriage. In the year mentioned he secured two hundred acres of government land in the San Fernando valley of Los Angeles county, and on this ranch, which he developed, he resided about fifteen years, during which he was one of the most resourceful and influential forces in compassing the reclamation and upbuilding of that now beautiful and opulent section, every interest of which, both social and material, has been a matter of deep moment to him. When he obtained his 200 acre tract not a furrow had been turned on the same and the locality was little more than a wilderness. He has two ranches on the 200 acre tract, on one of which he resided about fifteen years, as above stated, and then located near Lankershim. His home place has been developed into one of the fine ranch properties of Los Angeles county, and he has achieved much in connection with the civic and material progress of the San Fernando valley. He has erected buildings of modern order and everything about his fine homestead bears patent evidence of thrift and generous prosperity. In 1899 Mr. Ijams purchased his home tract of one hundred and five acres, partially improved, and thus his landed estate, one of the most valuable properties in this section of the state, now comprises three hundred and five acres. In addition to diversified agriculture Mr. Ijams has been one of the most alert and successful exponents of fruit culture in the valley, and he now has about sixty acres devoted to peaches, pears, apples and English walnuts, besides which he propagates a full complement of the smaller fruits.

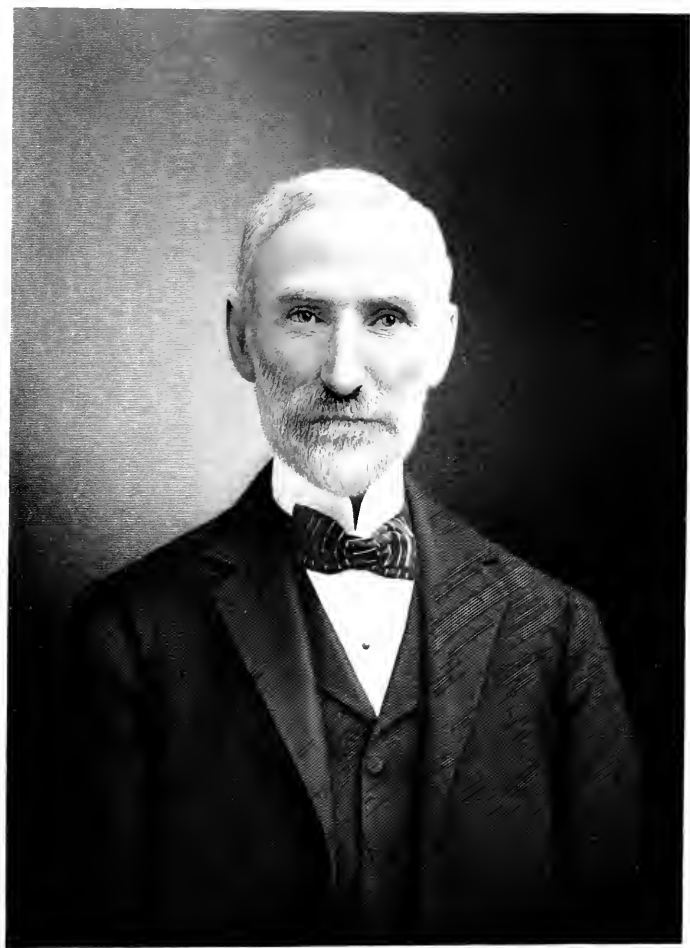
Mr. Ijams is known not only as one of the pioneers of the little town of Calabasas but is also designated as one of the early settlers of Toluca, as he was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of this thriving little city, which is now known as Lankershim and to the development and upbuilding of which he was one of the foremost contributors, his fine homestead being situated about three miles from the town. His public spirit and progressiveness have been of the most emphatic order and he has given unreservedly of his influence and co-operation in the support of all measures and enterprises which have tended to advance civic and material prosperity in the county which has so long represented his home and in which his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. Few men have had more varied experiences in connection with life on the frontier than has this honored pioneer, and through these

experiences was developed his great fertility of resources and expedients. He has found pleasure in the hunting of all the wild animals of the plains and has long been known as a "crack shot," not only as a Nimrod in quest of sport but also as a man who has by his fine marksmanship saved his own life and those of others on many occasions in the early days. He has lived a natural and sane life, is a man of fine physique and bearing, and his generous and kindly nature, his sympathy and unostentatious helpfulness, have made him one of the best loved citizens of the San Fernando valley, where he now finds himself compassed by "smiling plenty and fair, prosperous days."

Loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities, Mr. Ijams maintains an independent attitude in politics and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has had no desire for public office but has served two terms as justice of the peace, in which position he made the office merit its name and administered justice with circumspection and impartiality. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Lankershim.

On the 25th of February, 1871, in San Diego county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ijams to Miss Edith Shaw, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sikes) Shaw, sterling pioneers of that section. She has proved a true and devoted wife and helpmeet and the home relations have ever been of ideal order. Mr. and Mrs. Ijams became the parents of four children,—Isaac Edwin, Nettie Cornelia, Katie May and William Frederick,—all of whom are living except Nettie Cornelia, who died at the age of twenty years.

ISAAC N. VAN NUYS. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness, its unconscious altruism and its material success, the life of the late Isaac Newton Van Nuys counted for much, and in this publication touching the history of California, the state in which he long maintained his home and to whose development and progress he contributed in large degree, it is most consonant that a tribute be paid to his memory and that there be given a brief record of a career that was crowned by large and worthy success. He was essentially one of the world's workers and his advancement in life was won through his own powers and efforts. He coveted success but scorned to gain the same except through industry and honest means. He acquired wealth without fraud or deceit, and the results of his life are full of inspiration to the rising generation. His course was ordered upon the loftiest plane of personal integrity and honor and he was ever mindful of his stewardship as a man among men. Few have made more distinct and valuable contribution to the industrial development of southern California than did Mr. Van Nuys, the man of initiative, of mature judgment, of great constructive powers and of remarkable administrative ability. He passed away in the fullness of years and well earned honors, and his name and works shall have enduring place on the records of California history. He was one of the pioneers of this state and here he became the founder of great business enterprises, a power in industrial activities of broad scope and importance, and a financier of great influence. He died at his beautiful home in the city of Los Angeles on the 12th of February, 1912, secure



E. H. Van Hook



in the confidence and affectionate regard of all who knew him, and with a record of achievement that placed him among the really great men of the state which he signally honored by his exalted character and services.

A native of the old Empire state of the Union and a scion of the staunch Holland Dutch stock that has played a most important part in the history of that commonwealth, Isaac Newton Van Nuys was a member of a family that was founded in America in the early colonial epoch. He was born at West Sparta, Livingston county, New York, on the 20th of November, 1835, and thus was seventy-six years of age at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and supplemented this discipline by a course of study in an excellent academy at Lima, New York. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native state until the year 1865, when, at the age of thirty years, he came to California. He made the long and weary journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived at his destination in the autumn of the year mentioned. He first settled in Napa county, where he identified himself with the line of industry to which he had been reared, but in 1870 he visited Los Angeles and became so greatly impressed with the superior opportunities here offered that he decided to establish his permanent home in this immediate section,—a decision which he never had cause to regret and one that proved fortunate for Los Angeles and its tributary territory, for he was destined to become a potent force in the furtherance of civic and material development and progress in this favored section of the state. In 1874 Mr. Van Nuys established his permanent home in Los Angeles county, where he became interested in the great ranch then controlled by Isaac Lankershim in the San Fernando valley. He later married a daughter of Isaac Lankershim, who was one of the sterling pioneers and most influential citizens of southern California.

Associating himself with several others, Mr. Van Nuys began raising wheat on a large scale, and concerning his initiative energy in this important industrial enterprise further data appear in later paragraphs, taken from an editorial which appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*. He and his coadjutors shipped several cargoes of wheat to England, and the success of the industrial venture was such as to result in the organization of the Los Angeles Farming & Milling Company, of which he continued president for many years. Other salient points in his long and active career were succinctly noted in the *Los Angeles Times* at the time of his death, and the record is worthy of reproduction in this connection, but slight paraphrase being indulged:

"In 1896 Mr. Van Nuys built the hotel, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, Los Angeles, which bears his name. The building marked a notable advance in hotel architecture, and the hostelry has maintained its high standard to the present day. The Van Nuys building, since completed, was occupying the attention of the aged capitalist to the very last, and only a few days before his death he looked over this splendid modern structure, which is situated at the southwest corner of Spring and Seventh streets.

"In the summer of 1910 Mr. Van Nuys and the other owners sold the

famous Van Nuys-Lankershim ranch, in the San Fernando valley, to the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company. This great holding comprises 47,000 acres, which for thirty-seven years had raised great crops of wheat. Since its sale it has been subdivided; a paved boulevard has been built through it; a trolley line has been extended to its center by the Pacific Electric Company; other railroad lines across it are projected and partly completed; the town of Van Nuys has sprung up, and two other townsites have been laid out. What was a vast wheat field one year ago is now rapidly being populated. Over two hundred and twenty houses have been built and the city of Van Nuys has stores, cafes, a newspaper, a school, a bank and handsome brick business blocks. One of the pleasures of Mr. Van Nuys' closing years was to see the amazing development of the ranch which bore his name."

Mr. Van Nuys was vice-president of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles and was a member of the directorate of each the Title Insurance & Trust Company, the Merchants' National Bank, and the German-American Savings Bank. He was in the most emphatic sense a broad-minded, liberal and public-spirited citizen, and he was ever found ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of his home city, county and state. Though never desirous of entering the arena of practical politics, he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and was admirably fortified in his opinions concerning matters of general social and economic polity. He had received the chivalric degrees in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliation was with Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar. He was also a valued and honored member of the California Club in his home city. Though he never made any parade of his religious views, his faith was secure, his zeal and devotion unceasing and his abiding Christian faith was shown forth in his daily life. His death was the direct result of nervous prostration, from which he had suffered during the last six years of his life, but his indomitable will made him determined in not yielding to physical ailments and he refused to consider himself an invalid, with the result that the final summons came while he was seated in his favorite arm chair in a window of his ideal home, at 1445 West Sixth street. Though he had maintained a lively interest in his manifold business and capitalistic affairs to the last, he had for several years given the general supervision of his interests to his only son, Benton, who is proving a worthy successor of the honored father in the handling of the varied enterprises in which the latter had made investments from time to time and which are of extensive and important order.

On the 10th of February, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Nuys to Miss Susanna H. Lankershim, who was reared in California and who is a daughter of the late Isaac Lankershim, one of the distinguished pioneer and most influential citizens of Los Angeles county. Mrs. Van Nuys remains in the fine old family homestead in Los Angeles, as do also the three surviving children,—Misses Annis and Kate, and the one son, Benton, who is one of the representative and popular young business men of his native state and who is proving a careful and able steward of the many interests of the large family estate.

From an editorial which appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* at the time of the death of the honored subject of this memoir are taken the following quotations; slight changes being made in the context:

There passed away from among us in Los Angeles two days ago a man whose life voyage was long and eventful. Our departed friend, Isaac Newton Van Nuys, had reached that ripe old age of three score years and ten allotted to humanity by the psalmist and then had lingered further for nearly a decade. He was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death, and the most of his life had been spent continuously right here in the city of Los Angeles. He came as a young man. He passed away ripe in years, rich in experience, rich in this world's goods, but richer in friendships than in all things else. Always an industrious man, no one who knew him would say that for one moment "he lingered superfluous upon the stage."

Isaac N. Van Nuys came to this community not only young but also poor. The community, like himself, was young and poor. Los Angeles contained not above five or six thousand inhabitants, the county not more than twenty thousand, and all southern California perhaps not much over thirty thousand. The small population of the early '70s was dependent upon imports from abroad for its flour and for many other products of the soil. Mr. Van Nuys was a farseeing, shrewd man, and no idler. The San Fernando valley when he first looked over it was a cattle range little better than a wilderness. His business sagacity and energy soon started the gang-plows ripping up the soil, and the seeder scattered the grain. So the wilderness, under his capable management, was at once converted into an ocean of waving grain, green in the springtime and turning to the yellow of molten gold under the harvest sun. The hum of the reaper and thresher was heard all over the valley, and long, continuous lines of teams hauled the grain to the mill in the city, where it was converted into flour.

Business sagacity, combined with tireless industry gained wealth for this enterprising farmer, and this money was at once invested where it was made. The Van Nuys hotel, built almost a score of years ago, is a monument to the business enterprise and courage of Isaac N. Van Nuys, and during his declining years his fertile and untiring mind had been given to the maturing of the plans out of which is now growing one of the most magnificent business structures in the new Los Angeles.

The success of our friend, who has departed from these familiar scenes forever, was great beyond the average experience even of those who have made fortunes in this rapidly growing and ever progressing community. From the mere business point of material success his success was great. But that was the least of his achievement. While a busy, tireless, pushing man, the great thing about I. N. Van Nuys is that he never let his business enterprises obscure or corrupt the finer side of his nature. He was always a just man, a thoroughly honest and most kindly man. Such a life could not fail to draw around it friends, tried and true. His family life was an example to the best of us and there he was loved beyond the common lot of mankind. As his body goes down to dust whence it was raised and as his "spirit returns to God who gave it," thousands of those who knew him will say that his life was a well spent one.

The memorial tribute and resolutions given by the directorate of the Farmers' & Merchant's National Bank of Los Angeles certainly merit perpetuation in the more enduring vehicle supplied by this publication, and are as follows:

On February 12, 1912, the grim destroyer, with relentless hand, took from us one of our best beloved companions and fellow directors, Mr. Isaac Newton Van Nuys. Death released him from a long period of suffering, rendered endurable only by the loving ministrations of his devoted wife and children. During his long and weary illness he made no complaint. He never railed at his condition. He never quarreled with his fate. He never envied those of us who were blessed with good health. He suffered with a fortitude at once stoical and heroic. His love and sympathy went out to the afflicted, to those sorely tried, to those depressed and in misery, just as though he himself were not an invalid. Bravely he bore his cross. Bravely he met the end, which came, fortunately, peacefully and without pain. Like a tired child he sank into the sleep that knows no awakening. Surely no human being ever lived of whom it could more truthfully be said, "None knew him but to love him; none named him but to praise." He passed away at a ripe age, at peace with all the world. He left not a single enemy behind him. In his dealings with his fellow men, through a long, active, busy and successful career, he was ever a just, upright and honorable man. He tenaciously insisted upon enjoying his own rights, and never denied to any other man the same privilege.

Small in size, frail physically, quiet in his manner, dignified in his bearing, he possessed a forceful and vigorous character. He could not be deceived, hoodwinked or browbeaten. A straightforward, honorable man easily won his confidence. Such men he trusted. His repugnance to dishonesty, to unfairness, to all that is mean and sordid in human nature was intense. The needy and distressed were always an object of his willing charity. He never heralded his benefactions to the world. He preferred that the knowledge of them rest between himself and those he assisted. He conducted all of his business affairs with almost a military precision. He was particularly adept in selecting his subordinates. The result was that he always had the right man at the right time in the right place. The vast and complicated machinery of the great San Fernando rancho, and milling business run as an adjunct thereto, during the years of his management of its affairs moved, under his intelligent direction, with precision and exactness. All of his employes worshiped him. They imbibed from him and carried into their daily tasks some of that subtle force that guided his own exertions. The result was the most steadfast loyalty of the employed for the employer.

He was a loyal citizen of Los Angeles. Every dollar he made was expended here. His efforts did much for the city's upbuilding. He kept pace with the city's progress. Others will complete, with loving pride, the great building under way at Seventh and Spring streets, which will ever stand as the final monument of his genius and ability as a builder.

Better than all his worldly possessions, however, are the name and reputation he leaves behind him. Time will not mar or dim them. The universal verdict will ever be that he was one of nature's best noblemen.

Just to all men, true as steel, a loving husband and kind and indulgent father, he was a citizen of the greatest possible purity of character.

For many years he was a director and vice president of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles. Before his illness prevented him from taking an active interest in business affairs he was always ready to assist the officers of the bank in every manner possible. For years he was chairman of our loan committee, and his advice in this connection was always of great assistance.

In view of his splendid life, of his kind and gentle spirit, of his achievements for the great good of this community, of his love for his family and fellow men, be it

Resolved, That in his death Los Angeles has lost one of her best friends and most enterprising citizen; his many acquaintances a friend, earnest and sincere; this board of directors a faithful adviser, and the members of his family a mentor and protector whose love for them was boundless.

Resolved, further, That we extend to his bereaved wife and children our most sincere sympathy and condolence. We console them with the comforting hope that He who doeth all things wisely will, in the fullness of His love and affection sustain them in this their severest hour of trial. Be it also

Resolved, That this memorial and these resolutions be spread upon our minutes in full, and an engrossed copy thereof transmitted to his family.

SAMUEL W. DUNAWAY. One of the first attractions to claim the appreciative attention of the visitor to El Centro as he enters the main business thoroughfare going west is the artistic display in the well-stocked drug store of Samuel W. Dunaway, one of the city's representative business men. During the seventeen years in which he has been identified with the drug business Mr. Dunaway has traveled from coast to coast and has worked in establishments from New York to California, but since 1907 his operations have been confined to the Imperial Valley, where his business has proved eminently successful. He is a native of Arkansas, and was born in 1880.

Coming to California in 1901, he located in Los Angeles, which was his home until 1903. At that time he went to Riverside, but in 1907 came to the Imperial Valley and became the first druggist to open a store in El Centro. He is still in the original store. A specialty is made of the Rexall remedies, but everything that goes to make up a complete drug stock is carried. The business done in prescriptions is large, and they are compounded with the greatest care, Mr. Dunaway being a responsible and conscientious pharmacist who realizes the importance of extreme caution in putting up his medicines. He is energetic and progressive in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He has one of the most modern residences in the city and is a director in the National Bank of El Centro.

In 1905 Mr. Dunaway was united in marriage with Miss Edna Pearl McDavid, of Riverside, California. Mrs. Dunaway has been honored with the office of worthy matron of Signal Chapter, No. 384, Order of

the Eastern Star, a position which she is capably filling at the present time. She is popular socially, as is also her husband, who is a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HERBERT L. McCABE. The magnificent resources and manifold attractions of California have drawn within her gracious borders citizens from virtually all other states of the Union, and among those thus granted by Nebraska stands Herbert L. McCabe, who is one of the representative citizens and business men of Lankershim, Los Angeles county, and whose capitalistic and industrial interests are of broad scope. He is one of the progressive and successful agriculturists and fruit-growers of his county, is an energetic business man and public-spirited citizen, and is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Herbert Louis McCabe was born in Clay county, Nebraska, on the 19th of January, 1875, and is a son of Terrence and Ann (Sullivan) McCabe, both of whom were born in Ireland, representatives of the purest strains of the staunch old stock of the fair Emerald Isle. The father was born in the year 1843 and the mother in 1845, and both were reared under the sturdy environments of their native land. They came to America soon after their marriage and settled in Nebraska, where they remained until 1891, when they came to California.

He whose name initiates this review has been in the fullest sense the architect of his own fortunes, and it is a large and worthy success that stands to his credit as one of the world's productive workers. He is the elder of two sons and he early assumed practical responsibilities, in connection with which he gained a deep appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor. The public schools of his native county afforded him his preliminary educational advantages, but his broader and more practical education has been obtained under that wisest of all head-masters, experience. In the county which was his birthplace he initiated his independent career by securing work on a farm, and he continued to be thus employed in the vicinity of his childhood home until 1892, when he came to California, where he has found ample scope for the exercise of his admirable powers and where he has worked his way forward to a position of distinct independence and definite prosperity. He has resided continuously in the beautiful San Fernando valley and he has been closely identified with the development and upbuilding of the thriving little city of Lankershim, where he has a fine modern home and where his varied business interests are centered. During a period of about three years after his arrival in California Mr. McCabe was employed by the day, and in the meanwhile he carefully conserved his resources, with the laudable ambition of engaging in productive enterprises on his own responsibility, so that he might receive the full fruits of his endeavors. He engaged in farming and fruit-growing on a modest scale, and the tangible results of his well directed efforts are shown in the fine property which he now owns. He has about ninety acres of well improved orchards, devoted to various kinds of deciduous fruits, and also gives considerable attention to diversified agriculture. He has made the best of improvements on his property and is known as one of the ener-

getic and aggressive business men of this favored section of the state. Mr. McCabe is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Lankershim, one of the substantial and popular financial institutions of Los Angeles county, and he is also one of the four stockholders of the Banner Fruit & Canning Company, a prosperous industrial concern of Lankershim, the stock of the company being equally divided between the five interested principals.

Mr. McCabe is alert and liberal in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community in which he lives, and he is an enthusiast in all that pertains to the advantages and attractions of southern California, though he maintains that here, as elsewhere, true success is to be gained only through the system which he himself has followed,—that of hard work and careful and honorable methods. In politics he may be said to be a generic Republican, in that he gives his support to the cause of the "Grand Old Party" in national and state affairs, but in local matters, where no definite general issues are involved, he maintains an independent attitude, by giving his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan dictates.

On the 1st of March, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCabe to Miss Mamie Machus, who was born and reared in Seward county, Nebraska, and who is a daughter of Paul and Sarah (Smith) Machus. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McCabe two are living,—Frances S. and Hilton H. The third and youngest child, Gladys Ella, died on the 2d of October, 1908, at the age of four years. Mr. McCabe is a member of Hollywood lodge, No. 355, A. F. & A. M.

KING L. KENDLE. From 1904, in which year his business establishment, the first store in Holtville, was a small tent, until the present time, which finds him one of the leading real estate dealers of the Imperial Valley, King L. Kendle has watched and participated in the wonderful growth and development of this section of the country. To-day he holds an enviable position among the business men of Holtville and is pre-eminent among those to whose industry and ability the Imperial Valley owes its prosperity. Mr. Kendle was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1878, the youngest of the three children born to Al and Abbie A. Kendle, natives of the Buckeye state.

After he had completed his studies in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Kendle became interested in the mercantile business, and in 1895 moved to Redlands, California, where he was engaged in business until 1904. In that year, foreseeing the future of the Imperial Valley, he gave up his business in Redlands, although he had achieved more than a fair measure of success, and, coming to Holtville, established himself as a merchant in a small tent. This tent was replaced nine months later by an adobe house which, in turn, was remodeled into a more modern structure, and Mr. Kendle continued in the mercantile line until 1909, when he sold his stock to Varney Brothers, who have establishments at various other places in the valley, although Mr. Kendle still owns the building. In 1907 he opened a real estate office, which he conducted in conjunction with his mercantile business, and to which, since his retire-

ment from the latter, he has given his whole attention. His realty interests have grown extensively, and in his capacity as agent he has handled vast tracts of land and has been influential in bringing settlers to the valley and in persuading business men to locate here. He is the owner of a property of 320 acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and has interested himself in various ventures of a business nature. Gratifying success has attended Mr. Kendle's discriminating and well-directed efforts, but it has only come as a result of earnest, persevering endeavor and strict business probity. His dealings have been so carried on as to win the confidence and respect of his business associates and the public at large, and no man in Holtville has a wider circle of friends.

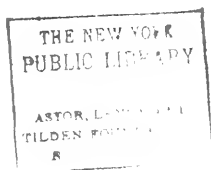
In 1907 Mr. Kendle was married to Miss Lena R. Tufts, and three children have been born to this union: King L., Jr., Alice I. and Charles B.

CHARLES E. FINNEY. In this age of colossal enterprise is demanded the man with initiative and constructive power, and this demand has been such as to develop and mature many veritable captains of industry. Such title is eminently worthy of ascription to Charles Emery Finney, A. M., who has been an influential factor in connection with the greatest of industrial enterprises, especially in the development of mining properties, in which connection he has gained a national reputation. He now maintains his home in the city of Los Angeles, though his executive and financial interests far transcend any local limitations, and such is his character, such his success and prestige that he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Charles Emery Finney was born in the village of Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 27th of February, 1860, and is a son of Jasper and Sarah (Crane) Finney. He whose name initiates this review gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and in 1875 he entered the preparatory department of De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1877 he was matriculated in the academic department of the university, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1884 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1882 Mr. Finney secured employment in the general freight office of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, in the city of Indianapolis, and from 1883 until 1886 he was an employe of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, in the capacity of contracting freight agent and chief clerk to the division freight agent, with headquarters still in the capital city of his native state. In 1886 he was advanced by the same corporation to the office of general western freight agent, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. In March, 1888, he resigned this position to identify himself with the smelting and refining business. He became traffic manager for the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company, with smelting and refining plants at Argentine, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City, and with smelting plants at Leadville, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. In 1891 he assumed the office of general purchasing agent for this corporation and in the same year was made general agent of the Mexican Northern Railroad, the line of



O. E. Finney



which was constructed by interests affiliated with the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company.

In 1893 Mr. Finney was elected a member of the directorates of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, of Leadville, Colorado; the El Paso Smelting Company, of El Paso, Texas; and the Mexican Ore Company, likewise of El Paso. It may be noted incidentally that the plant of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company at Leadville, now owned by the American Smelting & Refining Company, is the largest controlled by that great syndicate in the state of Colorado. In 1897 Mr. Finney effected the organization of the Southwest Chemical Company, which erected extensive chemical manufacturing plants in Kansas City, and this enterprise has since been notably expanded, under present corporate title of the United Zinc & Chemical Company. While a resident of Kansas City Mr. Finney was identified with and a director of each the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers' Club, and held membership in the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Country Club.

In January, 1890, the American Smelting & Refining Company was organized, and to the same were sold all of the properties of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company. Mr. Finney was tendered the position of general manager of the new corporation but about the same time he was also offered the office of manager for M. Guggenheim's Sons, a position which he accepted. The Guggenheim properties at that time consisted of smelting plants in Pueblo, Colorado, and Monterey and Aguas Calientes, Mexico, and refining plants at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, together with extensive mines in Mexico. In 1900 the Guggenheim Exploration Company was organized, and Mr. Finney became its first manager, with office headquarters in New York City. In 1901 the Guggenheim properties were merged with the American Smelting & Refining Company, whereupon Mr. Finney became a member of the operating committee which was organized to direct the operation of the twenty-five smelting and refining plants controlled by this gigantic corporation.

In 1903 Mr. Finney became one of the organizers and directors of the Power & Mining Machinery Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is now a subsidiary of the International Steam Pump Company. In 1905 he assumed the office of vice president of the Arizona Smelting Company, and in this connection extensive plants were constructed at Humboldt, Arizona. He also became a director in each of the following affiliated corporations: The DeSoto Mining Company, the Blue Bell Mining Company and the Arizona Exploration Company. In the meanwhile he maintained his residence in Prescott, Arizona, and served as a member of the directorate of the Prescott National Bank. In 1906 he became interested in the immense copper deposits in the Kelvin district of Arizona and effected the purchase of properties which later were taken over by the London-Arizona Copper Company, of which he became president in 1907 and of which office he has since continued incumbent. He is also president of the London Range Copper Company and the Ball Copper Company, owning and operating more than two thousand acres of valuable copper properties in Gila county, Arizona. In 1910 Mr. Finney still further expanded the scope of his interests and became president of the

London-Shamrock Copper Company, which likewise has valuable copper properties in Gila county, and in the same year he assumed the presidency of the Vekol Range Copper Company, which owns and is developing more than one thousand acres of copper property in Pinal county, Arizona. He is also president of the Parker Commercial Company, of Parker, Arizona, a corporation that operates general-merchandise stores, ice and cold-storage plants, and water and electric-light plants. In California he is a director of the Midway Union Oil Company and is senior member of the firm of Finney & Company, investment bankers in the city of Los Angeles, where he has maintained his home since 1905, in the meanwhile finding time for the supervision of his varied and important capitalistic and industrial interests.

The foregoing paragraphs have offered only a summary of facts, but the pertinence of the context cannot be lacking, as it bears evidence of the splendid powers of Mr. Finney as a promoter, organizer and executive, the while there is the incidental assurance of large and definite success gained through personal ability and effort. Mr. Finney is still a young man and looks much younger than his years. He has the vitality and spirit that imply perpetual youth and while he has worked hard and borne heavy burdens and responsibilities he has not hedged himself in with the materialistic bounds, but has found time to appreciate and manifest high ideals, to show a kindly tolerance and sympathy, and to enjoy the amenities of the best social life. He is genial and democratic in bearing and places true values upon men and affairs. A vigorous, alert and resourceful business man and one with seemingly boundless capacity for productive activity, he has advanced steadily and surely and stands as a splendid type of the true and loyal American. In politics, though never an aspirant for official preferment, he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of representative social organizations in Los Angeles and is identified with the Lawyers' Club of New-York City. He is cosmopolitan in his experiences and views but finds the attractions of his home city sufficiently strong to beget the deepest appreciation.

Mr. Finney was married May 15, 1889, to Miss Alice Carey Jones, of Connersville, Indiana, and they have three sons, Charles Emery Finney, Jr., a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1912, and Edgar Lawrence and Walter, and two daughters, Katherine and Emily.

MARTIN E. C. MUNDAY. A scion of one of the honored pioneer families of California, of which state he is a native son, Mr. Munday is numbered among the representative members of the bar of this commonwealth and is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, where he has his offices in the Lankershim Building. He has attained to distinction in his chosen profession and was for a number of years a prominent and influential figure in educational work in his native state. He has well upheld the honors of a name which has been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial epoch and is a representative of the fine old patrician stock, of English lineage, in Virginia, the famous Old Dominion, in which was cradled so much of our national history. The original progenitors

of the Munday family in America came from England and settled in Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century, and at Richmond, the capital of that commonwealth, the paternal grandparents of Mr. Munday were born. The grandfather, Reuben Mmday, was born on the 15th of May, 1700, and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Broad-dus, was born on the 20th of August, 1702. Prior to the opening of the nineteenth century they removed to Kentucky and numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of Madison county. Reuben Munday secured a tract of land on the Kentucky river, where he developed a tobacco plantation and also operated a saw mill, the locality being known as Munday's Landing. He became one of the influential citizens of the pioneer community and built up a prosperous business, incidental to which he utilized flat-boats for the transportation of produce and merchandise down the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Madison county, Kentucky, until their death, and of their nine children the second in order of birth was Beverly Broaddus Munday, the California pioneer and the father of him whose name introduces this review.

Beverly B. Munday was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 14th of March, 1813, and was there reared to maturity, the while he was afforded the best educational advantages available under the conditions of time and place. As a young man he removed to Missouri, and on the 27th of September, 1836, he wedded Miss Henrietta W. Phelps, whose death occurred on the 17th of September, 1845, and who was survived by two children: Thomas P., the elder of these children, was born August 5, 1839, and is now a resident of Petaluma, Sonoma county, California; Amanda H. was born on the 5th of January, 1842, and became the wife of Smith D. Towne, of St. Louis, Missouri. She died at Petaluma, California, in December, 1883, leaving seven children.

After the Mexican war and the making of the treaty of Queretaro, Beverly B. Munday became a Santa Fe trader, and, with a number of employes, drove ox teams from Westport Landing (now Kansas City), Missouri, over the old Santa Fe trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and thence into Chihuahua, Mexico. In these various journeys through the wilds he encountered many hardships and dangers and had numerous conflicts with the Indians. He was among the first to respond to the lure incidental to the discovery of gold in California, to which state he made his initial journey by way of the Nicaragua route and the Chagres river. He arrived in California prior to its admission to the Union, which was compassed in September, 1850. Not long after his arrival in California Mr. Munday became ill and such was the nature of his disorder that he was compelled to return to the east for a surgical operation, which was finally performed in New York City. He made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and from New York he journeyed by the Great Lakes to Chicago and thence down the Mississippi river to Missouri. At Independence, that state, on the 7th of July, 1851, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cornett, and in May of the following year he and his bride started on their journey across the plains to California. Ox teams furnished their transportation and they came over the route now traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. In

September, 1852, they settled in the Sonoma valley, and in October, 1864, they removed to the Petaluma valley, Sonoma county.

Beverly B. Munday, a courtly, dignified and affable gentleman of the fine old southern school, became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the state and ever commanded secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He was a staunch and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and in 1856 he was the Democratic nominee for representative of Sonoma county in the lower house of the state legislature, but he was defeated by the predominance of the American or "Know Nothing" party. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature from the same county, and in 1871 he was chosen as his own successor. He was one of the influential and valued members of the state legislature at the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of June, 1873, and prior to 1869 he had served two terms as a member of the board of supervisors of Sonoma county. His name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of California and he contributed a generous quota to the industrial and civic development of the state. His attention was given principally to farming and stock raising and he accumulated a valuable property through his earnest and well directed efforts. He was a man of impregnable integrity and superior intellectuality, and he was well equipped for leadership in thought and action. He was an intimate friend of Martin E. Cooke, in whose honor he named his first son by the second marriage, Martin E. Cooke Munday, the immediate subject of this review. At the time of the latter's birth Mr. Cooke, for whom he was named, was state senator from Sonoma county and he was also legal adviser to General M. G. Vallejo in all the latter's business transactions until the time of his death, General Vallejo having been commandante at Sonoma under the Mexican regime in California.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Cornett) Munday survived her honored husband by more than thirty years and passed the closing period of her gentle and gracious life in the home of one of her daughters, in the city of Seattle, Washington, where she died on the 21st of February, 1906, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. Concerning the children of Beverly B. and Sarah Elizabeth (Cornett) Munday, the following brief data are incorporated: Mary died at the age of two years; Martin E. C., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Charles F., who is now a resident of Seattle, Washington, and who was born on the 8th of October, 1858, served as a member of the territorial legislature of Washington territory in 1884, and later had charge of the United States attorney's office, as assistant to Hon. William F. White, of Seattle; Alice, who was born on the 1st of April, 1862, is likewise a resident of Seattle; Frances, who was born March 22, 1866, is the widow of Richard S. Cox II, of Seattle, and thus Martin E. C. Munday is now the only representative of the immediate family in California.

Martin E. Cooke Munday was born in Sonoma county, California, on the 21st of February, 1856, and he prosecuted his studies in the country schools until he had attained to the age of twelve years. For two years thereafter he was a student in the preparatory department of the Baptist College, at Petaluma, after which he devoted two years to the

study of the classics, literature and higher mathematics, under the effective preceptorship of Professor James W. Anderson, who was at that time principal of the Petaluma high school. In May, 1872, he put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization by entering the pedagogic profession, though he was but sixteen years of age at the time. He was engaged as teacher in a country district in his native county, and that his success was unequivocal is evident from the fact that, in November, 1873, at the age of seventeen years, he was elected principal of the public school at Cloverdale, in the same county. This school had an enrollment of two hundred and fifty pupils, and the youthful principal had three assistant instructors, one of whom was Miss Pemelia H. Linville, who later became his wife. Mr. Munday's advancement in the pedagogic profession was rapid and noteworthy,—significant in its vouching for his really remarkable scholastic and executive ability. In November, 1874, when eighteen years of age, he was elected principal of the public schools of Petaluma, where he had sixteen assistants and an enrollment of seven hundred and fifty pupils. He continued the successful and popular incumbent of the position of principal of the Petaluma schools until December 3, 1883,—a period of nine years, and in the meanwhile he had married and had further shown his self-reliance and ambition by devoting the hours not otherwise engaged to the study of law, a portion of the time in the office and under the able preceptorship of Hon. George Pearce, a representative member of the Petaluma bar. He was admitted to practice in February, 1882, and in the same year was elected city attorney of Petaluma, an office which he held during the years 1882-3, the while he still continued as principal of the local schools.

In November, 1884, Mr. Munday was elected to represent Sonoma county in the assembly of the state legislature, in which he served during the regular session of 1885 and the special session of the following year. In association with Hon. Henry T. Hazard, of Los Angeles, he had parliamentary charge of the irrigation legislations that, in 1887, found enactment under the title of the Wright irrigation act. In December, 1883, Mr. Munday resigned his position as principal of the public schools of Petaluma and there formed a law partnership with John P. Rogers, this alliance continuing for six years. In March, 1888, he formed a professional partnership with Hon. Reginaldo F. del Valle, who had served with him in both sessions of the legislature, and he then removed to Los Angeles, in which city he has since continued in the successful work of his profession, as one of the leading members of the bar of southern California. The firm of del Valle & Munday was dissolved in 1900 and since that time Mr. Munday has continued in individual practice with a large and representative clientele.

In politics Mr. Munday has ever been found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has given yeoman service in behalf of its principles and policies. In 1890 he was candidate for the office of district attorney of Los Angeles county, but met defeat with the remainder of the party ticket, as did he also when nominated for the office of judge of the superior court, in 1896, and again in 1900. Though he ran far ahead of his ticket on each occasion and was known to be most admirably qualified for judicial

honors, he was unable to overcome the large and normal Republican majority. He has been identified with much of the important litigation in the state and federal courts of California and has also presented numerous causes before the supreme court of the United States. He commands the high regard of the people of his native state and has honored the commonwealth by his character and services. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is identified with the Native Sons of the Golden West, and holds membership in the Ellis and Gannt Clubs of Los Angeles. Both he and his wife are popular factors in the representative social activities of the community and that their pleasant home, at 334 West Twenty-third street, is a center of gracious hospitality. Mrs. Munday likewise gained high reputation and marked success in the pedagogic profession and was a valued and popular teacher in the public schools of Los Angeles for fifteen years, her service in this capacity having terminated in 1903. She is a member of the Christian church.

On the 17th of December, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Munday to Miss Pemelia H. Linville, of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. She was born in Iowa county, coming to California when two years of age; she is a daughter of Byron and Elizabeth (Day) Linville, the former of whom was born in Missouri, where the family was founded in the early pioneer days, and the latter of whom was a native of Kentucky, she having been of English and French lineage and a direct descendant of President John Adams. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Munday: Helen Day was born at Petaluma, on the 29th of October, 1877, she graduated from the State Normal School at the age of twenty years and after teaching one year attended the Leland Stanford, Jr., University for three years. At the age of twenty-three, on June 15, 1900, she passed away, after a short sudden illness. Walter Linville Munday, who was born at Petaluma, on the 11th of October, 1880, was graduated in the Los Angeles high school and is now one of the interested principals in the firm of Livingston & Lee, dealers in engines and pumping plants in Los Angeles. He wedded Miss Anna Belle Hanna, on the 14th of August, 1908, and they have one child, Walter Linville, Jr., who was born August 12, 1909.

JOHN W. WHITTINGTON. One of the most beneficent forces that has entered into the complex scheme of modern civilization is that of life insurance. Its functions are in the protection of those who are nearest and dearest to the individual personage and thus they touch the home,—that conservator of all that is best and most enduring in the scheme of human existence. In the light of recent development and investigations which have revealed much that is wrong in the methods of certain corporations conducting life-insurance business there is no reason for public disquietude or lack of confidence, for the basic elements of indemnity remain unchanged and exalted, and there are many staunch concerns that have a high sense of their stewardship and regulate their operations upon a broad, safe and humanitarian plane, enlisting executives of the highest integrity and ordering their financial affairs for the distinct and prime benefit of those who seek security through their interposition. Such a concern, and one whose





reputation has ever been unassailable, is the old and substantial Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and it is not slight prestige that applies to John W. Whittington, of Los Angeles, by reason of his being the incumbent of the responsible position of general agent for this noble insurance company for southern California. He is recognized as one of the representative insurance men of the state and is known as an executive of marked discrimination and constructive ability, so that he has been able to develop most successfully the business of his company in the important field assigned to his supervision.

John William Whittington claims the "right little, tight little isle" as the place of his nativity, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is a scion of staunch old English families. He was born in the ancient and historic town of Croyland (also known as Crowland), Lincolnshire, England, and the date of his nativity was July 21, 1807. It may consistently be noted that his native place occupies a picturesque position on the river Welland, which is crossed by a bridge that was built in the time of Edward II and that is much admired by antiquarians. The town is also celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey, which was founded in 716 and out of the remains of which a church has been constructed. Mr. Whittington is a son of John and Lydia (Colbon) Whittington, both likewise natives of Lincolnshire and representatives of old and honored families of that favored section of England. His parents passed their entire lives in their native land and the father devoted the major part of his active career to the vocation of a coal merchant.

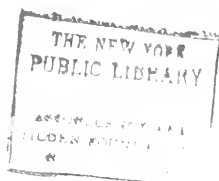
Mr. Whittington is indebted to the excellent schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which included higher academic lines, and in 1887, when about twenty years of age, he assumed a position in the executive department of Dr. Barnardo's home for destitute and waif children, in the famous "East End" of London, where he gained a broad knowledge concerning the lowly and unfortunate classes and broadened his naturally responsive sympathies as well as his appreciation of the divers elements of the great social fabric. His experience in this connection gave to him tolerance and sympathy for "all sorts and conditions of men," and through it he learned to place true values on humanity, regardless of station or condition in life. The result has been that in the later years he has ever been ready to give his support to all worthy benevolent and charitable objects, the while his private benefactions have been unostentatious and generous.

In November of the year 1890 Mr. Whittington severed the gracious ties that bound him to home and native land and came to the United States, where he recognized superior opportunities for the gaining of success and independence through personal endeavor. He came at once to Los Angeles, where he entered the employ of M. A. Newark & Company, engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He remained with this representative concern for a decade and at the expiration of this period, in 1900, he turned his attention to the life-insurance business, by associating himself with the Los Angeles office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He seemed to have a natural predilection for this line of enterprise and made a thorough study

of the business in all of its methods and ramifications, with the result that he has gained precedence as one of the best informed, most conservative and most successful life-insurance men in the state. In 1903 he assumed the position of general agent for southern California of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and this preferment, gained within so short a period, offers the most emphatic voucher for his ability in his chosen sphere of endeavor, as well as indicating the inflexible integrity of purpose that gained to him such recognition from one of the staunchest life-insurance concerns in the world. He has become a prominent figure in life insurance circles in California, and for two years he served as president of the Los Angeles Underwriters' Association. Within his incumbency of this office he promoted and managed the effective campaign through which Los Angeles gained, in 1908, the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters. On the occasion of this convention he had the pleasure of delivering the address of welcome to the large assemblage of delegates and vied with the other members of the local association in making the stay of the visitors a pleasing, profitable and memorable incident. In connection with the deliberations and work of the convention he was elected vice-president of the national association and in the convention of 1909, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, there came to him the further and marked distinction of being chosen president of the important body, an office of which he continued in tenure for one year and in which he gave an effective and progressive administration. He is held in high esteem among the representatives of his profession in California and as an authority in regard to life-insurance matters his advice and aid are frequently sought by others identified with this important line of enterprise. He is known as one of the leading life-insurance men on the Pacific coast and as a citizen he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and also of the Municipal League, and his influence and tangible cooperation are at all times given to the support of measures and enterprises tending to further the social and material progress and wellbeing of his home city, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. In Los Angeles he holds membership in the Los Angeles Athletic and Gamut Clubs, and he is also a member of the Sierra Club of San Francisco. He affiliates with the Republican party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHALMERS S. NORTON. Although practically a newcomer to the Imperial Valley, the success which has attended his efforts has made the name of Chalmers S. Norton well known in business circles of El Centro, where he is the owner of the Norton Department Store, on Main street. He has practically devoted his life to the mercantile business and is thoroughly in touch with all its details, and to this comprehensive knowledge is due in great measure the undoubted success of the enterprise, merited credit being duly and justly accorded him. Mr. Norton is a native of California, and was born in 1878, a son of George M. and Mollie E. (Mitchell) Norton.

George M. Norton, the grandfather of Chalmers S., was a native of





T. P. Higgins

Martha's Vineyard, Mass., from whence he made the trip around the Horn to California during the days of the gold excitement in 1850. He became successful as a miner and prospector, subsequently met with an equal share of success as a speculator in mining property, and made a prominent place for himself among the leading financiers of his part of the state. He had a family of five children, viz: Hattie, John, George M., Jr., Emma and Clara. George M. Norton, Jr., was born at Rochester, New York, and was five years of age when he accompanied his parents to California. Following the example of his father, he engaged in mining, was superintendent of the Comstock mine for a number of years, and also engaged successfully in the real estate and mining stock business. He amassed considerable property and became prominent in public affairs, being at one time assistant secretary of state. Mr. Norton married Mollie E. Mitchel, a native of Sacramento, California, and of their nine children five are living: Stewart E., Amy L., Raymond A., Elsie G. and Chalmers S.

The oldest of his father's children, Chalmers S. Norton was reared and educated in his native state, and after he left school turned his attention to the mercantile business in Denver, Colorado, where he continued to be interested for a period of twenty-eight years. On April 1, 1911, he came to the Imperial Valley and organized the firm which conducts the Norton Department Store, one of the leading establishments in the city. The business has grown rapidly, and the large modern stock is now displayed in a floor space fifty by one hundred feet, a force of fifteen clerks being necessary to handle the large volume of patronage. Business is done on a strictly cash basis, and it has always been the policy of the house to sell goods on a small margin of profit, depending upon the large amount of business done to insure a paying venture. This desirable fact has been recognized and appreciated by the people of El Centro, who have made manifest their appreciation by liberally supporting the enterprise. He has entered into the progressive spirit of the thriving city of El Centro and has done all in his power to forward movements for civic and public betterment of conditions. As a member of the Masonic order, he has taken a distinct and active interest in fraternal work, and has already made many friends in that society.

In 1903 Mr. Norton was married to Miss Hilda F. Hiddinger, daughter of Peter J. and Adeline Hiddinger, and one child Hildegarde, has been born to them.

ALMON P. MAGINNIS. No higher patent of sterling character can be gained than that which designates a man as one of the world's workers,—one whose energies are productive instead of parasitic and who, conscious of his powers, has properly exercised them. Among the veritable captains of industry in California was numbered the late Almon Porter Maginnis, of Los Angeles, whose constructive activities were wide and varied and who became one of the essentially representative men of the state. He achieved success in the profession of civil engineering, was long and prominently identified with railroad interests, and his administrative and capitalistic cooperations were given in the promotion of many important industrial and business enterprises. At the

time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of December, 1911, he was the incumbent of the important office of tax commissioner for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with the affairs of which he had been long and influentially identified. Such are the men who specially merit a tribute of respect and honor in a publication of this nature, and in the following paragraphs is offered a succinct conspectus of the career of one who accounted well to the world and to himself and whose memory will be cherished by all who came within the sphere of benignant influence.

Mr. Maginnis found a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and his ancestral history was one in which he could justly take pride. He was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1848, and was a son of Rev. Franklin and Lucy Ann (Porter) Maginnis, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom was a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, the family of which she was a representative having been founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. Rev. Franklin Maginnis was a man of fine intellectuality and was a distinguished member of the clergy of the Presbyterian church, in which he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors. He held a pastoral charge in the city of Cleveland for eighteen years and he passed the closing period of his life at Rome, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he died at the age of sixty-four years. His cherished and devoted wife long survived him and was a resident of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at the time when she was summoned to eternal rest, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Of the children one son and two daughters attained to years of maturity.

Almon P. Maginnis was indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, and there he was graduated in the high school, as a member of the class of 1865. He supplemented this training by attending historic old Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, where he took such special lines of study as would best fortify him for effectual work as a civil engineer,—a profession to which he had determined to devote his attention. Immediately after leaving college he secured employment in an engineering corps on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which was later merged into the Union Pacific system. In this capacity he was identified with surveying and construction work through Kansas & Colorado. The oil excitement in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields thereafter claimed him for a time, but he could not long abate his allegiance to his chosen profession, in which his ability had already gained him recognition. He accordingly went to Texas, where he had charge of bridge construction for the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, and later he was handling important timber-contract work on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad from Marshall westward.

In 1882 Mr. Maginnis first identified himself with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System, and soon after assuming this connection he arranged the bond issue of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad, for which he purchased the right of way through the states of Iowa and Missouri for the Santa Fe Company, which controlled the line. In 1885

he established his home in Neosho Falls, Kansas, where he engaged in the real-estate business and also became mayor of the embryo city. It was through his endeavors that the Santa Fe was induced to extend its lines into southern Kansas and in this connection he was made its agent for right of way. Later, when this railway was building from Kansas City to Chicago, he secured much of the right of way through Missouri and Illinois.

In December, 1887, the president of the Santa Fe Company sent Mr. Maginnis to California in the capacity of manager of its auxiliary branch, the Pacific Land & Improvement Company, which had direct control of townsite properties controlled by the railroad company. In the following year he was made claim agent, and in 1898, in addition to his duties in this capacity and as manager of the townsite properties, he was appointed land and tax commissioner for the corporation, with jurisdiction from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to the Pacific coast. His energetic and well directed efforts in these connections not only advanced greatly the interests of the railroad company but also proved potent in the development and upbuilding of southern California and other sections of the southwest.

The individual business and capitalistic interests of Mr. Maginnis eventually became important and widely distributed, and in the majority of instances were of national scope, in either a direct or subsidiary way. In the early '90s he became interested in the petroleum deposits of southern California. He foresaw the value of crude petroleum as locomotive fuel, and it was largely through his influence that the use of fuel oil came as early as it did on the Pacific coast lines. Shortly prior to 1900 his particular friend, A. A. Robinson, then president of the Mexican Central Railroad Company, laid before Mr. Maginnis the matter of providing cheap fuel for the operation of railways in Mexico. While investigating the subject Mr. Maginnis learned of the oil possibilities in the vicinity of Tampico and was practically the first person to take steps toward the vast oil development which has since been made in that district. About this time the private business interests of Mr. Maginnis demanded so much of his time and attention that he asked to be relieved from his duties in connection with the land and claim departments of the Santa Fe Railroad System, though he consented to retain the office of tax commissioner for the corporation.

In 1903 Mr. Maginnis diverted his attention from the development of the petroleum industry to the ice and refrigeration business, with special reference to its application to railway service. In this special field of enterprise he gained success and reputation such as has probably come to no other one man along similar lines. His first ice plant was established in Los Angeles and in 1904 he became associated with others in the construction and operation of a similar plant at Winslow, Arizona, under the title of the Navajo Ice & Cold Storage Company. He was the controlling stockholder in this company and continued its president until his death, besides which he held the controlling stock in and was president of the Winslow Electric Light & Power Company. In 1905 Mr. Maginnis erected a fine ice plant at Argentine, Kansas, and the same was placed in operation under the title of the Santa Fe Iceing Com-

pany, of which corporation likewise he was president until the close of his life. At San Bernardino, California, in 1910, Mr. Maginnis brought about the construction of the splendid plant of the Gate City Ice & Pre-cooling Company, in which he was one of the principal stockholders. This plant has a capacity for the output of two hundred and twenty-five tons of artificial ice per day, with a refrigeration capacity of five hundred tons. Mr. Maginnis had the contract with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company for the icing of all citrus fruits shipped over its lines, and the ice and cold-storage companies in which he was interested have exercised important functions in connection with trans-continental transportation of perishable products.

Mr. Maginnis was known as a man of great initiative and executive ability and as one whose course was guided on a lofty plane of integrity and honor, so that he well merited the unqualified confidence and esteem accorded to him by those with whom he came in contact, in either business or social relations. He was liberal, broad-minded and progressive as a citizen; was sincere, frank and democratic, and his genial personality gained to him warm friends in all classes. In politics he gave allegiance to the Democratic party, and in his home city he was a popular and valued member of the California, Athletic and Celtic Clubs. The attractive family home, at the corner of Bonnie Brae and Miramar street, in the fair metropolis of southern California, was made and remains a center of generous hospitality and has a most gracious chatelaine in the person of Mrs. Maginnis, to whom the home is now doubly endeared by the hallowed memories of the past.

On Christmas day of the year 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Maginnis to Miss Alice J. Harpham, who was born at Havana, Mason county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Levi and Margaret Harpham, her parents having passed the closing years of their lives in Los Angeles. Mr. Maginnis is survived by two sons and one daughter, —Frank A., Earl A. and Gracia A.

In conclusion of this brief memoir it is deemed but consistent to quote, with but slight paraphrase, from an appreciative estimate which appeared in the Railway Employees Magazine shortly after the death of Mr. Maginnis:

Almost with the year's end passed away, at his Los Angeles home, one of the Santa Fe's sturdy, untiring toilers, a true and typical railroad man, a significant and constructive force in the building of the west,—Almon Porter Maginnis, tax agent of the company's Pacific coast lines. The magazine can not do better service for its railroad readers than to review for them the life and work of this big-hearted, big-brained man of their own kind. He assuredly earned in his long and useful life the title to a warm place in the affections and memories of all the vast army of transportation workers. Full forty-years he had been in the harness,—mostly the railroad harness,—doing a man's work manfully, cheerfully, helpfully. The family that mourns him may most justly think of him and speak of him with prideful affection. All the innumerable company of friends and associates to whom his death has brought a deep sense of personal loss may find consolation in the thought that

all his life he used well the strength and talents with which he was equipped in an unusual degree.

In his twenty-five years of service for the Santa Fe Mr. Maginnis made many friends, both for himself and for the company with which he was connected. Those who knew him in a business way felt his strong personality in his always honorable dealings, while those who became more intimately acquainted with him counted him a true friend and wise counselor.

ISAAC W. KETCHUM. One of the native sons of California who has well exemplified the progressive spirit and marked initiative through which has been compassed the splendid advancement of the state within the past two decades is Isaac W. Ketchum, who is cashier of the Bank of Lankershim, Los Angeles county, and who is recognized as one of the representative young business men of the San Fernando valley, the while he has secure place in the confidence and high regard of the people of the county which has represented his home from the time of his nativity.

Isaac W. Ketchum was born at La Cañada, Los Angeles county, California, on the 26th of February, 1880, and is a son of Albert I. and Adella C. (Williams) Ketchum, the former of whom was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1841, and the latter of whom was born at Lansing, the capital of the state of Michigan, in the year 1853. Albert I. Ketchum was a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Buckeye state, where he was reared and educated, and for a number of years he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and after retiring therefrom, he became successfully identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, of which he was long a prominent exponent in Los Angeles county, California, where he established his home in 1878. He passed the closing years of his life at Pasadena, this state, where he died on the 23d of December, 1906,—a man whose life had counted for good in all its relations and who had ever merited and received the high esteem of his fellow men. His widow, who now resides with her son Isaac W., of this review, is a daughter of the late Colonel Adolphus W. Williams, who was a distinguished and influential figure in public affairs in Michigan for many years and who was a gallant soldier from that state in the Civil war, in which, as colonel, he had command of the Twentieth Michigan Regiment, which made a most brilliant record.

Isaac W. Ketchum passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the beautiful little city of Pasadena, California, where he received the advantages of the excellent public schools, including the high school. In 1900, at the age of twenty years, he assumed a position in the Pasadena postoffice, and in this service he continued until 1905, after which he was an office executive for two years and five months in the San Gabriel Valley Bank, in the same city. He retired from this position to become cashier of the First National Bank of Azusa, Los Angeles county, an incumbency which he retained for two and one-half years. He then showed his initiative ability and definite ambition by removing to Lankershim, in January, 1910, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the Bank of Lankershim. His good judgment in thus anticipating the

demands of the community for adequate banking facilities has been effectually demonstrated in practical results, and upon the organization of the new institution he was elected its cashier, an office which he has since continued to fill, with marked discrimination and ability. He has been, as the practical executive of the bank, the most influential factor in building up its substantial and representative business, and he has gained high vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the community with which he has so closely and prominently identified himself. The Bank of Lankershim was opened for business on the 25th of July, 1910, with a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. The personnel of the official corps of the institution has remained unchanged from the beginning of business and is as here noted: H. J. Whitley, president; W. H. Brewer, vice-president; Fred Weddington, second vice-president; and Isaac W. Ketchum, cashier. The directorate of the bank includes a number of the representative capitalists and business men of the city of Los Angeles and also some of the wealthy and influential farmers and fruitgrowers of the beautiful San Fernando valley. From a recently published article are taken the following pertinent quotations:

"With the establishment of a bank in a new and growing community the first milestone of progress may be said to have been passed. The existence of a bank is proof positive of the existence of business. To exist, a bank must have business in no inconsiderable volume. Lankershim passed this first milestone in July, 1910, when the Bank of Lankershim opened for business. That the time was ripe and the opportunity waiting, was fully demonstrated by the volume of business which at once sought the new financial center. At the close of its first fiscal year the bank had over two hundred and fifty depositors, and at the present time it has over seventy-five thousand dollars in deposits and more than three hundred commercial accounts. Among the officers and directors of the bank are some of the wealthiest men in southern California, together with some of the best and most enterprising men in the San Fernando valley. The institution has enjoyed a most satisfactory growth, and with its conservative management will soon be one of the strongest financial institutions in the valley."

The interests of Mr. Ketchum are not restricted to the institution of which he has active charge, but he is alert and progressive as a citizen and ever ready to give his influence and co-operation in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, the while he is known as one of the prominent and representative young men identified with banking interests in southern California. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and at Azusa, where he formerly resided, as noted in a preceding paragraph, he is affiliated with Azusa Lodge, No. 305, Free & Accepted Masons, and Azusa Chapter, No. 80, Royal Arch Masons.

PERCY R. WILSON. Within a period of nearly twenty years of active practice as a member of the California bar the late Percy Ripley Wilson, of Los Angeles, gained marked distinction as one of the able and essentially representative members of the legal profession in this state, and his sterling attributes of character not less than his splendid technical



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powers gave honor and dignity to the profession which he thus adorned. He was a man of affairs, a loyal and progressive citizen, and in all the relations of life he proved himself worthy of the unqualified confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded to him in the city and state in which he elected to maintain his home. He continued in the active practice of law in Los Angeles until the time of his death, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1900, and such was his standing as a citizen and as a distinguished member of the bar that it is but consequent that in this publication be incorporated a brief review of his career and a tribute to his memory.

The authentic history of the Wilson family is both ancient and interesting, and the lineage is readily traced back to the fifteenth century of the Christian era. The name originated, in a primitive form, in the twelfth century, and it was one of no inconsiderable prominence in the annals of southern Scotland between that and the fifteenth century, and the village of Wilsontown, in that section of the land of hills and heather, was probably named by or in honor of some member of the family. Records extant indicate that in Scotland those who have borne the name of Wilson have been found in various vocations of usefulness. There have been authors, schoolmasters, sea captains, soldiers, scientists, farmers and lords to represent this sterling family, and they seem to have prospered in Scotland until the time when their religious faith, that of the Presbyterian church, made them the objects of persecution, with the result that, like many others of the old Scottish families, they found refuge in the north of Ireland, whence came the original representatives of the name in America. This hegira from Scotland to the Emerald Isle marked the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, as history fully records, and in the same a number of the Wilson family took part. They became seized of large tracts of land in the north of Ireland, and among these sturdy colonists were the ancestors of him to whom this memoir is dedicated. Many representatives of the name have achieved prominence in connection with the civic and material affairs of our great American republic, and of the branch to which Percy R. Wilson belonged the first representative concerning whom definite record can be found was John Wilson. This worthy ancestor was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1754, and was of the staunch Scotch-Irish stock that has contributed so valuable an element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of the United States. Prior to his immigration to America John Wilson was a farmer in the vicinity of the city of Belfast, and he came to the United States with his family about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He settled in Westchester county, New York, where it is supposed he continued his identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, and in that country both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives.

Ezekiel Wilson, son of the above mentioned John, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in July, 1781, and thus was a youth at the time of the family immigration to America. He was for many years a captain of merchant vessels engaged in the maritime trade between the United States and the West Indies, and he also occasionally visited European

ports. About the close of the War of 1812 he removed with his family to Ohio and established his home in Athens county, as one of its pioneer farmers. Later he removed to Washington county, and a short time later his first wife died. He finally returned to Athens county and located on a pioneer farm near the village of the same name. The prosaic life of the farm palled upon this man of wide and varied experiences, and he sought change by assuming the position of officer on a merchant ship on Lake Erie, leaving his family on the homestead farm. He returned to the farm and remained for an interval, but the lure of the sea proved irresistible and about 1827 or 1828 he became captain of a Lake Erie schooner. While in command of this vessel he was taken ill, and he died near Akron, Ohio, in 1828. He was an able navigator and was one of the pioneers of the commerce on the Great Lakes.

Horace Wilson, son of Captain Ezekiel and Nancy (Camp) Wilson, was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 24th of September, 1823, and was reared to maturity under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in the history of the fine old Buckeye state. He first married Caroline Antoinette Hunt, of Franklin county, Ohio, their union having been consummated on the 5th of April, 1847. Mrs. Wilson proved a devoted wife and helpmeet until her death, which occurred in the early '80s, and on the 8th of November, 1885, Horace Wilson contracted a second marriage, being then united to Frances Hostetter, of Lexington, Kentucky. No children were born of the second marriage, and concerning those of the first union the following brief data are given: Clifford Hunt Wilson, who was born August 31, 1851, and died on the 7th of September, 1882; married Jennie B. Armstrong, of Columbus, Ohio, and is survived by no children; Percy Ripley Wilson is the immediate subject of this memoir; and Max Lee Wilson, who was born October 18, 1865, is now a resident of Columbus, Ohio, Colonel of the Ohio National Guards and is married and has two daughters, both married and settled in the same city.

Horace Wilson was born on the old homestead farm in Alexander township, Athens county, Ohio, and his early life was one of struggle and vicissitudes, as the family was one whose record was like that designated by President Lincoln concerning his own,—“the short and simple annals of the poor.” In September, 1828, after the death of her husband, his mother sold the farm of eighty acres and removed to Knox county, Ohio, whence she later removed to Fairfield county, that state, where she purchased a small house and provided for the support of her family by dressmaking and millinery work and by teaching music and drawing. The latter service bears evidence that she was a woman of culture and refinement, and it may well be understood that heavy were the burdens imposed upon her frail shoulders. In 1830 she became the wife of Jacob Miller, in whose honor the town of Millersport, Fairfield county, was named, and the remainder of her life was passed under more auspicious conditions. Horace Wilson drove ox teams in connection with the construction of the Erie canal in Ohio, and he continued to be associated with the work of his step-father's farm until the death of his mother, which occurred on the 17th of February, 1835. Thereafter he worked for some time at the cabinetmaker's trade, and finally he endeavored to

secure appointment to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, his successful opponent having been General Rosecrans, who achieved distinction as an officer in the Civil war. In 1840 he took a course of study in the Ohio University, at Athens, the oldest collegiate institution north of the Ohio river, and in the prosecution of his education he supported himself by teaching at intervals in the district schools. In 1845 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of John Welch, a representative member of the Ohio bar, and on the 6th of November, 1846, he was admitted to practice. He forthwith engaged in the work of his profession at Athens, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and he became in time one of the foremost members of the bar of the state. He removed to Columbus, the capital of Ohio, in 1859, and thereafter he continued in the active practice of his profession in that city until his death, which occurred in 1894. He was not only a lawyer of distinguished ability and of marked prestige but was also prominent and influential in connection with public affairs. He was a member of the board of trustees of Ohio University from 1853 until his death, and from 1861 to 1863 was a member of the city council of Columbus. He was a Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his convictions concerning the great questions at issue led him to identify himself with the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he ever afterward continued a staunch advocate. He served as a member of the board of education of Columbus and represented the capital district in the state senate for one term, 1882-3. He was a man of fine intellectuality and his entire life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor.

On the 8th of November, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Horace Wilson to Miss Frances Hostetter, of Lexington, Kentucky, who preceded him in death one year, no children having been born of this second marriage, as has been stated in a preceding paragraph. He died in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1894, secure in the confidence and high regard of all who knew him.

Percy Ripley Wilson, whose name initiates this memoir, was born at Athens, Athens county, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1854, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of the city of Columbus, to which his parents removed when he was about five years of age. For higher academic training he entered the literary department of the celebrated University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meanwhile he had also prosecuted his studies in the law department of the same institution, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1876. The following two years he was a student in the great University of Leipzig, Germany. He had been admitted to the bar of his native state by the Ohio supreme court in April, 1875, and his initial work in his profession was as a member of the bar of Columbus. In 1882 he came to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he engaged in general practice. In 1884 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and later was accorded the same pre-

rogative in the federal courts. In 1886 he formed a professional partnership with Robert N. Bulla, with whom he continued to be thus associated until 1900, after which he continued in individual practice of a general order until his death, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1909, as has already been noted in this context. He was known as a specially versatile trial lawyer and his mature judgment and profound knowledge of the science of jurisprudence made him a most safe and effective counselor. He served as attorney and counsel for a number of important corporations and his clientele as a whole was of essentially representative order. He devoted special attention to corporation law and in this department of professional work he attained marked precedence and distinction. He was a close observer of the unwritten code of professional ethics, and this was but a manifestation of the integrity and high principles that designated the man as he was, in all the relations of life. He was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and no citizen commanded more secure vantage ground in popular confidence and approbation. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the California State Normal School at Los Angeles for one term. He was president of the California Club of Los Angeles at the time of his death, and also held membership in the Country, University and Sunset Clubs, as well as the Amundale Golf Club. In the Masonic fraternity he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and was also a Knight Templar and was affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he accorded unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and he gave effective service in behalf of its cause, though never a seeker of political preferment. His family reside in the attractive family home in Los Angeles and are valued factors in connection with the leading social activities of the community. Mr. Wilson was ever ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and social prosperity of his home city, where he was an interested principal in a number of industrial and business corporations and where he was second vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank at the time of his demise.

While sojourning in Switzerland, in the year 1878, Mr. Wilson made the acquaintance of Miss Emily Alice Sandes, who was born and reared in County Kerry, Ireland, and whose father, the late Stephen Creagh Sandes, was a gentleman of property in Ireland. They were afterwards married in Cork, Ireland, by special license, Mr. Wilson returning there from America for that purpose on March 22, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of four children, and in conclusion of this review is entered brief record concerning them. Emily May, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1881, and was an infant when the family moved to California in the fall of 1882, was afforded the advantages of the University of California, at Berkeley, as well as those of the Hastings Law School, in San Francisco, and the Law Department of the University of Southern California. She was admitted to the California bar on the 17th of July, 1906, but has never engaged actively in the work of the profession for which she has so admirably fitted herself. She remains with her widowed mother in

the beautiful home in Los Angeles. Horace Sandes Wilson, the elder of the two sons, was born in Sierra Madre, Los Angeles county, on the 10th of December, 1883, and was an infant at the time of the family removal to Los Angeles, in the following year. He duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Los Angeles, where he also attended the Harvard School, a private institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904. In the autumn of the same year he was matriculated in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in which he continued his studies for three and one-half years, at the expiration of which he entered his father's office and directed his attention to the study of law, in which, as may readily be understood, his preceptorship was of the most effective order. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1908, and has since continued in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, where his success is amply justifying his choice of vocation. He is a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party and is identified with fraternal and social organizations of representative order. On the 8th of June, 1909, he was united in marriage to Miss Maybelle Harmon, of San Francisco. She was born at San Francisco and her father, Ira J. Harmon, is a representative citizen of the California metropolis. Frances Eileen Wilson, the younger of the two daughters, was born in Los Angeles, on the 11th of April, 1888, and was afforded the best of educational advantages. She remains with her widowed mother. The youngest of the four children is Percy Herbert, who was born in Los Angeles, on the 7th of March, 1899, and who is attending the public schools.

JUDGE GAVIN W. CRAIG was born in Scotia, Greeley county, Nebraska, on the 22d of June, 1878, and he well exemplified the vital and progressive spirit of the west. He is a son of Gavin Ralston Craig and Emma Edwards (Morse) Craig, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland, of staunch Scotch parentage, and the latter of whom was born in Massachusetts, a representative of a New England family of Welsh extraction. The parents are now residents of Los Angeles and the major portion of the active life of the father has been devoted to farming. Judge Craig is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his early educational discipline, and he was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family removal to California, in 1890. He continued his studies in the public schools of Ukiah, Mendocino county, until the following year, when the family removed to Pomona, Los Angeles county, where he attended the public schools until he completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. In 1899 he was matriculated in the University of Southern California College of Law, in the city of Los Angeles, in which he was graduated in 1901 and from which he received at that time the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. The ambition and assiduous application of the young disciple of Blackstone were shown forth significantly at this time, as he took a course in the Brownsberger Business College while carrying forward simultaneously his law studies. In 1908-9 he took an effective post-graduate course in the same law college, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Laws.

Judge Craig was admitted to the bar at the time of his graduation and he forthwith engaged in the private practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, where he entered the office of Byron Waters. Later he was similarly associated with Edward A. Meserve, another representative member of the Los Angeles bar, from 1901 to 1903. In 1903-4 he was deputy and stenographer in the office of John D. Fredericks, district attorney of Los Angeles county, California, and in May, 1904, he assumed the position of secretary of his alma mater, the University of Southern California, College of Law, an incumbency which he retained until January, 1911. He showed marked resourcefulness and administrative ability in this position and did much to further the upbuilding of the splendid institution, which now ranks among the foremost law schools in the state, both in the enrollment of students and in the efficiency of its work. When he became secretary of the same its student body comprised only fifteen persons and before his retirement, at the expiration of a period of about six years, the total enrollment for the year 1910-11 reached the notable aggregate of fully three hundred and eighty-five students. Both students and alumni ascribe to Judge Craig the chief credit in the accomplishing of this noteworthy growth of the institution. He is signally appreciative of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor and it should be noted that he provided the funds necessary for the completion of his course in the law school through his labors at ranch work and in connection with the fruit-growing industry in the vicinity of Pomona.

In May, 1908, Judge Craig was appointed court commissioner of Los Angeles county, and he continued in tenure of this office until January, 1911, when he retired, to assume his present judicial office. On the 8th of November, 1910, he was elected to the superior court bench of Los Angeles county, and he is giving a most careful and discriminating administration. He is a member of the board of control of the University of Southern California College of Law, and while secretary of the same he taught at several subjects, among which were torts, elementary law and Blackstone, real property and water rights. Judge Craig now teaches the last three named as well as the subject of "Sureties." In January, 1910, he published, through the Bancroft-Whitney Company, a valuable case book entitled "Craig on Water Rights and Irrigation Law in the Western States." This is recognized as an authoritative work and has met with unqualified approval on the part of the legal profession and all interested in the important matters considered within its pages.

The political allegiance of Judge Craig is given to the Republican party and he is an effective exponent of the principles and policies of the same. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and in the Masonic fraternity he has advanced through the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was thrice elected president of the alumni association of the University of Southern California College of Law and is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Law College fraternity, as well as of the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He holds membership in the Celtic, Gamut and City Clubs of Los Angeles and also in the Metropolitan Club, of which he was one of the or-

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ganizers and of whose executive committee he is an active member. He enjoys unqualified popularity in professional, business and social circles in his home city and is essentially liberal and progressive in his civic attitude.

On the 11th of April, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Craig to Miss Berdena Brownsberger, a daughter of Mrs. Florida Brownsberger, the founder and head of the Brownsberger Home School in Los Angeles. Judge and Mrs. Craig have one daughter, Florida Jean, who was born on the 4th of October, 1906.

W. F. HOLT, "Makers of History!" It is a great phrase and calls to mind visions of great deeds and mighty men, Napoleon, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison. And it is in this class that W. F. Holt belongs. Everyone knows of the transformation of one of America's desert places into the garden spot of that state of gardens, California. In ten years Imperial Valley has passed through one of the most remarkable metamorphoses known to man. This is now a matter of history, but that it was practically due to the courage, in the face of defeat, the unbounded faith in the Valley, the far-seeing brain of one man, is not known or if known is scarcely realized. To quote the words of another concerning him: "Whenever men tell of the wonderful progress of the Imperial Valley, where the work of half a century has been accomplished in one decade, they speak of the unrivalled richness of the soil, of the perfect climatic conditions, of the ample water supply,—and of W. F. Holt. Holt did not discover the Imperial Valley. He was not the first to know of its fertility and splendid opportunity, but he has been the most powerful human factor in compelling this garden spot of America to yield its riches to the uses of man." The story of what this man has accomplished is one of the most inspiring industrial feats of the age. Single handed almost, with a few staunch friends and many bitter enemies, enemies either because they did not understand, or because they did understand and were anxious to wrest the power from the hands of Mr. Holt, he yet accomplished the work which he set out to do. The way in which he did this reads like a romance, but he attained his success by using common sense and humanitarian business methods. Needless to say that in the Imperial Valley today he is looked upon almost with reverence, for now he is understood, and the people of the Valley appreciate what he has done for them.

W. F. Holt was born in northern Missouri January 18, 1864, and is the son of James and Nancy (Brantley) Holt. His father was a native of Missouri and his mother was born in Indiana. James Holt was a farmer, honest and upright, a man who possessed the typical American virtues, and of a class that forms the backbone of the nation, but his life was the quiet, uneventful life of the farmer; there was nothing in it to indicate that his son would accomplish feats that stir the blood. Four children were born to James and Nancy Holt, and of these W. F. Holt was the eldest. He grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of his native state. He lived on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then he took a step which decided him on some other career than farming. This was his mar-

riage in 1885 to Miss Fannie Jones, the daughter of John and Mahala Jones. Two children were born to this union, Chloe and Catherine. He determined to enter the mercantile business, and during the same year that he was married he established himself in this field. He remained a merchant until 1888, at which time his career as a banker was begun in his acceptance of the position of cashier in a bank in his native state. Here he remained for four years, gaining a knowledge of finance, and discovering that his taste and ability both tended in this direction.

He was ever on the outlook for opportunities and about 1892 he decided that in the west lay the young man's country. To the west he came, therefore, settling in Colorado, where he became interested in the manufacturing business. He had not yet found his place, his brain demanded greater tasks than those imposed by the manufacturing business. Therefore in 1897, he moved to southeast Arizona, where he went into the banking business. He was successful, but not content, and when he heard of the project which was being put forth for the reclamation of the Imperial Valley he saw that here was his opportunity. He arrived in the valley in 1900, and his first move was to purchase a great tract of desert land, containing twenty thousand acres. This land he sold to ranchers "on time," that they might make a home and get a fair start. Had it not been for this many of the prosperous ranchers in Imperial Valley today would yet be clerking in some city office, at sixty a month, or, even worse, would be wandering from employment office to employment office in the search for work. This section of land, now known as water company No. Seven, is one of the richest parts of Imperial Valley, and a man who owns property there is greatly to be envied. It is east of Imperial and south and east of Holtville.

The first enterprise that Mr. Holt inaugurated was the erection of a telephone line through the valley, and the establishment of the *Imperial Valley Press*, the first newspaper. This was done in 1902, and during this year he took the first steps toward bringing the valley in touch with the outside world through railroad connections. Three years later the Holton Inter-Urban Railroad was completed, in the face of difficulties that would have vanquished an ordinary man. In 1903 the electric power plant at Holtville was begun by this man, this being, together with the railroad, perhaps the most valuable asset which the valley possesses. One of his first moves was the establishment of a bank, which he followed in quick succession with four others, all of which he sold. Most of his enterprises have been handled by the Holton Power Company, of which Mr. Holt is the chief stockholder. This corporation is unique in being not a machine governed by a merciless brain, but a system governed by a human heart.

The Holton Power Company was incorporated on the 16th of November, 1903, by W. E. Holt, the other members of the company being prominent business men of Redlands. It was formed for the purpose of supplying the towns of Imperial Valley with electric light and power. A fall of forty feet at Holtville offered a favorable site for the plant. Here it was established, a canal about three miles in length bringing the water from the No. Five main canal. The equipment of the original plant consisted of a two hundred and fifty kilowatt Bullock

generator, and later a three hundred and fifty kilowatt generator was added. The phenomenal growth of the valley, however, proved that this plant was inadequate to the demands that were made on it, and necessitated the erection of a new concrete station near by. A fall of seventy-seven feet was secured by piping the water a distance of thirteen hundred feet from the storage reservoirs, through a fifty inch wooden stave pipe. This plant, equipped with Allis-Chalmers machinery, including a turbine and a seven hundred and fifty kilowatt generator and governor, was completed in 1909. The capacity of the plant has recently been doubled by the installation of another seven hundred and fifty kilowatt generator. The switchboard is a four panel one, and high power transmission lines run from the power house to the towns of El Centro, Calexico, Imperial and Brawley. These lines can carry twenty-five thousand volts, and at each town there is a brick substation for transmission of the current. The company also has an auxiliary power station at El Centro, which is fully equipped for use in case of an emergency. It is operated by steam and contains a battery of boilers of six hundred horse power, and a three hundred and fifty kilowatt generator.

The importance of the Holtan Inter-Urban Railway can scarcely be over estimated. It is a standard gauge road, eleven miles in length, connecting Holtville with El Centro and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The equipment is sufficient to handle both the freight and passenger trade easily, and to make more frequent trips in the passenger service possible gasoline motor cars are used. The freight business is growing heavier each year and is being run in such a manner as to win the approbation of all who live in the valley. It taps the rich farming country between El Centro and Holtville, and the land in this section has been rendered many times more valuable than it would otherwise have been.

Mr. Holt has unusual ideas about the building of a town, and although his ideas were looked at askance even by his friends, yet he has proved their practicability. His first venture in townbuilding was in establishing the town of Holtville. Later, in 1905, he decided that the valley needed another town, so he bought a half section of land four miles south of Imperial and laid out the townsite of El Centro. He began with a \$40,000 opera house and a \$25,000 hotel, and the pioneer settlers of this town found not only the conveniences of a modern city awaiting them but some of the luxuries as well. The trust which Mr. Holt had inspired in his business acquaintances of Redlands now stood him in good stead. He had acquired during his varying business experiences a thorough knowledge of men, and when he turned to find men to help him in building a town he knew to whom he could turn. The men who formed the syndicate (several Redlands men), which early in the history of El Centro was given charge of carrying the project forward stood by Mr. Holt loyally. He was working with might and main to have a new county made of which El Centro should be the center, and they worked with him to this end until finally they were successful. Since that time Mr. Holt has centralized his Imperial Valley interests in this town, where he owns a great deal of property. He built twenty-four single story business blocks, which he rented at a low figure to merchants, thus giving them an opportunity to establish their business on a firm foot-

ing. When they had accomplished this the rents were raised to normal. He caused the passage of a business restriction, whereby it is not permitted anyone to build a frame building or a shack in the central business portion of the city. He believes in starting right. Whatever he erects himself is made of lasting materials and is put up in a substantial manner, and since there is not a town in the valley in which he has not erected business blocks, he has set the example which others were forced to follow, if they wished to succeed.

The immense ice plant at El Centro is another one of the Holton Power Company's enterprises. The original factory was built about the same time that the town was laid out, and the shippers of the summer of 1907 were the first to benefit from it. Not three months later it was burned to the ground, but was rebuilt at once. What a loss this was to the valley and how important the present plant is may be realized from the fact that when it was necessary to ship ice from Los Angeles it lost from fifty to seventy-five per cent of its weight during its transmission. The new plant was equipped with two Frick ice-making machines, having a daily capacity of fifty tons, and the storage capacity was five thousand tons. The supply was not large enough to meet the demand, and the company built an addition to the original factory, in which they placed a thirty-five ton ice making machine of the most modern type. It was formerly necessary to distill the water before making it into ice, but with the more modern machine the ice is made from the settled water at a great saving both of time and expense. An enormous amount of ice is used in the valley and formerly the Pacific Fruit Express shipped in thousands of tons. Now, with the enlarged facilities, the Holton Power Company is largely able to supply the demand.

The latest enterprise which Mr. Holt has carried to completion is the organization of the Imperial Valley Gas Company. This company was organized in 1909 and plans were made for the erection of a gas plant which should supply the valley. Work was begun on the plant in the fall of the year, and now the valley is in possession of a gas plant having a daily capacity of over one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of gas. The gas tank has a capacity of thirty thousand cubic feet, and this tank automatically regulates the pressure of the gas that is supplied to El Centro, while the gas which is supplied to Imperial is under high pressure. The plant is modern in every respect, the gas being manufactured from crude oil in the latest and most economical way. Imperial and El Centro have been piped throughout, and many private homes enjoy the luxury of gas as well as electricity. The complaint that is heard of gas companies in nearly every town in the United States, concerning the poor gas service, is never heard here, for the company prides itself on giving the best of service.

Mr. Holt has lately become interested in the Palo Verde Valley, where he plans similar work to that which he has accomplished in Imperial Valley. He is a member of the Christian church, as are other members of this family, and in the fraternal world he belongs to the

Masons, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Order of Elks.

The big things that Mr. Holt has done during the past ten years are the things for which he will be remembered by the general public, but there are other things for which the people of Imperial Valley will remember him. They will never forget how he made it possible for them to make homes, to start in business, and above all, how he stood a great bulwark of strength between themselves and defeat and despair that threatened during the dreadful flood times to drive them from the valley. Then it was that Mr. Holt, with every cent that he had in jeopardy, kept quietly on, building, encouraging the people, believing that the enterprise could not fail, and by the force of his own dominant personality keeping the people from leaving the homes which they had won, and thus saving the future life of the valley. The world owes its great deeds to two types of men, the man of thought and the man of action. It is to the second of these classes that Mr. Holt belongs. The vision of the future of the valley was seen by men before him but he remained to make it a living, glowing reality, and today when you drive through the smiling farms of this country do not forget that had it not been for W. F. Holt they might not be in existence. In conclusion it may be added that Mr. Holt has become known to the readers of fiction as representing the character of "Jefferson Worth" in a popular volume by Mr. Harold Bell Wright, entitled "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

EDWARD B. LEONARD. The late Edward Burton Leonard, who died at his home in the city of Los Angeles, on the 28th of January, 1911, was for nearly a quarter of a century a conductor on the Southern California division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and to few men in the state has it been given to gain so wide an acquaintanceship and so large a number of friends in connection with both business and social activities. He was a man of signal fidelity and honor, and he left that best of all heritages, an untarnished reputation.

Mr. Leonard was a native of the state of Vermont, where he was born on the 17th of February, 1854, and he was a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of New England since the early colonial era. He gained his early education in the common schools of his native state and then learned the art of telegraphy, in connection with which he initiated his association with railroad affairs. He served two and one-half years as train dispatcher, and thereafter he held the office of superintendent of a small railroad line in his native state. For a considerable time he held the position of Pullman car conductor in the east, but he was still comparatively a young man when he came to California, where, save for an interval of nine months, he served twenty-three years as a conductor on the Southern California division of the Santa Fe system. Practically during this entire time he was a passenger conductor, and his "run" was between the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. He was known from one end of the state to the other and his popularity in railroad circles was ever of the most unequivocal order. He had a high sense of duty and his fidelity in his chosen calling, as in all other relations of life, was absolutely unswerving. This was signally shown at the

time of the great railroad strike of 1894, when the entire country was affected. He took the last passenger train to San Diego under guard of a corps of fifteen deputy sheriffs, and after a lapse of ten days he brought his train back to Los Angeles, thus breaking the strike so far as it touched his division. In politics Mr. Leonard gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, but he had no desire for public office or political activity. He was essentially domestic in his tastes and his interests centered in his home, in which he was ever a devoted and indulgent husband and father. Under these conditions he never cared to identify himself with fraternal organizations or clubs, though he was most genial and kindly and possessed of thoroughly companionable qualities. His life was one of signal integrity and honor and when he passed away a wide circle of friends manifested their sense of loss and bereavement.

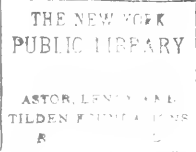
The widow and two sons of Mr. Leonard are still living. Herbert G., who was born May 8, 1884, is with the Times-Mirror Company, in whose service he has been for several years, for the most part in the advertising department. Foster A., born March 16, 1891, has been in the brokerage business for some time. Mr. Leonard had two other sons, one of whom passed away a little less than a year before, and the other one about a year after the honored father was taken. Roscoe Edward, who was born May 11, 1889, had made an excellent record of service in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, as a clerk in its general offices and as a member of surveying parties; Charles R., born January 20, 1893, was a musical student of marked talent, who, many prophesied, would have made a great pianist had he lived.

WILLIAM P. MANSFIELD. Becoming a resident of the Imperial Valley of California after a prosperous life in various parts of the country, William P. Mansfield, of Brawley, has witnessed the development of this section and contributed a due share thereto. He now holds various official positions in enterprises of a business and financial nature, and is the owner of a finely cultivated ranch of 320 acres situated within a short distance of the southwest corner of the city limits. Mr. Mansfield was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1860, and is a son of Joseph L. and Maria L. (Weaver) Mansfield, natives of the Empire state. Of the four children of his parents, Mr. Mansfield is the third in order of birth and the only one in the Imperial Valley.

Mr. Mansfield was ten years of age when his parents removed to the state of Michigan, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, although the latter later gave up farming to engage in the manufacturing business. The youth was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools of New York and Michigan, and supplementing this with a course in Hillsdale College, and until he was twenty-eight years of age he remained under the parental roof. At this time he met with an accident which compelled him to give up heavy work, and after a short time he turned his attention to the hotel business, in which he continued actively for fifteen years, and with which he is still indirectly connected. His first experience was in the management of the Alma Sanitarium, and he subsequently became purchasing agent for the Jackson Sanitarium, with which



Wm Mansfield



institution he was connected for three years, the following season being spent as manager for the Grand Hotel, Point Chautauqua, New York. The year 1893 saw his advent in California, when he became a member of the company which operated the Merry Monto, in Pasadena, in which he still owns an interest, and he also owned and conducted the Brunswick, in Los Angeles, for three years. His health becoming impaired, Mr. Mansfield was compelled to seek a change of occupation, and in 1903 he came to the Imperial Valley, where he purchased 320 acres of desert land. Using progressive methods, he had this property in a state of cultivation by 1904, and this has since developed into one of the finest ranches in this part of the valley. He devotes a great deal of attention to breeding fine stock, raises cantaloupes, makes four cuttings of alfalfa per year, and sells on an average of 300 tons of hay per annum. In addition he handles about 500 head of hogs and from 100 to 200 head of beef cattle yearly, and from five to fifty men are employed, the latter during the busy season. Everything on Mr. Mansfield's ranch is done in the most modern manner. His buildings are models of neatness and order, his machinery is of the best and most modern make, and business methods are strictly adhered to. His long experience as a business man has made him a desirable figure in the personnel of some of the large enterprises which have been organized since his arrival in the valley, and at the present time he is acting as a member of the board of directors of Water Company No. 4, a position which he has held for seven years; president of the same company, an office of which he has been the incumbent four years; president of the Imperial Milk Company; and a director in the First National Bank of Brawley. He was president of the first Chamber of Commerce, in 1903, and in 1910 was a candidate for the general assembly of the state, but owing to political conditions at that time was not elected. In political life Mr. Mansfield has been a life-long Republican and is still an active worker for the interest of that party. He has not seen fit to ally himself with the Insurgent or Progressive wings of that party, believing that the old principles as enunciated by Grant, Garfield and McKinley are much better for the whole country than any new methods or issues. He is one of the leading Republicans of this part of California. Throughout the community he has many friends, and his progressive enterprise and sterling integrity have won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

In 1878 Mr. Mansfield was married to Miss Clara Bath, daughter of William and Matilda Bath, of Monroeville, Ohio, and to this union there was born one son, who died in infancy, in 1905.

ALDEN ANDERSON. A member of one of the honored pioneer families of California, established in Sacramento, Alden Anderson has well maintained the prestige of the home through his distinguished services in offices of high public trust, including that of lieutenant governor of the state, as well as a citizen of large affairs and most progressive ideas. He has done much to advance the interest of fruit culture in California and has otherwise made valuable contribution to the furtherance of the various measures and enterprises through which has been compassed the

magnificent material and civic development and upbuilding of the fine commonwealth of which he is virtually a native son, though he was born in the east, while his parents were there paying a visit to their old home. The former lieutenant governor has concentrated his energies in the gaining of concrete results of worth and magnitude, both in the province of productive industry and in the domain of political and other civic activities. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in California and has been an influential and valued factor in its councils in this state. His course in all the relations of life has been so guided and governed by integrity of purpose that he has fully met with popular approbation and has gained secure vantage ground in the confidence and respect of the people of the state which has ever represented his home. He is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial era, and ancestors in both the agnatic and maternal lines were found enrolled as patriot soldiers of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, the original settlements of both families having been made in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history.

Alden Anderson was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of October, 1867, and is a son of J. Z. and Sallie E. (Sloan) Anderson, both of whom were likewise born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the former on the 26th day of September, 1829, and the latter on the 22nd day of February, 1835. The parents, now venerable in years, still reside in San Jose, Santa Clara county, California, where they have maintained their home since the early pioneer days, and where they are held in affectionate regard by all who know them. In 1857 Mr. J. Z. Anderson returned to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Sallie E. Sloan. He soon came with his young bride to the home which he had established for them in Santa Clara county, California, and ten years later they returned to their native state for a visit with their kinfolk. It was at the time of this visit that their son Alden was born, and he was about three months old at the time of the return of his parents to California.

In the city of San Jose Alden Anderson was reared to maturity, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he was matriculated in the University of the Pacific at San Jose, where he pursued higher academic studies. His father had with the passing years become active in the shipping of fruit, and as a youth Alden began to assist in the operations of the business. He continued to be thus associated with his father until 1886, when he engaged independently in business as a grower of deciduous fruits. He built up a prosperous enterprise and continued his individual operations until 1902, when the fruit shippers of California organized an agency for the better distribution of their products, and Mr. Anderson was made manager of the organization, which is known as the California Fruit Distributor's Association, with headquarters in the city of Sacramento. This association has done much in furthering economy of shipment, through the securing of favorable rates of railroad transportation, as well as through other improved methods of operation. Mr. Anderson made a specialty of the study of fruit culture and is one of its prominent exponents in the state. He is the owner of valuable

fruit farms and is associated with others in the ownership of a number of similar properties.

Mr. Anderson has taken a prominent part in the political activity of his section of the state and has represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature, being first elected to that office in 1896. In 1898 he was unanimously renominated and was elected to the office in November of that year by an astonishing majority,—surely most effective evidence of the estimate placed upon his former services by his constituents. In January, 1899, he was elected speaker of the house, and throughout his term of office proved himself a capable and wise legislator for his district, while his conduct as speaker won for him the confidence and good will of all factions.

At the convention of the California League of Republican Clubs held in Los Angeles in 1900, Mr. Anderson was the unanimous choice for the office of president of the organization, an honor which was again conferred upon him at the convention held by the league in 1902 at San Jose, where more than twenty-five hundred delegates were assembled. He has shown great facility and ability in the effective marshaling of political forces and has done much to further the success of his party in California, while his course has been so ordered as to retain to him most undeniably the respect and esteem of the various elements in the party ranks. His integrity and fidelity are beyond cavil in this relation, as in all others, and he has been a dominant factor in the conservation of good government and clean politics in his home state. At the Republican state convention held in Sacramento in August, 1902, Mr. Anderson was nominated for the office of lieutenant governor, being elected to the office in November following.

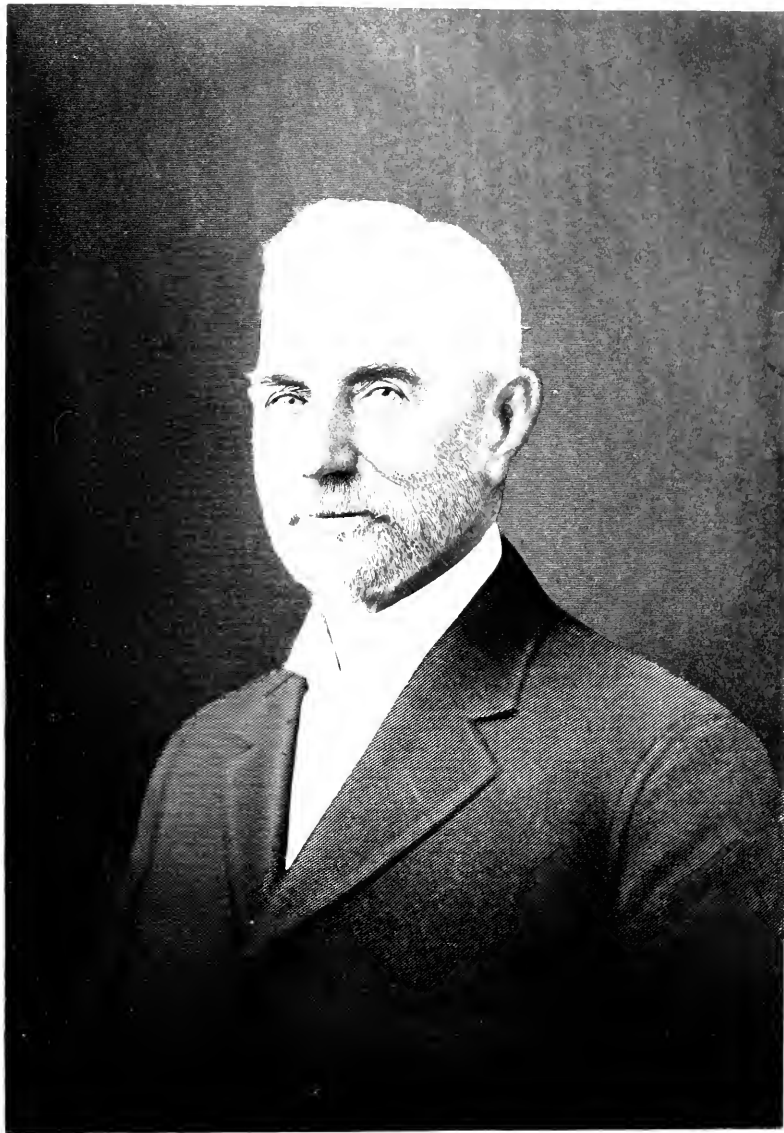
Mr. Anderson is a man who has ever given ready support to all agencies tending to foster the social, industrial and commercial prosperity of his home city and state, being liberal and public-spirited to the fullest degree. He served as state superintendent of banks from July 1, 1909, to February 1, 1911, under appointment by Governor Gillett, his knowledge of banks and banking being the results of years of close and intimate association with financial affairs. He is president of the Redding National Bank, of Redding, California, the Capital National Bank of Sacramento, California, and the Bank of Galt, at Galt, California, while he is vice-president of the Red Bluff National Bank, at Red Bluff, California. He is president of the Sacramento Hotel Company and president of the Central California Traction Company at Sacramento and Stockton, California.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are here briefly noted: Washington Lodge, No. 20, Free & Accepted Masons; Solano Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, of Suisun; Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at Sacramento; Naomi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Sacramento and Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of San Francisco. He also holds membership in Suisun Lodge, No. 111, Knights of Pythias; Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Solano Camp, No. 524, Woodmen of the World.

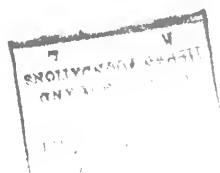
Mr. Anderson was married on March 22, 1893, to Miss Carrie Lois Baldwin, in Suisun Valley. They have one daughter, Kathryn Anderson.

JAMES A. JOHNSTONE. In the pioneer epoch of the history of California James A. Johnstone, as a young man, here resided for several years, and he well recalls the conditions and experiences of life in this now opulent commonwealth half a century ago. That the favorable impression made upon him by this section of the Union was of enduring order is shown by the fact that after the lapse of many years he again established his home within the gracious borders of California, and for the past score of years he has been an influential factor in connection with the citrus fruit industry and the development of general real-estate interests in Los Angeles county. He was one of the best known and most influential citizens of the San Dimas section of the county. In the upbuilding of San Dimas he has been a potent factor,—to such an extent that he is often referred to as the "Father of San Dimas." A man of distinctive ability and progressiveness and one whose course has been ordered on the highest plane of integrity and honor, Mr. Johnstone is one of the honored and valued citizens of Los Angeles county and is entitled to special consideration in this publication.

James Arthur Johnstone was born in Prince Edward county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of February, 1838, and is a son of William Arthur Johnstone and Rachel (Banter) Johnstone, the former of whom was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and the latter in Prince Edward county, Ontario, where her parents settled in the pioneer days. The lineage of the Johnstone family is traced back to the staunchest of highland Scotch origin, and at the time of religious dissensions in Scotland representatives of this family were numbered among the many who left Scotland and established homes in the north of Ireland, where the name was one of prominence in several succeeding generations. James Johnstone, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in the Emerald Isle, where he was reared and educated and where his marriage was solemnized, the maiden name of his wife having been Watson. He finally immigrated with his wife and their five children to America and established his home in the southern part of the province of Ontario, Canada, where his death occurred soon afterward. His widow survived him by a number of years and after remaining for nine years on the old home farm she removed with her family to Prince Edward county, near the shores of Lake Ontario, where she passed the residue of her life and where her children were reared to maturity. There William Arthur Johnstone gained his education in the primitive schools of the period and there he wedded Miss Rachel Banter. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living, and of the seven children James A., of this sketch, was the first born. William A. Johnstone became the owner of a farm in Prince Edward county and through the endeavors of his sons improved the farm. He was also engaged in the general-merchandise business for many years in the village of Ameliasburgh, which adjoined his farm, and with this line



Prof. J. H. Smith



of enterprise his sons continued to be there identified for a number of years after his demise. He continued to reside on his old homestead until he was summoned to the life eternal, at an advanced age. He was a member of the Liberal party and was active and influential in public affairs in his county. He was a man of unbending integrity and strong individuality and was well equipped for leadership in thought and action. He was a most earnest and zealous member of the Presbyterian church and exemplified his abiding Christian faith in his daily life, as did also his loved and devoted wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She preceded him to eternal rest by several years and was an invalid for a number of years prior to her demise.

James Arthur Johnstone was reared to manhood in his native county and early began to contribute his aid in the work of the home farm, the while his educational advantages were very limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. This handicap he effectually overcame in later years, as he profited much from self-discipline and through the lessons gained in the school of practical experience. From the age of twelve years until he initiated his independent career he was constantly and closely associated with his father in the latter's farming operations and various business enterprises, and he proved a valuable coadjutor.

In 1862, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Johnstone severed the home ties and set forth in search of adventure and fortune on the Pacific coast, making California his destination, he proceeded by way of the Isthmus of Panama, after crossing which he embarked on one of the old-time steamboats for San Francisco, where he arrived in January, 1862. Soon afterward he went to the vicinity of San Jose, where he secured employment on a pioneer ranch. He continued to be thus engaged for two years, and during this time saved from his earnings the sum of six hundred dollars, four hundred of which he sent to his father. At San Jose, in the autumn of 1864, he cast his first vote, in support of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and he has ever since continued a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, though he resided in Canada again for a long term of years. After leaving San Jose Mr. Johnstone went to Virginia City, Nevada, where the gold excitement was then at its zenith, and there he was employed as a blacksmith and carpenter for some time, having natural mechanical skill. His health became much impaired and after suffering a severe illness he returned to his old home in Canada, where he married. He became one of the pioneer settlers in the province of Manitoba, Canada, and one of the founders of the village of Brandon, in which his was one of the first houses erected. There he secured a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining the village mentioned, and he became largely concerned in the buying and selling of land in that section, thus contributing materially to its development and upbuilding. He was successful in his agricultural operations, which included the raising of wheat on an extensive scale, and he also built up a prosperous enterprise in the conducting of a general merchandise establishment at Brandon. His initiative and constructive ability was significantly shown during the years of his residence in Manitoba, where he was identified with many impor-

tant enterprises and where he laid the foundation for his very substantial fortune.

With the passing of years the thoughts of Mr. Johnstone turned more and more insistently to the manifold attractions of California and his desire for a more equable climate finally led him to return to this state, in 1891, after he had disposed of the greater part of his interests in Mani-toba. In the year mentioned he established his home in the vicinity of San Dimas, Los Angeles county, where he accomplished much to promote civic and industrial development and progress within the intervening period of twenty years. In this section he purchased and sold large amounts of land, much of which was improved under his supervision, and he was one of the prominent factors in the development of the citrus-fruit industry in this locality, even as he had been in the raising of apples in Ontario, where he was among the first to initiate the development of deciduous-fruit orchards. In Los Angeles county he has improved many fine citrus-fruit orchards, and he has given to each of his six children a well improved tract of land. He recently sold his orchards in Los Angeles county and in January, 1912, he became a resident of the city of Los Angeles. He is the owner of 228 acres in Tulare county, which he is planting to deciduous fruits.

Liberal, broad-minded and progressive in his civic attitude, Mr. Johnstone entered vigorously into every movement projected for the benefit of the village of San Dimas and its tributary territory, and no citizen has been more influential along this line. He was a pioneer in bringing about co-operative work in connection with the development of the lemon-growing industry in this district and was one of the organizers of the first co-operative associations of this order in the district. He contributed liberally to the financial support of the new association and to the construction of the lemon packing house, which was later destroyed by fire. This plant was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale and is now one of the most extensive and most modern in the United States. Mr. Johnstone was president of the association for several years and was one of the most influential in furthering its success. He has devoted much time and study to lemon culture and is a recognized authority concerning the same. On his homestead place he had one of the finest lemon groves in this section and he is informed in all scientific methods and practical details touching the propagation of citrus fruits. He had a fine citrus-fruit exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, and he received on the same a silver medal and also a diploma, both of which he prizes most highly. In 1911 Mr. Johnstone completed the erection of a fine modern business block of two stories in the village of San Dimas, and this is one of the most modern and attractive business structures in the village. It is of pressed brick, of most attractive architectural design, and has six stores on the ground floor, the second floor being admirably fitted up for office purposes. The building is located in the center of the business district and is conceded to be the best in the village. Mr. Johnstone has made further and noteworthy contribution to the upbuilding and prosperity of this favored section of Los Angeles county by the erection of many houses, which he has sold upon installment payments, thus enabling many

families to secure excellent homes upon most liberal terms. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Bank of San Dimas. He has been at the forefront in supporting all public and private enterprises that have tended to conserve the best interests of the community wherever he has resided.

As already stated in this context, Mr. Johnstone is arrayed as a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and while ever loyal and public-spirited as a citizen he has had naught of ambition for political office of any order. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, of which his first wife likewise was a devoted member.

On the 27th of February, 1866, Mr. Johnstone wedded Elzina Sephronia Way, who was born November 10, 1847, and died at San Dimas, California, in 1904. Of the six children of this union all are living except the first born, Minnie Annetta, who died at the age of about fifty years. Herbert Way, William Arthur and Donald Weldon are identified with the citrus-fruit industry in the vicinity of San Dimas; Ernest is a medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church in China; and Havelock Percy is a land owner. Mr. Johnstone contracted a second marriage, having then been united in wedlock to Miss Maud Blanch Smith, who was born at Ontario, Illinois, and comes of a distinguished family. They have an adopted son James Ralph. In both of the marriages of Mr. Johnstone he has been most fortunate, both women being of fine character and gracious demeanor. The family is one of distinctive prominence and popularity in connection with the social activities of the community and Mr. Johnstone has secured a place in the confidence and esteem of the people of the district to whose development and progress he has so generously and worthily contributed. In this county he has nearly three hundred acres and here he is developing one of the finest deciduous fruit orchards in California. This fine property he purchased in October, 1911. "Honor thy father and thy mother" and the "Golden Rule" have been the two foundation planks upon which Mr. Johnstone has builded his success and that success has all been through his own efforts.

DANIEL SOUTHWELL. A former member of the firm of Southwell Brothers, which was composed of George Southwell and Daniel Southwell, pioneer livery men of the Imperial Valley, Daniel Southwell and his brother are now prominently identified with the advancement of the agricultural prosperity of Imperial county, being especially interested in the culture of the citrus fruits which thrive well in this vicinity. These brothers were both born in Leavenworth county, Kansas, a son of George W. Southwell.

Immigrating from England, his native country, to the United States when young, George W. Southwell married for his first wife Mary Odell, who was born and bred in Missouri. She died at a comparatively early age, having borne him eight children, of whom George, born February 14, 1865, was the eldest, while Daniel, whose birth occurred December 19, 1875, was the youngest child. After the death of his first wife George W. Southwell married again, and by that union had one child.

Scholarly in his tastes, Daniel Southwell received excellent educational

advantages, and having completed the course of study in the common and high schools of his native county entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated with a good record. The ensuing fourteen years he was employed as a telegrapher, four years of the time being spent with H. L. Horton, a member of the New York City Board of Trade. At the outbreak of the Spanish American war Mr. Daniel Southwell enlisted for a period of three years in the United States Signal Corps, and was soon made first-duty sergeant, in which capacity he assisted in laying the telegraph cable connecting Havana with the Philippine Islands. Honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he located in Washington, D. C., where he lived until 1901, when he came with his brother George to Imperial county, which was then being opened up to new settlers. Now one of the most progressive and popular citizens of Imperial, he is a firm believer in the future prospects of the Imperial Valley, and is never so happy as when boosting the place and its people. On April 26, 1912, he was appointed city marshall of Imperial.

In 1901, as above mentioned, Daniel and George Southwell located at Imperial, having full faith in the possibilities of the desert soil. Soon after coming here they embarked in the livery business, being the first to engage in that industry in the county. Succeeding well in their operations, Messrs. Southwell, in 1904, erected the first livery barn in the vicinity. Their business increased rapidly, becoming so large that in 1908 they erected a large brick stable, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet, capable of accommodating thirty horses. In 1910 these enterprising gentlemen sold their livery outfit and business to Mr. Clark, and have since devoted their entire time to agriculture, making a specialty of raising citrus fruits. Owning twenty acres of valuable land within the corporate limits of Imperial, they are planting it entirely to oranges and lemons, while on another tract of land which they own in Corona, California, they are growing various fruits, giving the preference, however, to oranges, a crop for which the soil and climate is well adapted.

JOHN P. JONES. Graven deeply and with marked distinction on the history of the great west are the name and works of Hon. John Percival Jones, of Santa Monica, California. He stands today as one of the veteran survivors of a striking group of men whose influence in the civic and economic life of the nation has been of most beneficent order. It is easy to attribute the elements of greatness to any man who has been in the least conspicuous in public affairs, but in the perspective of years each presentment assumes its true value and an unequivocal verdict may be rendered. The fair fame of Senator Jones rest on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his clear-cut, sane, distinct character, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of high personal achievement are his, as well as the honors of a worthy ancestry. He has shown the power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them into the sphere of great accomplishment; of supplementing staunch natural endowments by close application, impregnable integrity and marked



Geo. F. Jones



tenacity of purpose. Along the manifold lines in which he has directed his splendid energies and abilities—as a citizen, as a business man and as a statesman—he has made of success a logical result. No work touching the lives of these who have been potent factors in connection with the development and progress of California and other states of the west can be consistent with itself without rendering a large measure of grateful recognition to Senator Jones, who is one of the California pioneers of 1849, who has been actively identified with mining interests for more than sixty years, who has been influential in compassing the upbuilding of one of the most opulent sections of our national commonwealth, and who has served with distinction in offices of high public trust, including that of United States senator from Nevada. He has been consistently designated as the "father of western development," and his services have been such as to touch and permeate the national life. Though he is an octogenarian, he has the mental and physical vigor of a man many years his junior, and he may well be termed the "grand old man of California." In noting the more salient points in his long, earnest and useful career recourse will be taken to a most appreciative tribute that appeared in the *Los Angeles Examiner* of Sunday, December 25, 1910, and as more or less elimination and paraphrase is demanded in utilizing such material, in which further data will be incorporated, it is not deemed necessary to employ formal evidences of quotation, though much of the matter will be reproduced substantially in its original form, as well worthy of perpetuation outside the uncertain medium of newspaper files.

A distinguished type of the world's workers, Senator Jones is a scion of most sturdy Welsh stock, and in his character are exemplified the sterling characteristics of the race from which he is sprung. He was born in Herefordshire, England, near the border of Wales, on the 27th of January, 1829, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Pugh) Jones, who came to America when he was an infant. The future senator was reared to adult age in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and to its common schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline. Like many another who has attained success and distinction in American affairs, he has been largely self-educated, and it may be said that a mind of such marked alertness and receptivity demands no better curriculum than that afforded in the great school of experience; no further incentive than that of native ambition and power of absorption and assimilation. The initial paragraphs of the article that appeared in the *Los Angeles Examiner*, as noted above, are so significant as to be worthy of exact reproduction and are as follows: "Senator Jones is the oldest young man in America today,—that is to say, he is eighty-one years young, and 'everybody who is anybody' also knows that the Nevada Commioner, as he is affectionately called by his intimates, is living his well earned ease in his magnificent villa at Santa Monica, enjoying peaceful and happy years after his long service in the United States senate. Thirty years in the senate brought Senator Jones a reputation for statemanship of the practical, constructive kind capable of grasping large problems of state during the period of far western formation; and now in his advanced years the wisdom that he gained throughout his long, varied and honorable life makes him one of the nation's sages in retirement. A visit to Senator Jones, is conse-

quently something to be looked to with pleasurable anticipation, nor is the visitor disappointed; for in spite of his large wealth and many honors Senator Jones retains always his spirit of democracy, being still one of the plain people,—a hale, hearty American. It is to be regretted by all lovers of American history that Senator Jones will not write his memoirs. He has been many times asked to do so but has persisted in his refusal. Briefly, his objection is that writing is a serious business that should be left in the hands of a few persons who are filled with the high resolve to write history in exact terms. The senator is by nature so thorough that he would not attempt to tell the story of the past unless he refreshed himself with the exact details in each instance, and this, of course, would necessitate an examination of hundreds of records; and at his time of life he has no inclination for such serious study. He owes himself leisure.

“Senator Jones enjoys life in his magnificent mansion overlooking the ocean at Santa Monica, and from the broad veranda the scene is inspiring, with its sweep of sea and shore for many miles. It is such a home as a modern philosopher might well choose as a safe retreat from the world, within easy access of a great city, yet far enough away to insure peace and quietude. Here, with his beautiful home and his extensive garden of palms and other semi-tropical trees, fruits and flowers, Senator Jones may well recall at times the historic past, through an epoch-making period bristling with momentous issues in which he played a personal part of national importance. Senator Jones still has the quick penetrating gaze that was characteristic of the stirring mine superintendent at the great Crown Point mines in the days when the ‘bonanza kings’ had yet their everlasting fortunes to dig from the silver lodes in the bowels of the earth. And the figures of the old Comstock days, running into the hundreds of millions, fabulous as they seem, are verified by his personal experience. ‘It was not that the ore was so extraordinarily rich, as some writers say, but because of its tremendous quantity,’ said Senator Jones, many years after, in reply to questions on this phase of his many-sided life. He passed quickly, however, to other topics, for it is characteristic—and in this he differs sharply from all other American sages—that Senator Jones will not indulge in what are commonly termed reminiscences. He is more likely to ask his visitor the latest news than to go back into the distant past in his own well stocked memories. As a result there is a ‘down-to-the-minute’ aspect about his talk that is as surprising as it is unexpected.

“Pioneer, gold-seeker, sheriff of Trinity county in the early days, politician in state and nation, friend of great characters such as Grant, Conkling, Blaine, Harrison, Zach Chandler, Sumner, Thurman, Allison, Hale and many others of the Old Guard; familiar with the inner significance of that inner and astute accomplishment known by the softer name of diplomacy; and informed in the secrets of the department of state in regard to many matters of American history,—such, for example, as those involved when President Harrison appointed Senator Jones as a delegate to the international monetary commission at Brussels,—in spite of all this prodigious, many-sided background of history, as well as of social anecdote, Senator Jones remains true to his determination not to

put pen to paper with his observations and revelations of men and memories of the past."

Perhaps nothing could better characterize Senator Jones in fewer words than the foregoing brief and accurate summary of his great national services on the one hand and on the other his insistent touch with the movements of the times. There is a spirit of modern progress about the "Sage of California," and interests in the things of the day that marks the youthful alertness of his mind and aids in negating the influence of the many years that rest upon his head. No doubt it is this selfsame refusal to linger on the past that has conspired with kindly nature and an inherited robust constitution to maintain in the person of Senator Jones the spirit of perennial youth. He is abstemious in his habits, as is indicated by the fact that he has not eaten a pound of meat in thirty years, but he is not given to fads or fancies and has adopted no specific system of living. Rather, he seems to have observed intuitively the laws of nature.

Senators Jones came to California at the time of the ever memorable excitement following the discovery of gold, in 1849, and he was among those early on the ground. Concerning the circumstances that led to his joining the throng of argonauts making their way to the New Eldorado, he himself has given the following succinct account: "Times were bad just before the discovery of gold in California. It was the era following the Mexican war, prices were down to the lowest ebb, and there was little available money in the country. The bottom almost dropped out of everything, and many of the young men decided to seek new fields of endeavor in some other part of our country. I was twenty years of age at the time, living with father's family in Cleveland, which at that time was a village of only one thousand people. I contracted the 'California fever,' as it was called, and a party of us banded together and sailed in the one hundred and sixty ton lake schooner 'Eureka' for the coast of California. The voyage was made around Cape Horn, and though it was a long, hard trip it was filled with interest for us all, and we reached California in September, 1849. I immediately scampered for the gold fields." Senator Jones, like nearly all of the intrepid adventurers who came to California at that time, admits that it was a love of adventure and not any definite knowledge of the country or its resources that thus brought him to the Pacific coast. The young man went at once to the placer district and lived up to the full tension of the feverish period, enduring his full quota of vicissitudes and hardships, successes and losses. Finally he located in Trinity county, where he remained until 1867.

Life in the mining districts was rough in the extreme, but young Jones enjoyed it immensely, and his early outdoor life in the mountains undoubtedly added years of vigor to his body and freshness to his mind. To hold the lawless in check it was necessary to have a sheriff who was not lacking in physical or moral courage, and the miners showed their confidence in young Jones by electing him sheriff of Trinity county. From that time forward for more than forty years he was almost constantly incumbent of some office of public trust. He was a member of the state senate of California from 1863 to 1867, and he finally established

his home in Nevada. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that commonwealth, and the strong hold that he early gained upon the confidence and esteem of its citizens was significantly shown when he was elected to represent the state in the United States senate, in 1872. He continued a member of the upper house of the national legislature for five consecutive terms and retired from the same in 1903. The history of national legislation during the long intervening period bears lasting record of the distinguished and effective service of Senator Jones and through the same he gained prestige as one of the leading public men of the country. He earned the reputation of being among the commanding figures in the formative period of commercial activity and railroad extension attending the opening of the great west after the close of the Civil war. Thus he served not only Nevada but also the entire west, and the work he thus accomplished belongs to the permanent history of the nation. It is worthy of special note that of the members of the United States senate who took the oath of office at the same time that he did he is now the only one surviving. He ever held the high regard of his confreres in Congress and few who have served in the same have had in a more emphatic sense the elements of popular strength, and it must be remembered that in the long run the popular verdict is just,—the metewand of objective worth of character. It is impossible within the limits of a sketch of this order to enter into details concerning the protracted and effective service of Senator Jones in the United States senate, but it should be noted that he made a direct, vigorous and uncompromising fight against what was known as the "Force bill," deeming its provisions most dangerous and injudicious from a political and economic standpoint. He has given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority and is a firm believer in the protection of American labor and industries.

Senator Jones has never wavered in his affection for and appreciation of the state that was the scene of so many of his experiences as a young man. He has ever been a warm friend of the brave sons of the Union who went forth as valiant soldiers of the republic when its integrity was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion, and the magnificent Soldiers' Home near Los Angeles owes its existence largely to his earnest and well directed efforts, which were initiated in 1887 and which have not abated even at the present time. He initiated the noble enterprise by donating four hundred and fifty acres of ground as the site for the present institution, and his abiding interest has since been shown in many other ways. Whenever the soldiers need a friend in Washington they never fail to call on Senator Jones, whose long and intimate association with party leaders has given him a commanding influence in shaping legislation affecting southern California. His personal activities along industrial and financial lines have been enormous in scope and importance, and he has been identified with the development of many public utilities, including railroads and allied properties,—especially in southern California, where not to know him is to argue ones-self unknown.

The further paragraphs of this article are virtually taken without modification from the previously mentioned sketch of the life and labors

of Senator Jones, and none who reads the estimate can regret that it is thus given substantial perpetuation through the medium of such a publication as the one here presented.

Senator Jones is one of the great financial authorities of our country, and his wise dictums relating to recent developments, such as the high price of foods, the central bank idea, more elastic currency, and other financial topics, show him to be in close touch with the drift of events and that he is able to form broad policies for the guidance and direction of national business.

While preparing for his work as a member of the international monetary commission in the city of Brussels, Belgium, the senator went so thoroughly over the ground that his gold-silver report was characterized as the most conclusive documentary presentation of the facts that our nation has seen. At the final conference, in Brussels, his arguments consumed two days, and when printed they reached the astonishing volume of two hundred thousand words. This victory stamped Senator Jones as one of our leading financial thinkers,—certainly one of the greatest statistical authorities our nation has known in public life. The senator's mind is and always has been, from early years, a storehouse of statistical information, and his unusual faculty for columns of figures and tables tells a story as fascinating as a novel.

In his life as a public official Senator Jones made many speeches on bi-metalism, and he is today one of the recognized authorities on gold and silver. His interest dates from his early experiences as a practical miner who actually dug the metals of the earth by hard toil, and later through his service as superintendent of the famous Crown Point mine, with development running into the tens of millions of dollars. An interesting attribute, and one of distinctively characteristic of the man, is his remarkable clarity of judgment. He has a power of inspiring faith in other men, who trust his sound judgment and are willing to be guided by his financial acumen in their own investments. Thus Senator Jones has not only made several great fortunes for himself but also fortunes for his friends and associates. His present mining interests are as wide as the mining zone of America, including Alaska, Mexico and Central America. His voice in these matters is authoritative. He was already a practical mining man and a successful one, whose opinions were looked up to by great capitalists, when the present generation of middle-aged mining captains and investors were still boys playing with their kites. Such is the reach of this man's long and eventful life work. From early days Senator Jones had to struggle for his success. No man ever gave him opportunities that did not have to be worked out by unceasing diligence in order to win, and in the many conflicting and difficult scenes and situations through which he has passed he has shown his strength as a man of sagacity and resourcefulness. His are the hearty, straightforward ways of the "Forty-niner," and he knew all the famous old characters in San Francisco and in the mining camps throughout the vast district that in later years was to be carved into the states of Nevada, Utah and Oregon, as well as California. As he sits by his fireside and smokes his cigar, in mental review passes a long procession of strange characters,—rough mining men, now and then interspersed with some

figure that was destined to become historic in the marts of trade or finance, such as the Crockers, Huntingtons, Floods, Fields, Mackays and the other gold or silver kings half a century ago; and then the scene changes and under the shadow of the dome of the capitol the senator beholds before the eye of imagination other great figures on the national stage, in the stirring days of reconstruction.—names that the lover of his country will not willingly let die. And among the names that will ever be marked on the roll of national honors and national services of an enduring kind, the foundation stone is the upbuilding of more than one far western commonwealth, is that of Senator John P. Jones, the Sage of California, pioneer of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," who, in spite of the honorable weight of eighty years is still a man of the passing moment, in touch with the deep-moving currents of the hour.

A veritable sage under his own vine and fig tree, surrounded by his many admiring friends and enjoying the esteem of thousands of Americans, from ocean to ocean, Senator Jones is rounding out of life of singular heights, lights and shadows of fortune; past misfortunes are now long swept away, and he may enjoy his well earned leisure as guide, philosopher and friend. What memories of our nation's great men, what spirited incidents, what history-making epochs now pass in reminiscent view before his mind, linking him with the forces that built up the far west,—while in the usefulness of his life rather than in any personal reward Senator Jones finds his real and enduring satisfaction. Long after he has passed from the scene his work will live after him, for it has been of the sort that endures, laying, as he did, some of the great foundation stones of our far western commonwealths,—stones which, though invisible, are necessary to the support of the broad structures that have come afterward and on which men are still building higher, till the ultimate, perfect plan comes within the ken of a happy and contented people who will one day enjoy all the blessings foreseen as in a vision by such fathers of the republic as John Percival Jones.

T. B. OWEN. Few men in the Imperial Valley have a better knowledge of livestock, its raising, breeding, care or value, than has T. B. Owen, of Calexico, who has carried on extensive operations here ever since 1903, when he opened the first breeding stable in the valley. At present Mr. Owen is keeping on hand a large number of mules, which he utilizes in the ground leveling business as a contractor. Mr. Owen also has the distinction of being strictly a self-made man, as when he came to this territory his capital consisted of a strong heart, willing muscles and a tremendous supply of grit and energy, and with these he has made himself one of the substantial men of his community. He was born at Canton, Ohio, September 18, 1868, and is a son of W. R. and Elizabeth (Nuckley) Owen. W. R. Owen was a prominent business man and brick manufacturer in Ohio, and was the father of three children, T. B. being the oldest.

T. B. Owen received his education in his native city, and after completing the curriculum of the common schools decided to enter the stock business, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1892 he came

to California, but later moved to Wyoming and there was engaged in mining for some time. In 1903 he came to Imperial Valley and located at Calexico, where he was in the stock business until October, 1903. He then moved to El Paso, Texas and from there went to Mexico and then again came to the valley. Locating at Calexico, he associated himself with the C. M. Company, for which he handled stock for about one year, and in 1905 moved to Los Angeles and was employed by the Los Angeles Dairy Company to city-break some of its horses. In 1906 he returned to the C. M. Company and again took charge of their stock, and while there became acquainted with Mr. Blackburn, who gave him charge of the stock on the West Canal, which he continued to superintend for one year. In 1907 Mr. Owen bought a relinquishment of one hundred and sixty acres, but this he subsequently disposed of, trading it for three and one-half acres in Calexico, which he still owns, and here he engaged in the stock business. Opening the first stock breeding stable in the Imperial Valley, he also brought into the valley the first thoroughbred Percheron horse and succeeded in building up a large and profitable business. This he continued until 1910, at which time he sold out to Cram & Pace, the breeding stables and their grounds having covered seventeen acres, while a tract of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining was used for pasturage. He is still extensively engaged in the stock business and principally deals in mules, buying and selling throughout the year, handling as many as 1100 mules in a single season, valued at \$58,000, shipping to all points of the country and using his animals in leveling land on contract. His many years in the stock business have given him a comprehensive knowledge of every detail of the business, and he is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of stock in his district.

In 1888 Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Weaver, the daughter of Rev. J. W. and M. H. (Hanley) Weaver, of Florenceville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are well and favorably known in the social circles of Calexico, and Mr. Owen's fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

ALFRED JAMES GWYNN. The late Alfred J. Gwynn was the owner of the fine estate known as the Glenwood Stock Ranch and was numbered among the representative exponents of the live-stock and agricultural industries in the beautiful San Fernando valley. The well improved ranch is located about three miles from the thriving little city of Lankershim, Los Angeles county. Impaired health was the principal cause of Mr. Gwynn's turning his attention to his present line of enterprise, along which he gained a high degree of success, and prior to engaging in the same he had been numbered among the representative members of the bar of the city of Los Angeles, where he gave his attention largely to patent law. His advancement in his profession and in the field of industrial enterprise was gained through his own efforts and ability, as he was largely dependent upon his own resources from his early youth. He was one of the substantial and honored citizens of the San Fernando valley, maintained a deep and helpful interest in all things tending to further its progress and prosperity and was influential in public affairs of a local order. He was a man of broad intellectual ken and his varied experi-

ences gave him a comprehensive knowledge and well fortified opinions, so that he was well equipped for leadership in thought and action.

Alfred James Gwynn claimed the great western metropolis, Chicago, as the place of his nativity, but was reared in various cities and towns in which his parents were residents during the period of his childhood and youth, his father having been a skilled machinist and having followed his trade in various sections of the Union. Later was one of the prominent lawyers of the Ohio bar and for many years resided at Tiffin, Ohio, where he and his wife died. Mr. Gwynn died February 13, 1912. Mr. Gwynn was born on the 23d of February, 1853, a son of John and Jane (Farris) Gwynn, the former of whom was born in England, of staunch Welsh lineage, and the latter of whom was a native of Ireland. The subject of this review was a child at the time of the family removal to the city of Brooklyn, New York, to whose public schools he was indebted for his early educational training, and after the family removal to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, he there completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future career, and in harmony therewith he entered the office of the late Warren P. Noble, of Tiffin, long recognized as one of the most able and distinguished members of the bar of that section of the Buckeye state, and under such effective preceptorship he prosecuted with diligence and success his study of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he was admitted to the bar, at Lebanon, the judicial center of Warren county, Ohio, in the year 1874, a few months after he had attained to his legal majority.

In initiating the active work of the profession for which he had admirably equipped himself Mr. Gwynn opened an office in the city of Tiffin, where he remained for several years and where he built up a satisfactory business, as he soon proved his powers as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and well equipped counselor. He finally found a broader field of professional endeavor in the city of Toledo, Ohio, where he continued in successful practice for seven years, at the expiration of which he removed to Atchison, Kansas. His health had become much impaired and he soon afterward retired from active practice and turned his attention to the raising of live stock. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise in the Sunflower state until 1887, when he came to California and established his home in the city of Los Angeles, where he made a radical change of vocation by engaging in business as a contracting plumber. This enterprise in its demands caused him to live a somewhat sedentary life, and after five years the condition of his health again rendered it imperative for him to seek a change. Under these conditions, in the year 1892, Mr. Gwynn removed to the San Fernando valley and purchased a fruit ranch of twenty acres, near Lankershim. After devoting his attention to the improvement and care of this property for several years he purchased his fine stock ranch, which comprises four hundred acres and which is known as the Glenwood Stock Ranch. He developed this into one of the finest properties of the kind in this section of the state, made excellent improvements in buildings and was an influential factor in furthering the interests of the live-stock industry, in connection with which his success was on a parity with his progressive

policies, careful discrimination and close application. He found the fullest measure of satisfaction, and also a due pride, in the supervision of his fine property, and had reason to regret neither his casting in his lot with the state of California nor the deflecting of his attention from the practice of his profession to the industrial lines with which he became prominently identified and of which he was one of the leading representatives of Los Angeles county. His popularity in his home community offered the most effective voucher for his sterling characteristics and he found himself in the enjoyment of "smiling plenty and fair, prosperous days." In politics he was a conservative Republican, with well fortified opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental import, and he held membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church at Los Angeles, as does also his widow. He was also affiliated with the camp of the Independent Order of Foresters in that place.

On the 20th of December, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gwynn to Miss Katherine Scherer, who was born and reared in Seneca county, Ohio, and whose father, the late Jacob Scherer, was one of the representative citizens of Tiffin, that county. Mrs. Gwynn came to California in 1887. At the death of Mr. Gwynn on the 13th of February, 1912, a local publication printed the following memorial: Alfred James Gwynn died at the California hospital in Los Angeles, Tuesday, February 13, 1912, at 11 o'clock, p. m., after an illness covering a period of a few days, following the amputation of his right foot, owing to an ailment of the foot caused by diabetes, from which he had suffered for some years. He attended Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, at the age of 21 years. He practiced law with his father until his father's death, then moved to Toledo, Ohio, and practiced until 1882. In that year he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged in stock raising and dairying on a large scale. At that time William Klump of this place was in his employ. Selling out there he arrived in Los Angeles November 20, 1887, where he resided with his first wife until her death and to them one daughter was born, who grew into womanhood and was married to Charles Smith of Glendora, where she lived until a few years ago when she died suddenly at the home of her father here. After coming to Lankershim on January 3, 1892, Mr. Gwynn was united in marriage to Katherine Scherer, who survives him. His genial and happy disposition won the hearts of his fellow men and all those who knew him. They have lost a true friend and neighbor. He was a man of wide business experience, well versed in legal knowledge and ever ready to lend a helping hand to a neighbor who needed sympathy and assistance. He always took a deep interest in public affairs and kept thoroughly posted on all current events. By his death the wife loses a kind and loving husband, a home is bereft of a strong and guiding hand and heart. Earthly ties and sweet remembrances of his kindness are all that remain to comfort the wife in this the saddest hour of her life.

The funeral services were held at the home of Alfred E. Gwynn, a cousin, in Los Angeles, on February 17th. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. W. Howe, and were impressive and eloquent. A large

number of floral offerings were placed on the casket as tokens of affection and esteem. The remains were interred in the Rosedale cemetery.

CRAM & PACE, D. V. S. The veterinary surgeon and doctor of today realizes the benefit of science as applied to his profession, and it is a noteworthy fact that within the last decade the course in this line has become as strict as that of a regular doctor of medicine, while, the scope of practice being wider, many of the young men of today are taking up the veterinary line in preference to the other. The members of the firm of Cram & Pace, of Calexico, are both graduate veterinarians, and at their famous hospital have performed some wonderful cures in obstinate cases. Young men of ability and enterprise, they have not only become well known in their profession, but are recognized authorities on the subject of horse and stock breeding and hold a prominent position among the breeders of the Imperial Valley. The firm is composed of V. E. Cram, D. V. S., and J. C. Pace, D. V. S., the former of whom takes care of the farm and office at Calexico, while the latter superintends the work at the hospital. Both are graduates of the veterinary department of the Colorado State College, class of 1910, both are natives of Colorado, and they were born in the same year, 1888.

Dr. Pace, who is a son of T. R. and M. E. Pace, of Colorado, and now residents of Calexico, has a brother and two sisters: William, Gertrude and Daisy. He was married September 28, 1911, to Miss Florence Smalley. Dr. Cram is the son of J. M. Cram and wife, of Denver, Colorado, whose children are: Albert, V. E., Clara, Grace, Reed and Franklin, in the order named.

In 1910, shortly after graduation, Drs. Cram and Pace formed a partnership and established themselves in the stock breeding business at Calexico. Subsequently they opened their hospital, the building and its surroundings covering seventeen acres, and this, although established only a comparatively short time, has become one of the best known institutions of the Imperial Valley, patients being brought from every district of California. The latest scientific methods are here used, and the doctors keep fully abreast of the latest discoveries and inventions of the profession, adding to their equipment from time to time and subscribing to the best literature published for veterinarians. The government has recognized the veterinary profession as one of the most important, and Dr. Pace is county live stock inspector, Dr. Cram holding the office of deputy. Both are members of the American Medical Veterinary Association, and are socially connected with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the F. & A. M.

Among the excellent stock owned by this firm may be mentioned the Percheron horse "Mamers," a beautiful animal and a skilled performer. The thoroughbred running horse, "Slickaway," cannot be surpassed, while for docility, beauty and speed, "Biff McKinny," a valuable animal, is known throughout this section of the valley. In addition the firm owns a number of valuable jacks, which are much in demand for breeding purposes. It is to such progressive and enterprising citizens as Drs. Cram and Pace that the valley owes its rapid growth and development. Carrying on their operations along strictly legitimate lines, their worth to

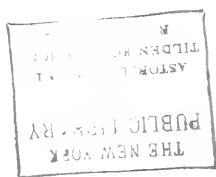




William Buxton



THE BUNTON RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS
Corner San Bernardino Avenue and Riverside Avenue, Rialto, Cal.



their community as developers of its industrial activities cannot be overestimated, and their work has had such results as to win the confidence of the people in their ability.

WILLIAM BUXTON. A valiant, earnest, noble soul was that of the late William Buxton who exercised large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and industrial development of the beautiful Rialto district of San Bernardino county, and who ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He possessed an unusual capacity for constructive work, and he marked the passing years with large and worthy accomplishments. His life was fruitful, abundant and complete, and he stood exponent of that invincible integrity of character which ever makes for objective appreciation and respect. He was a man of great heart and fine mind and was strong in the conscientious rectitude of a loyal nature; he was generous, kindly and unostentatious; and placing true valuations on men and affairs, he manifested a high sense of stewardship, with consequent effort to make his life count for good as a productive worker and as a man among men.

Mr. Buxton was a descendant of staunch and patrician English lineage and the genealogy is one that affords adequate authenticity of derivation from the ancient English family bearing the name and giving title to the beautiful old town of Buxton, in Derbyshire, England. This town, which has long held prestige as a popular watering place, is located one hundred miles northwest of London, and consists of an old and new town, which together have a population of somewhat more than ten thousand. Buxton occupies a position about one thousand feet above the sea level, and it is surrounded at a distance by hills of considerable elevation, except on the southeast side, where the river Wye, which rises about a half a mile away, makes its exit. The old town, known as High Buxton, stands a little above the new and consists of one wide street and a considerable market place, with an old cross. The new town is the richer portion, and contains many fine buildings, including excellent hotels, a fine church, and the baths which have made the place a favorite resort. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, is now an inn. The "crescent" is a fine range of buildings in the Doric style, erected by the Duke of Devonshire between 1779-88. It contains hotels, a ballroom, a bank, a library and other establishments, and the surrounding grounds are laid out in terraces and gardens. The mineral waters of Buxton are among the most noted in England, and the springs supply hot and cold water a very short distance from each other.

William Buxton was born on a farm near the village of Benton, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of December, 1854, and was a son of Richard and Isabella (Metcalf) Buxton, the latter having been the widow of Dixon Cottingham at the time of her marriage to Richard Buxton. At Gunnersdale, Swaledale, in Yorkshire, England, Richard Buxton was born on the 8th of April, 1813. He immigrated to America with his family in the year 1853. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a loyal and appreciative citizen and cast his first vote in

America in support of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. His eldest son enlisted for service in defense of the Union at the inception of the Civil war, and surrendered his life on the battlefield in defense of his adopted country.

George Buxton, grandfather of William Buxton of this memoir, was likewise a native of Gunnerside, Yorkshire, England, where he passed his entire life. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Alton, was born in the same part of Yorkshire. Mrs. Buxton survived her honored husband and came to America with her youngest son, John, and her daughter Hannah, in 1850. She died in Benton, Wisconsin, in 1872, at the venerable age of eighty-four years.

Isabella (Metcalf) Cottingham Buxton, mother of William Buxton, was born at Askrigg, Wensleydale, England, on the 20th of June, 1812. She died on the 19th of August, 1878. Her father, Matthew Metcalf, was born in the same section of Yorkshire as was she herself, was an honored local preacher in the Wesleyan church and after coming to America united with the same denomination, as represented in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife, Mary, nee Scarr, a native of Hasdassacess, Yorkshire, was likewise a devout member. He participated in the War of 1812 and passed the closing years of his life in the state of Wisconsin, as did also his wife.

William Buxton passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school at Schullsburg, from which he was graduated. At the early age of fourteen years he was employed in a local mercantile establishment, and when but eighteen years of age he engaged in the retail grocery business on his own responsibility at Dubuque, Iowa. In that city he also amplified his early education by taking a well ordered course in a business college. From Dubuque he finally moved to Ida Grove, the judicial center of Ida county, Iowa, where he became associated in the general merchandise business with Mr. Harker, who had been his first employer in Wisconsin. This partnership continued for about two years, at the expiration of which Mr. Buxton disposed of his interest in the enterprise and turned his attention to the real-estate business. His operations were principally in the handling of Iowa farm land, and within the period of his continuance in the business—about four years—he owned and disposed of some of the finest farms in the state, the while his efforts were directed with such discrimination and energy that he derived large profits therefrom and gained a substantial competency. Absolute honesty and fairness characterized his every transaction in this connection, as in all the other phases of his long and successful business career, and as a self made man none was more worthy of success. In 1882 Mr. Buxton removed from Ida Grove to native citizens of Rialto, California. For eighteen years these two able the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the real-estate business in partnership with Kenneth McRae, now one of the representative business men and close friends continued their successful operations in Minnesota, and they also conducted a wholesale dry-goods business in Minneapolis, making of that venture a distinctive success. They invested their profits in real estate in various states of the Union, and in

the handling of such property their operations became very extensive and profitable, with wide ramifications. The greater part of this real estate was eventually sold at substantial profit, and in 1900 the firm disposed of its mercantile and other interests in Minneapolis.

In the year mentioned both Mr. Buxton and Mr. McRae came to California, and thereafter the former was one of the most progressive, influential and honored citizens and business men of the Rialto district of San Bernadino county until he was called to his reward. Along careful and judicious lines he contributed in generous measure to the industrial and civic development of this favored section of the state, and here he gained the highest vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem, so that his death was looked upon as a great loss to the entire community. Immediately upon establishing his home in the Rialto colony, Mr. Buxton purchased an orange grove of fifty-seven acres, and to this property he gave his personal supervision for two years. In the meantime his business ability had gained appreciative recognition and gained the attention of the executives of the California Citrus Union, by which important organization he was prevailed upon to accept the management of the packing houses and general business affairs of the corporation at Rialto. In this capacity he gave the most careful attention and effective administration, meanwhile rapidly extending his own orchard interests. In association with A. A. Cox, Judge William J. Curtis, N. L. May and the late A. L. Wright, he erected two large citrus packing houses and under his direct management the incidental business became splendidly prosperous. Mr. Buxton entered vigorously and loyally into all matters that tended to advance the best interests of the community, and his civic ideals were of the highest type. From an article appearing in a local paper at the time of his death, the following pertinent statements, with slight paraphrase, are taken:

"Mr. Buxton was probably best known as an active orange grower and shipper. He was one of the largest citrus-fruit growers of the Rialto colony, was manager of the Rialto Orange Company, president of the Mutual Orange Distributors of San Bernardino County, a director of the Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company, of which he was president for six years, and one of the organizers and original directors of the First National Bank of Rialto, of which he was vice president at the time of his death. He was a keen student of the fruit market, and to his foresight and business acumen was due in no small degree the success of many large enterprises with which he was connected at the time of his death and for several years previously. Only little more than a year before his death he completed the largest and most handsome home in the Rialto colony, at Riverside and San Bernardino avenues, and he lived but a short time in the enjoyment of this beautiful residence."

In referring to the death of Mr. Buxton the *San Bernadino Daily Sun* spoke as follows: "This valley has had few men of nobler character, more unassuming ways and wider influence than William Buxton. In the development of the citrus-fruit industry and particularly in marking the fruit, he occupied a leading place and in everything he stood for improvements, both materially and otherwise. William Buxton was always one of the elements of strength to be depended upon. In many ways he

had been the first citizen of Rialto, because clear thinking and honest purpose, backed by splendid executive ability, made him so, and by that standard Rialto colony is the loser, while the entire valley shares in the misfortune." One of the noteworthy enterprises of Mr. Buxton was the purchase of the beautiful Hotel del Rialto, in the heart of the business section of his home town. This fine building occupies a site six hundred feet square, is three stories in height and has forty-six guest rooms. The hotel was conducted under Mr. Buxton's personal supervision for four years, at the expiration of which time it was destroyed by fire, at a loss of more than thirty-five thousand dollars, the insurance indemnity being but thirty-five hundred dollars. The grounds about the building were a model of effective landscape gardening, adorned with a large variety of palms and semi-tropical foliage, and a beautiful semi-circular drive extended from Riverside avenue to the hotel building. Elaborate floricultural decorations lent additional charm to the grounds and a large fountain adorned the premises in front of the building, making it one of the most attractive of the many fine hotels in southern California.

In conclusion of this memoir is entered brief data concerning the domestic relations of Mr. Buxton,—relations that were in every respect ideal. In 1880, at Dubuque, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buxton to Miss Mary Louise Gelston, who was born at Galena, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Thomas H. and Isabella (Townsend) Gelston, the former a native of Bridgehampton, Long Island, and the latter of Galena, Illinois, where their marriage was solemnized on the 1st of January, 1856. Thomas H. Gelston was reared to adult age on Long Island, and as a young man he came to the middle west and established his home at Galena, Illinois. In 1866 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in which city he engaged in the grain and commission business, in partnership with Alonzo T. Harlow, who later became president of the St. Louis Board of Trade. The firm built up a large and prosperous business and the partnership continued until the death of Mr. Gelston, in August, 1876, at which time he was forty-four years of age. Mr. Gelston was an able and progressive business man and one whose integrity was of the most impregnable order. His widow still survives and now resides in the beautiful home of her daughter, Mrs. Buxton. Isabella Gelston is a daughter of William and Louisa (Adams) Townsend, the former of whom was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, in 1796, and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1804. William Townsend immigrated from his native land to America when twenty-one years of age and became one of the pioneer settlers at Galena, where he established his home prior to the Blackhawk Indian war. He was one of the early merchants of Galena and also acquired a large landed estate in that locality. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1879, and his devoted wife followed him in 1881, being a resident of Galena at the time of her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Buxton became the parents of five children, of whom Homer, the first born, died in infancy; Lynn Crawford is in the automobile business in the city of Los Angeles; Roy William was drowned while camping on Lytle creek, in the mountains of the San Bernadino

county, in 1902, and was seventeen years of age when the sad accident occurred; Jay Russel and Benjamin B. are successful young business men in the city of San Bernardino, where they are dealers in automobile supplies. Mrs. Buxton presided most graciously over the beautiful home in Rialto, and the same is a center of refined and generous hospitality. She is a member of the local Congregational church, as is also her venerable mother, and she is a valued and appreciative member of the Women's Club of her home city, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances.

W. T. AITKEN. Holding precedence as the leading pharmacist of Calexico, and as treasurer of the city, W. T. Aitken, a man whose foresight and business ability have been rewarded by a large measure of success, is entitled to a prominent place among those citizens whose public spirit and enthusiastic activities are making this section of the country one of the most progressive and prosperous communities in the west. Mr. Aitken is one of those who has had the courage of his convictions, and in spite of predictions that he was making a mistake confidently cast his fortunes with the growing little city and has lived to see his judgment vindicated. Mr. Aitken was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1863, and was there reared and educated.

After he had graduated from the high school of his native city, Mr. Aitken began to learn the drug business in a Brooklyn establishment, and in 1898 moved to Buffalo, where he followed the same line. Subsequently he moved to Minnesota, and in 1903 changed his residence to California, carrying on a drug business in Los Angeles for five years. Against the advice of his friends and certain wiseacres who limited his time before failure at six months, Mr. Aitken established himself in business in Calexico in February, 1909, and since that time his establishment and trade have grown more than 100 per cent. His twenty-five years of experience have made him thoroughly conversant with every detail of his chosen vocation, and he is a practical, competent chemist. He realizes the responsibility which is his as a compoinder of drugs, and the filling of prescriptions receives the most careful attention at his hands. The store, which measures twenty-five by eighty-five feet, is thoroughly equipped with every appliance and appurtenance known to the trade, his patrons being granted the privilege of every convenience to be found in a modern pharmacy. His stock of goods analogous to the drug business is large and varied, and those who deal at his establishment find they can make their choice from a line of articles of the best grade and finest quality. Mr. Aitken has been very busy with his growing enterprise, but he has also found time to assist in developing the city's interests. A progressive citizen in every sense of the word, the improvements and developments that have been going on have found in him an active and interested supporter. In installing electric lights, water and sewerage, Mr. Aitken has assisted other prominent men of the city, and these he has had put in his own place of business. Although not an office-seeker as the word is generally accepted, Mr. Aitken has considered it his public duty to act in whatever position he has been chosen to fill, and at present is efficiently discharging the duties of city treasurer. He is president of the Farmers' and

Merchants' Club of Calexico, and is prominent fraternally as past master of Calexico Masonic Lodge, a member of the Chapter of Masonry, and worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He received the thirty-second degree in masonry in April, 1912, at Los Angeles.

In 1884 Mr. Aitken was married to Miss Kate Campbell, and two children were born to this union: W. Cyril and T. Floyd, aged respectively nineteen and seventeen years.

MAJOR ROBERT DOLLARD. A life of signal consecration to lofty ideals, a character matured through wide and varied achievement, a heart that pulsed with sympathy for all humanity,—these indicated Major Robert Dollard as he stood imperturbable amidst the changes and chances of this mortal life and gave the world assurance of a man. As a soldier, lawyer and statesman he gained distinction in each sphere of action, and his character was the positive expression of a noble and loyal nature, a character that made for nobility and effectiveness of stewardship and that was kept "unspotted of the world." He to whom this memoir is dedicated passed the closing years of his long and useful life at Santa Monica, Los Angeles county, California, where, after a brief illness, he passed to the life eternal on the 28th of April, 1912, with secure place in the loving memory of all who had come within the sphere of his gracious and noble influence. To such a man it is well to accord a tribute of honor in a work of this nature, as the record of his life and services bears perpetual incentive and inspiration. The data here incorporated are virtually those prepared by one best of all qualified to place an estimate upon the man, and but minor paraphrase is employed in the presentation.

Major Robert Dollard was born at Fall River, Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the 14th of March, 1842, the family homestead having been within sight of the beautiful Mount Hope bay. He was the only son of Thomas and Mary (Collyer) Dollard. His father was born at Thomaston, county Kilkenny, Ireland, "where the blue Irish mists still wreath themselves around the forehead of old Sliev-na-mon and the genius of Irish poetry still flings its glittering veil around the name of Dollard." The mother of Major Dollard was born in Nova Scotia and he was but two years of age at the time of her death. The lineage of Major Dollard is traced back to the aristocratic Dollard family of France, representatives of which figured conspicuously in the early history of the Dominion of Canada, as is pleasingly shown in the work entitled "The Romance of Dollard," by Catherwood.

Reared to adult age in his native state, where he had received a high-school education, Major Dollard was among the first to show his youthful patriotism and tender his services in defense of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. Though a mere youth, he had a clear understanding of the principles of right and wrong as defined by Kant, the philosopher, and he entered the army in response to President Lincoln's first call, April 16th, for volunteers, thus subordinating all personal interests to the claims of patriotism. With other "minute men" he enlisted, while yet in his 'teens as a member of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. After three months service he re-enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Massachusetts



Robert Holland

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as lieutenant; was made captain of the Second United States Colored Cavalry, 1863; major, September 29, 1864, promoted on the field of battle after wound in head; went with this command to Brazos, Santiago, Texas, to capture Maximilian, and was mustered out of service in February, 1866. He served with valor and distinction as a loyal soldier of the republic and his record in this connection is one that will give lasting honor to his name. He rose from the ranks to the office of major and was one of the youngest regimental commanders in Grant's army in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburg, in 1864-5. Within that campaign, in a battle near Richmond, where sixty per cent of the men were killed or wounded, he was promoted on the field, by order of the commanding general of the Army of the James, Benjamin F. Butler, and the context of this order was as here noted: "Captain Robert Dollard, acting as field officer and in command of the skirmish line at New Market Heights, inspired his command by his great personal bravery, coolness and ability, until he fell severely wounded, near the enemy's main line, is hereby promoted to major."

The military history of Major Dollard as written by W. L. Chaffin, of Easton, Massachusetts, gives full data concerning his personal bravery, deeds of daring and hairbreadth escapes, as well as a statement in regard to the recommendation for his promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In his own book, entitled "Recollections of the Civil War," which he dedicated to General George B. Cole, who was his brigade commander and who was a brother of Senator Cornelius Cole, of Los Angeles, California, are given many interesting facts touching his endurance and determination, as well as evidence of his alertness in recognizing and enjoying the humorous. At the battle of Jones' Bridge his strategic plans, aided by his clarion voice, carried out a successful ruse, through which the retreating enemy left horses and equipments behind, while at the very moment the bugle at the headquarters of his own command was sounding a retreat! In 1864, with two hundred men and two small howitzers, he was drawn into ambush and attacked by a force numbering more than three thousand men, with six pieces of artillery. In the face of such formidable odds he succeeded in extricating his command, with a loss of thirty men, fifty horses and one gun. He drove the enemy's cavalry into Suffolk and escaped by riding Indian fashion, over one side of his horse. His army associates were such strong men and valiant patriots as Major General Weitzel, Colonel Garrard, Brigadier General Cole, General Hinks, Colonel Chamberlain, Colonel Solon A. Carter, Colonel Robert M. West, Colonel Tom Livermore; Captain Frank M. Doble and others. D. C. Lillie, of Easton, Massachusetts, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and of Revolutionary ancestry, has contributed the following statements: "Robert Dollard was a fine young fellow, from the time, as a boy, he bravely climbed the chimney at Belcher's foundry, at Furnace Village, until he sheathed his sword. All honor and praise and glory to Robert Dollard."

At the close of the war Major Dollard established his home at Galesburg, the judicial center of Knox county, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Yates City, that county, where, in 1875, he met and wedded Miss

Carrie E. Dunn, who survives him. In Illinois he was a contemporary and associate of such legal lights as Chief Justice Craig, Judge Shoup, Cratty Brothers, Willoughby and Grant, and Congressman M. M. Springer. In 1879 he removed to Dakota territory, where he became the first settler in Douglas county. As a member of the last territorial legislature Major Dollard soon came into prominence, and, as Denny Hannifen expressed his debut, "He sprang like a gladiator into the arena, a flash of pyrotechnic from Senator Dollard, whose voice of thunder, in concentrated irony, would shake his herculean form with sup-



MAJ. ROBERT DOLLARD AS A SOLDIER

pressed excitement, and, bristling with majestic force, he would cut and slash. No opposition or veto had any terror for him; his voice for or against a measure is always heeded." He was placed at the head of educational affairs at Bismarck when that place became the seat of government of the territory, as he was admirably fortified for the formulating of progressive policies in connection with popular educational work and had the energy and loyalty requisite to bringing about needed reforms and extensions.

Major Dollard was antagonistic only to those things that are false or superfluous in life. To help another was his aim rather than to help himself. He was full of that spirit of comradeship which made him

the idol of his soldiers in camp, and as a companion and friend in civil life he well merited the unequivocal confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded to him, his circle of friends having been coincident with that of his acquaintances. His heart was gentle and sympathy and toleration caused him to place kindly judgment upon the failings or weaknesses of others. The helplessness of youth or old age appealed to him and he gave support most generously, both by word and deed. So unselfish was he that he would much prefer to advance another rather than receive a deserved reward himself. He loved his friends devotedly. Old scenes and old friends had an unusual charm for him. Major Dollard was the soul of honor, never stooping to the slightest equivocation or indirectness in thought, word or deed, never bending the "pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning," an expression he so often used. He was true to himself and thus could not be false to any man. He always faced every situation bravely and unflinchingly, and he forefended unseen difficulties by his circumspection, coolness and inflexible integrity of purpose. He despised cowardice and double-dealing and, without fear or favor, his voice was ever raised in advocacy of the right, the intrinsic rectitude and honor of his nature making him fearless in defense of his honest convictions and an implacable foe of injustice in any form.

Major Dollard was not only a man of fine professional attainments, but he also had a high appreciation of the best in the world's literature, as is shown by the splendid library which he accumulated, the same having been carefully selected and covering the widest range of the best in classical and contemporary literature. From his early manhood he had come into contact with and been appreciative of broad minds, and his quick wit and his grasp of deep thought caused him to receive impressions that were never to be effaced by time or circumstance. Modesty was one of his fine characteristics, and this was significantly shown in his attitude relative to his published reminiscences concerning the Civil war, as he never claimed any literary merit for the work, which was prepared from memory and somewhat hurriedly. Those who have read the volume realize that his own estimate of the same was not justified, for the context is most graphic and interesting, besides being couched in excellent literary form. In his presence, whether in the private walks of life, in his arguments before court or jury or in his appearances upon the lecture platform, none could but receive the impression that the principles of right and justice so filled his being as to make him a towering victor of strength in defense of any good cause. He possessed a most remarkable memory, and with his varied and extensive acquaintance with persons of note, his fund of stories of wit and adventure became very large, so that he could draw upon the same with marked facility in the entertaining and instructing of those with whom he came in contact.

Major Dollard made numerous and valuable contributions for leading papers in the states in which he maintained his home at different times and also to various magazines. As an orator he was always in demand, and he invariably refused compensation for his services in this

line. To receive at his hands a nomination or other mark of endorsement in a political convention was tantamount to election.

Within the period of the early settlement of Douglas county, Dakota territory, a band of adventurers effected its organization and attempted to plunder it of two hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of fraudulent warrants on its treasury, but they were met by the honest settlers, with Major Dollard at their head, and in a contest which continued for ten years, in the courts and elsewhere, the conspirators were routed and the county saved, with no expense attached. In the incidental litigations some of the best legal talent in the northwest was enlisted, and none took a more prominent part or wielded more influence than did Major Dollard.

The name of Major Dollard is also indissolubly linked with the records and activities of the Republican party in South Dakota. He campaigned the entire state many times, at his own expense, and his compeers in politics knew him and said of him that he could neither be bought or scared in connection with public or private activities. He was a member of every constitutional convention of the state and made his influence and enduring evidence in them all that characterizes the present constitution of South Dakota. Conservative in his attitude, he was intent upon insuring public safety and worked with all zeal and earnestness for the furtherance of measures and policies tending to promote the general welfare.

To him was given the distinction of being the first Attorney General of the new state of South Dakota, and at the expiration of his first term an unequivocal popular verdict was given in his election as his own successor in this office. His labors were arduous and exacting, and he was faithful in his efforts to regard and make wise precedents, just and well grounded. He served seven times as a member of the state legislature, in which he was found an active and valued worker in both the house and the senate. He insisted on giving to the less fortunate the better opportunities and opposed oppression of every kind. He sought to safeguard every public interest, the while affording the widest possible range for individual industry and enterprise. Among his friends and colleagues at the bar of South Dakota in the formative and later periods were such men as Judge Gideon Moody, Judge P. G. Shannon, Chief Justice Bartlett Tripp, Hon. Theodore Kanouse, Judge A. G. Kellam, Judge J. T. Elliott, Coe I. Crawford, Charles T. Burke, Eben H. Martin, Colonel Parker, Dean Thomas Sterling and John R. Gamble. Many of his old and tried friends from diverse sections of South Dakota assembled to pay tributes to him on the occasion of the memorial services held at the time when his remains were taken back to his old home, Scotland, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, for interment in Rosehill cemetery, and such tributes of sorrow and admiration were expressed by many distinguished citizens of the state. He served as a member of the board of state institutions and was a co-laborer and friend of President James Ward, of Yankton College; President Olson, of the University of South Dakota, and Rev. H. P. Carson of Scotland, now of Huron, South Dakota, President of the Synodical Missionary. He was the inspiration of the Grand Army of the Republic in South Dakota and the Missouri valley

veterans, and was influential in local affairs, municipal, religious and social.

Major Dollard assisted in recruiting twelve hundred volunteers for the Spanish-American war, and only his advanced age and the effects of the severe wounds received in the Civil war deterred him from personally entering active service at this time. After a residence of twenty-eight years in Scotland, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, impaired health prompted him to seek a less rigorous climate, and after spending two winters in southern California he chose Santa Monica as an ideal place for a permanent home. Accordingly he there established his residence in 1907, and upon his departure from South Dakota, Judge Bartlett Tripp, chief justice of the supreme court, said: "No man within the borders of the state will be missed more than Major Dollard." Every year he visited the old home, to which his heart ever turned with longing, and while his physical condition prevented much activity on his part after his removal to this state, yet he here enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the brightest and best men of the state. In addition to being a most honored and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major Dollard was also affiliated with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, his original membership having been with the commandery in the city of Boston, from which it was transferred to that in San Francisco. The funeral services of Major Dollard in Santa Monica were held at his home, and on the occasion most appreciative addresses were delivered by Rev. John D. H. Brown; Hon. Theodore Kanouse, of Los Angeles; Major Spaulding, of Brentwood; John R. Petrie, of South Dakota; and Mrs. Amy Beach and C. C. Townner, of Los Angeles. Hundreds of testimonials of the high regard in which Major Dollard was held were sent to his widow, in the form of letters and telegrams, and she accompanied his remains back to the old home at Scotland, South Dakota, where services of impressive order were held in his honor, evidences of love and devotion having been given by his many friends who assembled from all sections of the state. Theodore Kanouse, who had been a friend of the deceased for a quarter of a century and who had served with him in constitutional conventions, said: "The most learned judges, Moody, Campbell and Edgerton, all recognized his opinion on the many legal questions as invaluable, which settled our minds upon the right course of action. He was unpretentious, as great men always are, and his companionship was prized by all his associates. Suffice it for me to say: He was a man!" The following estimate is that given by Judge F. D. Wicks, former judge of the county court of Bon Homme county:

"I desire to say just a word of the man as I knew him as a lawyer. In some respects he was the most remarkable lawyer I ever knew,—remarkable in his conception of what a lawyer's duty was and what lawyers' ideals should be, and remarkable in his faithful adherence to those high ideals. He was a man of pre-eminent ability and his was a well ordered, well stored mind. His reasoning was logical and convincing and his deductions were drawn rather from fundamental principles than precedent. He was a fighting man,—not from

the love of strife but that right might prevail over might; that fairness, truth and justice might obtain in the world. He never accepted a fee without first inquiring into the justice of the cause, and if, during the trial, he discovered that his client was in the wrong, he would acknowledge it with such frankness and honesty that his opponent would almost hesitate to take the fruit of victory. His mind was well balanced, his wit keen, and at repartee he was dreaded by his adversary. As an advocate he was almost without a peer. I have heard him rise to the loftiest heights of eloquence. When aroused by what he felt was an injustice and a wrong he could be terrible in his denunciation, yet when the tender side of his nature was touched by grief and sorrow his voice was as gentle as a mother's lullaby. He was the highest type of a man, and we can hardly expect to look upon his like again."

The following quotation well indicates Major Dollard as he stood, a man among men: "His words are bonds; his oaths are oracles; his love sincere; his thoughts immaculate. His tears, pure messengers sent from his heart; his heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth."

Major Robert Dollard was married to Carrie E. Dunn at Yates City, Illinois, September 29, 1875. She is the daughter of Imri Dunn, born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1809, and Jane Miller Richardson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, born in 1813. Both parents were of Revolutionary stock, their ancestors also fighting in Mexican and Indian wars. Her grandparents on both sides were pioneers in Ohio and her parents were early settlers (1836) in Illinois, near Peoria, both of a philanthropic turn of mind, prominent in business, church and social affairs. Mrs. Dollard was in young life an active church worker, for many years organist and always a singer. She was the organizer of the public library in Yates City in her early life, and the institution grew to larger proportions through her energy.

In South Dakota she took active part in all things relating to the upbuilding of their chosen home at Scotland and surrounding country, experiencing in her pioneer life, flood, prairie fire, blizzard, tornado and Indian uprising—also the many enjoyable things in the way of development and progress. Mrs. Dollard was the first school teacher (by preference, not necessity, as her husband would say) in Scotland, the school consisting of eighty-three pupils; fifty-seven of whom could neither speak or write English, and no two books were alike! She organized a free public library in 1884, was its librarian and principal supporter for sixteen years. She was a W. C. T. U. worker for twenty-five years and president of the first union in the town or county of *Bon Homme*; was district president (the district composed of five counties), for nine years; and was also superintendent of medal contests for suffrage and prohibition; and was business manager of a State Suffrage paper, published a while at Scotland. She assisted very materially in building the Episcopal church of that town, also the Presbyterian Academy, now a part of Huron College, was the organizer and president of the Ladies' Cemetery Association and the inspiration of both, and of several libraries and cemetery associations in other communities. She was the promoter and leader in musical and other entertainments for churches, schools, G. A. R. bands, Children's Homes, and thus with other co-workers contributed

many thousands of dollars to worthy objects. She was a member of an early Chautauqua society, the Ladies' Wednesday and Shakespearian Club, liberal exhibitor of art and other productions of skill at fairs, etc., and was deeply interested in the social and moral welfare of the young and also in art and music.

Mrs. Dollard is a life member in several organizations in the east, and also of the Woman's Santa Monica Bay Club, was several years secretary of St. Augustine's Guild, and in her public life in Dakota, she has, in conference, met and often entertained such workers as Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Helen M. Gougar, Marie H. Brehm, Clara Bewick Colby, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna Simmons, Emma Cranmer, Luella Ramsey, Kara Smart, etc.

Into the home of Major and Mrs. Dollard came a bright and beautiful boy of a few months, by adoption (they having no children of their own), left motherless by death, and who could trace his ancestry from the Wulf of Badenoch. With his loving ways and many fine traits he wove a bond of affection so strong that time has never effaced it, and the sorrow of his loss in the ninth year of his life left a thankfulness inexpressible for the privilege of its sweet gift.

Mr. Dollard was baptized in the Catholic church, and although he never affiliated with that church after sixteen years of age he had the greatest respect for its teachings and would never unite with that or any other. He was liberal, tolerant of all religious beliefs and helped numerous church organizations with his financial means.

J. A. ALLISON. No biographical history of the representative men of the Imperial Valley would be complete without extended mention were made of J. A. Allison, United States Custom House inspector at Calexico. For many years before the promoters, projectors and speculators thought of settling in this part of California, he had discovered its adaptability as a grazing country, and as early as 1891 was grazing great herds of cattle within its borders. After an experience of thirty-five years spent in the cattle industry, he gave up the business to accept his present office, and as he has been successful in industrial pursuits, so has he made a tactful, efficient and conscientious official, than whom there is no more trustworthy man in the government service. Mr. Allison is a native of California, having been born at Maysville in 1852, a son of Robert and Tempa (Waterman) Allison, natives of Ohio and Iowa, respectively. Robert Allison was an extensive owner of stock, carried on operations on a large scale, and when he retired from that business, in 1865, had earned a handsome competency. He moved to San Diego at a time when that city could boast of but four houses, and there his death occurred in 1890, his wife having passed away in 1887. They had four children, of whom three are living: John, who with his brother J. A., for twenty years conducted a meat market in San Diego; B. F.; and J. A. and Josephine, twins.

J. A. Allison was educated in the public schools and on the ranch of his father learned the business of stock raising, in which he engaged on his own account as a young man. Hearing that there was an abundance of grass along the New river and as far south at Kokopaw, he investi-

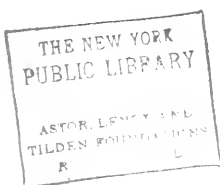
gated and explored the country, and subsequently drove down from the Pacific coast south of the United States line about 300 head of cattle. The first trip being successful, on his next journey he took 600 head, but this time he was not so fortunate. The heat was extreme, the thermometer often registering as high as 124 degrees, and the stock could be driven only in the cool of the evening. In one of his movements, after driving all night, the cattle became foot-sore and weary and refused to continue. They had been then two days without water, and Mr. Allison feared that they were lost to him, but he managed to rouse them enough to make a detour around an elevation, and this brought them within scenting distance of water, to which point they naturally turned. The stock was thus saved, but the intense heat had been too much for two of Mr. Allison's hired Mexican cowboys, who died on the journey. On his third trip to the Imperial Valley Mr. Allison brought 600 cattle, and these he grazed on 6,000 acres of pasture land where grass had sprung up after the overflow of the Colorado river. His relations with the Mexicans and the Kokopaw Indians were friendly and peaceable, and with the former profitable, and this range he used for about ten years, until the C. M. Company gained its control. During one of his numerous trips Mr. Allison had an experience that may be noted as typical of the country at the time. He was making the journey from his grazing territory to that watered by the Alamo river, and in fording a stream his horse struck quicksand, and in spite of Mr. Allison's frantic efforts the animal was engulfed. Finally abandoning the poor beast, the traveler hung his saddle on a tree and, filling his canteen from the stream, started on foot across the sand. The sun was intensely hot, his supply of water was soon exhausted, and when he finally reached his destination he had about reached the limit of his powers of endurance. Mr. Allison gives this as the nearest he has ever come to death. He continued to engage in the cattle business until 1901, in which year he entered the employ of the C. M. Company, in whose service he remained until his appointment to the position of United States inspector of customs in 1907. He is active and alert in spite of the hardships and privations that have marked his active career. He is making the best kind of an official, and speaks Spanish fluently. In politics Mr. Allison is a Republican.

On February 12, 1882, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Miss Mary Churchill, and three children have been born to this union: Edith, who married Mr. McHarg; Chester, who is chief engineer for the California Development Company and who married Miss Gladys Mitchell, and Robert the younger son, is in the employ of the Holton Power Company. He married Miss Bessie McClure.

JOHN L. BROMLEY. A life conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement was that of the late John L. Bromley, who was one of the pioneers of California, within whose gracious borders he established his home nearly sixty years ago, and it was his to wield large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of this great commonwealth. His career was eventful and so great achievement as was his implied not only distinctive intellectual and constructive ability but also exalted integrity of



John L. Bromley,



character. Thus, above all, Mr. Bromley merits perpetual honor by virtue of the very strength and nobility of his character, which was the positive and dynamic expression of a resolute, well poised and loyal nature. He rendered much of service to California and by his life and labors lent dignity and honor to the state that ever gave him honor. It is not easy to describe adequately a man who was as distinct in character and who accomplished so much in the world as did Mr. Bromley, and the limitations of this publication are such as to permit only a cursory review of his career, though the presentiment will prove adequate, it is hoped, to denote the man as he was and to mark with appreciation his worthy life and worthy deeds.

John Lewis Bromley was a scion of patrician colonial stock and was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 24th of December, 1820, so that he proved a welcome Christmas guest in the home of his parents, Lewis and Catharine (Irnes) Bromley. He was afforded the advantages of various academies in his native city and received a liberal scholastic training. Early in life he engaged in business, and he showed his ambition and self-reliance by entering an independent business venture at an age when the average youth would hesitate to assume such responsibility. He engaged in the wholesale shipping trade, as a member of the firm of Rutledge, Bromley & Company. The firm owned their own warehouse and built up a substantial and profitable business. In fact it is worthy of note at this juncture that though Mr. Bromley, in the course of his long and active business career, identified himself with various enterprises and touched life on many planes, he never could be credited with a failure in any of his undertakings. After a few years thus devoted to the maritime trade, Mr. Bromley retired from this line of enterprise and removed from Baltimore to Virginia, where he purchased lands and turned his attention to the great basic industry of agriculture, on an extensive scale. Soon afterward, however, he subordinated all other interests to enter service in the Mexican war, which had its inception about that time. True to the blood that coursed in his veins from patriotic ancestors in many hereditary lines, he showed his loyalty not only in words but in definite action, as was ever characteristic of the man. He recruited a company of volunteers and, though he was still a very young man, he was made first lieutenant of this company, which was placed in command of Captain Scantlan. The valiant Virginians proceeded to the stage of martial activities in the command of General Winfield Scott and endured the full tension of the ensuing conflict. Captain Scantlan was killed in battle and Lieutenant Bromley was forthwith chosen his successor. He continued in command as captain of his company until the close of the war and participated in a number of the important engagements marking its progress. While in service he was for a time incapacitated by a severe attack of fever, and he was slightly wounded, his injuries not being sufficiently severe to entail indisposition or inactivity.

After the close of the war Captain Bromley, a youthful veteran who had proved a gallant soldier and officer, returned to Baltimore, where, in the year 1851, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Levering, daughter of William Stuart Levering, a representative citizen of the

Maryland metropolis. Relative to the causes that led to Mr. Bromley's establishing his home in California, the following pertinent record has been given and is worthy of perpetuation in this review: "His observation and experiences while a soldier had inspired in him a love of the wild freedom of the Pacific slope and also a firm conviction of the great possibilities offered to young and aspiring persons in this new country,—a prescience which time has abundantly justified. He and his young wife accordingly set sail on the ship 'Herman,' and, after rounding Cape Horn, arrived at San Francisco in May, 1853, the voyage having covered a period of six months and six days. Establishing his home in San Francisco, Mr. Bromley here engaged in the business in which he had formerly gained so distinctive success in Baltimore,—the warehouse and shipping trade. The enterprise was initiated under the firm name of Bromley, Booth & Company, and the firm secured ample warehouse facilities at Meggs' wharf, San Francisco. The venture proved a success and was rapidly expanding in scope and importance, but Mr. Bromley subordinated his interests in this business to the exigent demand for securing a less damp and changeable climate than that of San Francisco in order to preserve the health of his little son, whose physical powers were much impaired. Under these conditions he removed with his family to Martinez, Contra Costa county, with the intention of there maintaining a temporary home. There the health of the little son was rapidly recruited, and in the meanwhile Mr. Bromley had in no wise abandoned his business interests in San Francisco. He gave to the same his personal supervision and would make visitations to his family, in Martinez, as frequently as possible. This was of course, an unsatisfactory mode of living and as soon as his son had regained health the family home was again established in San Francisco. The effect of the raw climate was soon again apparent and in order to save the life of their child Mr. and Mrs. Bromley again removed to Martinez, an attractive little village. There Mr. Bromley formed the acquaintance of a famous old Spanish pioneer and grandee, Salvio Pacheco, who immediately conceived a strong liking for the young easterner and insisted, with the impulsiveness and characteristic gallantry of his race, on Mr. Bromley's occupying, rent free, one of his houses. This courteous overture could not well be refused, and so well pleased was Mr. Bromley with the home thus occupied that he tried persistently to purchase the same from his friend Don Salvio, who declined to sell but who insisted on young Bromley's occupying the property 'just as long as he wished to live there.' This dispensation was naturally contrary to Mr. Bromley's American ideas of independence, and under these conditions he purchased an adjoining farm, the same being still in the possession of his family. After the lapse of a number of years he sold his interest in the shipping business in San Francisco and retired from active commercial affairs."

Mr. Bromley soon assumed place as one of the representative and influential citizens of Contra Costa county and gained impregnable vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of its people. He was successful in his agricultural and trading operations, notwithstanding the fact that he had previously had but slight experience in connection with the great basic industry to which he there gave his attention. His sterling

character, buoyant and genial personality and abounding love for his fellow men soon won to Mr. Bromley the cordial friendship of the community. A man of scholarly attainments and one possessing a well founded general knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, he was elected judge of the county court of Contra Costa county. His able and impartial administration of justice during his first term on the bench led to his re-election, and by successive re-elections he was continued in this judicial office for many years, as the records of Contra Costa county fully indicate. He also served many years as assessor and tax collector of the county and no citizen wielded greater or more benignant influence or had more secure vantage ground in popular esteem. Sincerity, frankness, tolerance of judgment and abiding human sympathy characterized the entire life of Judge Bromley and the same was made to count for good in its every relation. In Contra Costa county no man was better known and the name of no citizen is there held in more gracious and affectionate memory.

In the year 1873 Mr. Bromley removed with his family to the city of Oakland, taking this action primarily for the purpose of affording his children more liberal educational advantages. Here he continued to reside until his death and here also, as well as in San Francisco, he is remembered with appreciative regard as one of the honored pioneers of the state and as one who did all in his power to further its social and material development and progress,—functions which he exercised with more than ordinary ability and loyalty. Mr. Bromley was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of November, 1909, about one month prior to his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary, and at the time of his demise he was one of the most venerable pioneer citizens of the state which he had seen advance from the status of a frontier region to that of one of the most beautiful and opulent commonwealths of the American Union.

From a previously written tribute to Judge Bromley are taken the following extracts, with minor paraphrase, as the estimate is one that should not be permitted to go unrecorded in such a vehicle of permanency as the work here presented. Prior to entering this estimate, however, it should be stated that he was an influential factor in public affairs for many years and that his political allegiance was given to the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he was an effective advocate. He was affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he received the capitular degrees, and he also held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"Mr. Bromley was a man of somewhat unusual type. To the expert reader of human character a study of his portrait is most interesting. A single glance reveals firmness, daring and resolution, which might easily be aroused to sternness when occasion justified. A closer analysis develops many other qualities,—judicial poise, self-reliance, a masterful will that could not readily brook defeat. Here was a man in whom one could place implicit trust in any relation of life. Such indeed were his characteristics as developed through a very long and especially active and worthy life. No man in Contra Costa county, where so many years

of his active life were passed, had so many or such staunch friends. During his long period of judicial adjustment of differences between neighbors he was never accused of bias or unfairness. His decisions were accepted in the spirit in which they were rendered. In all his relations with his fellowmen justice and generosity seemed to be the actuating motive. He was, with all his Spartan firmness, an exceedingly genial and gracious personality, and his friends delighted in his companionship.

"In his marital relations Mr. Bromley was peculiarly favored and happy; the associations of his home were of the most ideal order. Mutual love, unity of purpose and hope, and the most tender solicitude characterized the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, and the latter was a woman of signally gentle and gracious character. When, after many years of journeying side by side down the pathway of life, with the alternating sunshine and shadow which compass all humanity, the cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest, on the 25th of September, 1906, the venerable husband seemed to feel that the light and inspiration of the evening of his life had been withdrawn. He manifestly lost his zest for living and welcomed the summons to follow her who had been his true companion and helpmeet and whom he survived by three years. Very few now are living who were here when Judge and Mrs. Bromley, a young couple with high aspirations, established their home in what is now the great metropolis of the west, and their names merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of California."

HENRY H. JUDSON. Great as have been the changes in other lines of endeavor during the past decade in the Imperial Valley, none have exceeded those which have occurred in the vocation of dairy farming. It has been only a few years since the settlers had to be content with two or three cows, for which they had to carry water many miles over the desert, and then often see them sicken and die from want of proper nutriment. Now, in every locality, may be found large herds of sleek, well-fed animals, grazing on the best of pasture land and supplying the surrounding country with the finest of dairy products. One of the successful young farmers of the vicinity of Calexico who has given a great deal of attention to dairying and has assisted in developing this industry in his section is Henry H. Judson, the owner of several large tracts of land and some excellent cattle. Mr. Judson has been in the valley for about five years, and during this time has established himself as an able agriculturist and public-spirited citizen. He is a native of the Golden state, having been born in Los Angeles county August 1, 1877, and is a son of Homer W. and Mattie B. (Stanley) Judson, the former born in Ohio and the latter a native of California.

Homer W. Judson was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native state, but as a young man heard the call of the west and became an early settler of Los Angeles county, where he was for some years engaged in farming. Subsequently, however, he turned his attention to mining, and at this writing he is carrying on operations in Los Angeles county. He and his wife had six children, Henry H. being the second in order of birth. He was reared in Los Angeles, securing his education in the pub-





John S. McGroarty

lie and high schools, and supplemented the latter with a three-year course in Whittier College. After he had completed his studies he began business life as a mechanic, but decided that agriculture offered a better field for his abilities and subsequently took up farming. In November, 1907, he was attracted to the Imperial Valley, and here he has met with more than ordinary success, having accumulated 320 acres in Water district No. 1, which he has put under a high state of cultivation, and 160 acres in Water District No. 7, this acreage also being highly cultivated. Mr. Judson devotes his property to general farming and specializes in dairying, being ably assisted by his wife, a woman of good business judgment and excellently fitted for an agriculturist's helpmate. Modern methods are utilized in cultivating the farms, and Mr. Judson's enterprising spirit has been displayed on more than one occasion in introducing new innovations to his section. He has found time to interest himself in fraternal work as a member of the Woodmen of the World, but the field of politics has never claimed any of his time except in performing the duties of citizenship.

On January 1, 1896, Mr. Judson was united in marriage with Miss Estela Sidwell, the estimable daughter of William L. Sidwell, of Los Angeles county. They are well known throughout the vicinity of their home and have many warm friends in the valley.

JOHN STEVEN MCGROARTY, now and for many years past a resident of Los Angeles, is a native of Foster township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 20, 1862. He is the son of Hugh and Mary McGroarty, and was educated in the public schools of his native state and the Hillman Academy of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Finishing his academical course at the age of seventeen years, he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years and abandoned to enter journalism. From the time he was twenty years of age until his twenty-sixth year he followed journalism and it was while engaged as managing editor of the Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, *Leader* that he was elected treasurer of his native county on the Democratic ticket, overcoming in the election the normal Republican majority of 15,000 votes. At the end of his term of office Mr. McGroarty was admitted to practice as a lawyer at the Pennsylvania bar.

Mr. McGroarty was married in 1890 to Miss Ida Lubrecht and in 1896 they removed to Butte, Montana, where Mr. McGroarty was for several years connected with the late copper king, Marcus Daly, in a confidential and highly responsible position. Upon the death of Mr. Daly he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

At the present time Mr. McGroarty is devoting himself wholly to literature. He is the editor of the *West Coast Magazine* and an occasional editorial contributor to the *Los Angeles Times*, while his varied productions appear frequently in the leading magazines and other publications of the United States. His reputation as a writer is national. Among other published works he is the author of "Poets and Poems of Wyoming Valley," published in 1885; "Just California," 1903; "Wander Songs," 1908; "The King's Highway," 1909; "California: Its History and Romance," 1911; "The Mission Play," produced for the first time

at the Old Mission of San Gabriel, April 29, 1912, and now universally known.

JOE WEAVER. Not so many years ago many men derided the idea of applying science to agriculture, but in these modern days of development and wonderful achievement no one any longer doubts the value of science so applied. One of the greatest of modern undertakings in this relation has been the transforming of the desert into a garden, and fortunate are those who own the fertile acres in those sections of California which have been thus redeemed. In the neighborhood of El Centro lies one of these valuable tracts, containing one hundred and sixty acres, which was purchased in 1907 by Joe Weaver, its present proprietor. It has a beautiful natural situation and nothing has been omitted in the way of scientific cultivation to make it one of the best adapted stock farms in the county, it being Mr. Weaver's intention to devote it exclusively to this profitable branch of agriculture.

Joe Weaver was born in 1862, in Kentucky, and is a son of James and Lydia (Coggeshall) Weaver, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Joe is the third born in the family of seven children. He was reared on the old place in Kentucky until he was fourteen years of age, in the meanwhile attending school, and then accompanied his parents to Texas. There he soon became interested in the stock business and as time went on acquired herds of cattle of his own, at one time owning 2,500 head. For years he pastured his cattle between Texas and Montana and became widely known in the business. He was otherwise also well acquainted in Texas for many years, serving in the office of deputy sheriff and proving his courage and dependable qualities on numerous occasions. Since 1907 he has been a resident of California. Political matters do not concern him to any great degree, but he has long been active as a Mason.

On July 4, 1911, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Eliza Altes, who was born in Missouri. In the same year he built his attractive and comfortable bungalow on his ranch near El Centro.

F. B. FERRIS. Although a prosperous dairyman in Ohio all his life, Mr. F. B. Ferris was happily alive to the splendid opportunities southern California offered to the ranchman, and as a resident of the Imperial Valley since 1904 he has satisfactorily demonstrated the soundness of his theories. As the proprietor of a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, graced by a commodious dwelling and other buildings, with a flock of one thousand sheep, three hundred fine hogs, and cattle and horses in numbers, Mr. Ferris is an example of the practical and prosperous rancher, and the success he has attained in a new country in a few short years would seem to be phenomenal if it were not for the fact that in the beautiful valley in which he is located success is almost inevitable and failure a rare and unfamiliar happening.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, F. B. Ferris is the son of W. J. and Ann E. Ferris. The father was for many years in early life associated with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, for some time owning a half interest in the paper. He later engaged in the dairy business in Cincinnati, and after his son F. B. had finished his schooling, took him into partnership

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Thomas E. Hughes,



MRS. THOMAS F. HUGHES

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with him. They handled only cream, and for fifty years during the life of W. J. Ferris he supplied the Burnett House in Cincinnati with their daily supply of cream. In 1912 he leased his one hundred and sixty acre ranch and built a home adjoining the town site of El Centro, where he now lives. Five children came to Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, F. B. being the third in order of birth. As previously mentioned, after his education was completed he entered into business as the partner of his father, and remained thus associated for many years. On August 12, 1874, Mr. Ferris married Miss Mary G. Morten, the daughter of George and Mary Morten. Seven sturdy sons and daughters were born to them, namely: Willis H., E. M., Robert E., Ann E., Kate, Agnes and Georgie, all of whom are still under the guiding care of the parental roof. In 1904 the sons visited the Imperial Valley with the idea of locating a suitable home for the family, but they did not purchase land in the valley until in 1907, when the entire family moved out to California, and they became the owners of a fine tract of land about six miles south and two miles west of the town of El Centro. The efforts of the father and his manly young sons have brought about most pleasurable results with the ranch, and the improvements mentioned in a previous paragraph do not adequately describe the splendid conditions existing on the Ferris ranch. Everything is there to indicate the possession of those always admirable traits—thrift, energy and progressiveness. The entire family are deeply interested in the future welfare of their adopted country, and their wholesome and filial interest in the affairs of the home is everywhere evidenced in the results of their labors.

THOMAS E. HUGHES. A publication of this order exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance of the life and labors of so distinguished a pioneer as Thomas E. Hughes, whose career has been varied and interesting and who has marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. He has been a potent force in connection with civic and material progress in California, has wielded great influence, has buffeted opposing forces and won victories, has met with misfortunes and manifold vicissitudes, and through all the changes and chances which mark every life he has maintained unbounded courage and determination, the while his course has been marked by the highest integrity of purpose and by abilities which have made him an effective leader in thought and action. He is affectionately known as the father of the city of Fresno, California, where it was his to achieve great success and also to meet with grievous financial reverses, and he has also done much to further civic and material advancement in other sections of the Golden state. Though now venerable in years, he retains, virtually the vigor and fine constructive powers which were forces for progress in earlier years of his career and he is still "in the harness," a resourceful and enterprising business man and honored citizen of the state which has long been his home. He resides in the city of Los Angeles and is a representative factor in its business community, as a dealer in gold, silver and copper mines, with office headquarters at 123 South Broadway. It is not easy to describe adequately a man who is as distinct in character and who has accomplished so much in the world as has Mr. Hughes.

and the limitations of this publication are such as to permit only a cursory glance at the individuality and achievements of this sterling pioneer, while to more specific agencies must be left more extended genealogical data and critical analysis of character. The earnest desire of the publishers is to give definite recognition to Mr. Hughes, and in according the same it is deemed but consistent to follow out largely the scheme adopted in the preparing of a review of his career by one familiar with the details of the same. So pertinent are the statements which appeared in the *Fresno Daily Republican* at the time of Mr. Hughes' maximum activities in Fresno and Madera counties that it is considered consonant to incorporate and perpetuate the same in this sketch, the article in question having been published on the 6th of July, 1888, and being here reproduced as a preliminary to the more specific epitome of his career:

It is a plain statement of the truth, and no empty, meaningless compliment, to say that the life record of the subject of this sketch has been one which reflects only credit upon himself, upon the name he bears and upon the county in whose interest most of his time, means and best energies have been spent. There are few men in Fresno county who do not know Thomas E. Hughes, and a great many have been the beneficiaries of his liberality and kindness of heart, and others, oft-time strangers, the poor and the unfortunate, and every movement for the improvement of those around him, religious, moral, educational and otherwise, have shared of his generosity. All public improvements have found in him one of their warmest and most liberal supporters. Indeed, it is but voicing the general sentiment of the people of Fresno, where he has resided for many years, to say that no one among them has done so much for the improvement, growth and prosperity of that place, has given so much of his time, means and personal attention to public work and enterprises as he. The present position of prominence and affluence of which Fresno can boast was attained in part through the instrumentality of Mr. Hughes. He not only had the money but also the public spirit to push matters to a finality when once commenced. Mr. Hughes is one of the men who have pushed California to the front and made her what she is today,—the banner state of the Union. He is one of those loyal and progressive men who look on the bright side of everything and encourage others to do likewise. He leads in every donation to advertise California abroad, and he is identified with every movement made by the board of trade to induce eastern people to locate here. To Mr. Hughes' great and energetic liberality Madera owes her awakening and prospective boom. In fact Mr. Hughes fired the first gun for Madera's boom and the development of some as fine country as there is in the state. The largest building in Fresno county, and one which stands a magnificent monument to the enterprise of its founder, Thomas E. Hughes, is the Hughes Hotel at Fresno. It is the finest building in the entire San Joaquin valley, the pride of Fresno and the envy of surrounding counties, as is also Hughes Block and other buildings.

It will be noted that the foregoing article was written and published more than a quarter of a century ago, and it indicates that Mr. Hughes was then, as was he earlier and later, a citizen of unbounded energy and constructive ability, as well as one to whom popular confidence and es-

teem came as a logical result. The record to be given from this point will have its initiation in brief consideration of the genealogy of Mr. Hughes, and the subject matter paraphrases an interesting article prepared by one familiar with his career, as has been stated in an earlier paragraph.

Thomas Hughes was born at Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, on the 6th of January, 1797, and immigrated to the United States in 1810. He established his home at Morganton, Burke county, North Carolina, where, in 1822, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Evalina McGuire. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Mary C., Elizabeth C., William Casper, Thomas Edwin, Sarah Jane, Edward Payson and John E. The eldest son, William C., was a member of an Arkansas regiment in the Mexican war, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista as well as several minor engagements.

Thomas E. Hughes, to whom this review is dedicated, was born at Morganton, North Carolina, on the 6th of June, 1830. In 1840 he began attending a private school conducted by a family friend, A. W. Lyon, at Batesville, Arkansas, the family having removed from North Carolina to St. Charles, Missouri, in the autumn of 1834, and having established their home at Batesville, Arkansas, in the following spring. There the father continued to reside until the spring of 1840, when, in company with his eldest son, he joined the begira to the newly discovered gold fields in California, the two having crossed the plains in that ever memorable year which first brought California prominently before the attention of the world. Thomas E. Hughes, whose mother had died in 1840, was given a position, in 1842, in the mercantile establishment conducted by his former teacher, Mr. Lyon, at Batesville, Arkansas, where he had continued his school work for two years. In the following year John Ringgold became associated with Mr. Lyon in the business, under the firm name of Ringgold & Lyon, and Thomas E. Hughes, who was then a lad of thirteen years, remained with the firm until the partnership was dissolved, in 1849. When the business was closed out Mr. Hughes was receiving the highest salary of all of the clerks employed and had gained the confidence and high regard of his employers. In the meanwhile he had accumulated about thirty-five hundred dollars, and he invested this capital in a stock of general merchandise. He was conducting a prosperous business before he had attained to his legal majority, but through losses entailed by the payment of a note which he had endorsed for a friend he was virtually compelled to dispose of his store, in order to meet his various financial obligations. He used his small remaining capital in opening a tin shop and small hardware store, in connection with which he built up a most prosperous enterprise. This business he sold in the spring of 1853, for the purpose of removing to California. On the 18th of December, 1850, had been solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rogers, a daughter of the Rev. James M. Rogers. Before starting for California with his family he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was raised to the degree of Master Mason on the 12th of March, 1853, his dimit from his lodge having been given on the 19th of the same month. With his family he made the long and hazardous journey across the plains to California, and they

arrived at a point eight miles north of Stockton, this state, on the 5th of October, 1853, with two wagons and about twenty head of cattle. He traded some of his cattle and one wagon for a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres, near Stockton, but his initial efforts in connection with agricultural industry were attended with decisively negative success. He then solicited the ranching of horses and cattle, and by caring for the same he brought his income up to eight hundred dollars a month, which soon enabled him to retrieve his previous losses. In 1856 he returned with his family to the old home at Batesville, Arkansas, but in April, 1859, they again set forth across the plains for California, with a train of five wagons, one carriage and five hundred head of cattle. Mrs. Hughes had been in ill health and the severe cold which attacked her as the result of being thrown from her conveyance into a small stream while the party was en route resulted in her death, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on the 25th of June, 1859, her remains being embalmed in a primitive way, by the use of powdered charcoal, so that it was made possible to bring her body onward to Stockton, California, where the saddened party arrived in the latter part of September, 1859, and where the remains of the devoted wife and mother were interred. Three children were born of this union,—Thomas M., James E. and William M., whose respective dates of birth were as here noted: March 28, 1854; December 26, 1855; and February 15, 1858.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Hughes purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in what was then known as Bachelor's Valley, in Stanislaus county, and there turned his attention to stock-growing. In 1864, after having accumulated a landed property of 3,240 acres, he engaged in farming, and by securing good crops in one season was enabled to relieve himself of a considerable burden of debt, his live-stock operations having been somewhat unsuccessful. He had with him his three little sons, and in December, 1866, he found for them one who proved a devoted mother, as well as a loving and faithful helpmeet to him, by his marriage to Miss Annie E. Yoakum, of Alameda county.

In 1867 Mr. Hughes was elected county clerk and ex-officio county recorder of Stanislaus county, and in this dual office he made an admirable record. After his retirement from office he purchased sheep and land and considered himself worth fully one hundred thousand dollars, at a conservative estimate. Afterward he rented land in Merced county, where unfavorable conditions year after year entailed to him much financial loss in his farming and stock-growing operations, with the result that he finally lost virtually all of his property. In San Joaquin county his daughter Mary Catherine was born on the 19th of August, 1872, and in the spring of the following year he removed with his wife and daughter to San Francisco, his sons remaining in Merced county, where they obtained employment by the month. He arrived in San Francisco with a capital of only one hundred and thirty dollars, but with unimpaired courage and determination. He encountered varied vicissitudes for the ensuing few years, but in the meanwhile he found it possible to have his three sons rejoin him in the family home. He gave his attention principally to dealing in real estate until the summer of 1878, and with this line of enterprise he finally became most prominently identified in

operations of broad scope and importance. In June, 1878, Mr. Hughes entered into an arrangement to take from Dr. E. B. Perrin seven thousand head of sheep on shares, the Doctor providing grazing range for them in Fresno county. Mr. Hughes' sons had the supervision of the sheep and he, himself, after removing to Fresno county, continued to exploit real estate. He also obtained from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company the agency for the renting of its lands for farming and grazing purposes, besides which he became agent for the renting of fully one hundred thousand acres of land owned by non-residents, on a ten per cent commission. Concerning his operations from this time forward an excellent account had been written, and from the same quotation is here made, with slight elimination and paraphrase:

"The Central California Colony had been partially improved, and fruit trees and vines on the lands gave such excellent and abundant crops that Mr. Hughes discerned the splendid opportunities offered in connection with this line of enterprise. He was desirous of obtaining a tract of land for colonization purposes, with the hope of incidentally advancing his individual prosperity. Edmond Janssen, of San Francisco, owned 6,080 acres of land adjoining the town of Fresno and lying between that place and the Central Colony, but as the land was rough and without irrigation ditches it was not considered desirable property. Mr. Hughes made a proposition to Mr. Janssen to sell the land in colony lots, with the provision that Mr. Janssen should secure the requisite water rights and construct ditches for proper irrigation. The proposition was accepted but before the contract was completed Mr. Janssen died, whereupon his widow agreed to sell the land outright for forty thousand dollars. Though Mr. Hughes' financial resources were at a low ebb in a direct way he was enabled to effect the purchase of the property, with certain concessions to other persons, and he organized an excursion to the new tract, with the result that sales to the amount of thirty thousand dollars were effected, the property being sold in twenty and forty acre tracts. He secured some cash payments, at fifty dollars an acre, and a few days after this excursion sale he sold to G. G. Briggs six hundred and forty acres, at forty dollars an acre. After paying out on the original lands which he had purchased he had considerable money left, and this he used in making a one-fourth payment on other lands. As fast as sales were made he would buy more land, until it was finally maintained by the business men of Fresno that he was buying anything he could get on credit. Mr. Hughes advertised that he would sell land to anyone who would promise to improve it all on a credit of one, two and three years, and the result was that he sold about ninety thousand dollars worth of land within a period of thirty days. He had initiative power and courage to carry forward his well matured plans in opposition to the verdict of representative citizens who considered his actions visionary and hazardous. His wisdom was shown in results and Fresno county and its judicial center, the city of Fresno, owe to him a large debt for his achievement in furthering an industrial development.

"Mr. Hughes was one of the organizers of the Fresno County Bank, in 1881, and a few years later this was reorganized as the First National Bank. He effected the organization and incorporation of the Fresno

Fruit Packing Company, in which he assumed one-third of the capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. He was also one of the few enterprising citizens who established the Fresno gas works, and in 1884 he took one-half of the stock of twenty-five thousand dollars of a corporation organized to erect a Masonic temple in Fresno. He furnished nearly one-half of the capital for the construction and equipping of the Fresno county fair grounds and race tract, today admitted to be as fine as any in the state. In 1885 he organized a company to erect a hotel in Fresno, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and upon him alone eventually devolved the burden and responsibility of carrying the project to completion. He showed marked organizing and constructive ability in connection with his various financial and other operations at this time, and his activities were of the most varied and important order, involving the purchase and sale of many properties, the making of noteworthy building improvements, both at Fresno and Madera, the promoting of street-railway lines and the construction of a railroad to be known as the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. No responsibilities or duties seemed to be beyond his powers and the history of California has shown few men with more courageous progressiveness or deeper loyalty, or has shown few who have done more to further the best interests of the state in social and material lines."

It is impossible within the restricted limits of a sketch of this order to give details concerning the manifold enterprises which have felt the splendid guidance and control of Mr. Hughes, and only a specific publication devoted to his life and labors can fully cover such details. In 1892, in appreciation of his efforts in the development of the San Joaquin valley, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company tendered to Mr. Hughes the use of a private car, fully equipped for the entertainment of himself and twenty-five friends, and for thirty days the party toured the state of California, traversing all of the company's lines. In 1893 Mr. Hughes was made a member of the advisory council of the world's real-estate congress, held in Chicago, in connection with the great Columbian exposition of that year. In the same year he was chosen to represent Fresno county at the mid-winter fair held in the city of San Francisco. For the next few years there was no man in the central part of California more favorably known than Thomas E. Hughes. He was at the head of nearly every enterprise started in Fresno and Madera counties and incidentally was remarkably successful in a financial way. He had sold his land on a series of deferred payments, and in the panic of 1893, when the boom collapsed, the land realized far less than the value which had been placed upon it and the amount for which he had become liable. As mortgage after mortgage was being foreclosed and deficiency judgments were piled up as a lien against the other property of Mr. Hughes, he was forced to file his petition in insolvency. After this lamentable failure, the result of extraordinary exigencies against which no man could have made provision, Mr. Hughes, who had once owned nearly everything in sight, was again compelled to face the problems of life anew,—at the age of sixty-nine years, when most persons are through with money-making. Unbaffled by adversity, the staunch pioneer, in company with his devoted wife, left Fresno for Mexico and cast in his

lot in the state of Oaxaca, in the rich Taviche mining district. Within the next nine years, while living in Mexico, and profiting not only by his California experiences in the early '50s but also by the assistance of the best mining talent obtainable, Mr. Hughes acquired a large amount of mining acreage in Mexico. He has sold many mines to excellent advantage and at the present time has all of his mining interests bonded to English capital for a sufficient amount to place him once more on the list of the rich men of California. A brave and valiant soul is his, and his hosts of friends find satisfaction in knowing that he has been able to retrieve his fortunes and to prove that advanced age does not necessarily constitute a handicap in initiative enterprise and the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance. Mr. Hughes remained in Mexico until 1908, when he returned to California and established his home in Los Angeles, where he and his wife found themselves compassed by the most gracious environments and associations and where he still continues to give careful supervision to his varied and extensive mining interests. His three sons still reside in California and are well upholding the prestige of the family name, and his only daughter, the one child of his second marriage, is now the wife of William Daingerfield Fotte, who is engaged in the practice of law at Fresno, California, and who is one of the representative members of the bar of Fresno county. In politics Mr. Hughes accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and, as may well be supposed in the case of a man of such broad and varied experience as has been his, he is admirably fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. He holds membership in the Christian Science church and is prominently affiliated with various bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as well as with other civic organizations of representative order. A brief but appreciative record concerning Mrs. Hughes has been offered and is worthy of perpetuation in this connection, the same being as follows:

"Mrs. Annie Eliza Hughes was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 14th of December, 1842, and was the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Yoakum, who passed the closing years of their lives at Oakland, California. In 1850 Mr. Yoakum came with his family, by wagon train, to California and settled just outside of the present city of Oakland, Alameda county, where he secured a tract of land and developed a valuable property. It was on this homestead that Mrs. Hughes was reared to maturity, and in 1866 was solemnized her marriage to Thomas E. Hughes.

Mrs. Hughes was equally prominent with her husband in a social and charitable way and her gracious and gentle personality gained to her the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. In 1882 she was the organizer, at Fresno, of Raisina Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she served as worthy matron for two years, at the expiration of which she was elected an honorary and life member. The free kindergarten of Fresno also owes its inception to her thought and energy. For ten years this kindergarten was supported by private subscriptions, through the activities of Mrs. Hughes, who was its president, and those of eight other benevolent women, who acted as directors. Finally Mrs. Hughes succeeded in having the free kindergar-

ten incorporated as a part of the public-school system of Fresno. In 1891 she was made president of the Ladies' World's Fair Association of Fresno county, which co-operated with the state association in bringing about a proper representation of California at the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. She was one of the charter members of the Parlor Lecture Club of Fresno, which was organized in her private apartments in the beautiful Hughes Hotel. When she left Fresno for Mexico she was made an honorary life member of this club. She held membership in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Massachusetts, and also of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Fresno. In 1908 she accompanied her husband on his return to California and they established themselves in a charming home in Los Angeles, where, surrounded by relatives and friends, she was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of May, 1911. Hers was a singularly beautiful life and character and in the gracious and hallowed memories of their long and devoted companionship the bereaved husband finds his greatest solace and compensation now that she has been called from his side. She was well known in San Francisco, throughout the San Joaquin valley and in the southern part of the state as a kindly, generous woman and as one who was ever ready, in an unostentatious way, to help with money and kindly ministrations those who were in affliction or distress or who were less fortunate than was she herself. The chalice of sorrow from which Mr. Hughes was called upon to drink when his loved companion was called away lost much of its bitterness in his appreciative memory of all she had been as a good mother, a good friend, and a noble Christian woman.

ISAIAH WEST TABER. It is no exaggeration to say that Isaiah West Taber's service to the state of California has not been exceeded, if it has been equalled, by that of any other man. Yet he was not a statesman, nor has he been continuously a resident of the state. But to her he brought his perfected gifts even as he had received from her his earliest hold upon material resources.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific; from adventure to artistry; from emptiness of pocket to rare luxury of studio and residence; from the obscurity of youth to the fame of his old age ran the gamut of experiences in Isaiah Taber's eighty-two years' span of life. Considering it in its wholeness, one realizes that the combination of qualities he possessed was truly remarkable. A keen zest for the new and untried, a clever preception of commercial potentialities, peculiarly blended ambition and patience, mechanical skill of delicate accuracy and aesthetic faculties of a high order. The demonstration of these is variously seen in a chronological view of the chief incidents of his life.

Freeman Taber, a son of one of the old and well-known families of New England, and his wife, Louise Mendell Taber, were the parents of Isaiah West Taber, who was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 17, 1830. In the schools of that locality he was educated, and as a result of his life in a community to which seafaring had ever a close appeal he went to sea at the age of fifteen, accompanying the uncle for whom he had been named on a whaling cruise to the Pacific ocean and Behring sea.

During the following year he returned to New Bedford, but three years later again sought the open sea. In August, 1849, he sailed on the ship "Friendship" with a party organized for gold-hunting in California. After a long and rough voyage of one hundred and eighty-six days, by way of Cape Horn, they entered Golden Gate and anchored off Clay street, at approximately the location of the present Front street.

Mr. Taber, whose adventurous spirit was not of the rash sort but was ever mingled with a sort of analytic calculation, did not at once go to the gold fields. Instead, he left the party and camped in the sand dunes at Happy Valley, now the location of First street, south of Market. Eventually he had evolved, in company with others, a plan that could hardly fail of success, unique as it was. In April he sailed on the clipper bark "Hebe" for a trading voyage, stopping at the port of Valparaiso, Chile, for the purpose of buying a quantity of old flint muskets and kegs of coarse powder. With these the traders sailed to the Marquesa islands located in the south Pacific. Here they disposed of their recent purchase to the natives, who gave them in exchange a large number of the wild hogs which were particularly numerous on this island. They returned to San Francisco with over a thousand of these animals on board, although, as Mr. Taber often afterward asserted, they were more difficult to manage than grizzly bears. But the difficulties and dangers of the expedition were worth while in a pecuniary way, for pork was then selling in San Francisco at a dollar a pound.

For the next four years Mr. Taber turned his attention to mining. In November of 1850 he went to the southern mines, locating near "Chinese Camp," where he passed the winter in the mineral quest so nearly universal in that country at that time. In the spring of the following year he broke camp and made a change of location. After a long tramp in the direction of the northern mines, he settled on Mississippi Bar, American river. Here he entered a mining claim and remained until it was worked out. He thereafter went up the river to Beals Bar, where for a time he worked in the bed of the stream. Then he followed the north fork of the river, mining at different points along its course. When the winter rains began he changed camp for the season to "Secret Ravine," near Rockland, this ravine he found to be rich in fine gold.

A third variation of western experiment was next decided upon by Mr. Taber, after these years of strain and exposure of various sorts. In the spring of 1852 he located a ranch in the foot-hills. During the following summer he cut fifty tons of hay, which he sold for the sum of \$150.00 per ton. This property which was to Mr. Taber his third vehicle for pecuniary achievement, is now a part of the Parker Whitney ranch.

It was now nearly five years since he had seen his home. In the spring of 1854 he returned to New Bedford, where he studied the science of a new occupation; for Isaiah Taber was then only twenty-four years old. His previous employments, varied as they had been, could not give certain of his faculties the exercise for which they clamored. So, somewhat experimentally, he learned a profession requiring both lightness and firmness of touch and mechanical dexterity and for a time worked successfully as a skillful dentist.

This practice had its value, but young Taber had not yet found his

true vocation. First during his leisure hours as a pleasant avocation he tried his hand as an amateur photographer. Then he took it up more seriously and thoroughly, for it combined all the mechanical satisfaction of the dental practice with the artistic delight of skillfully blended forms and shadings. In the hands of Mr. Taber photography took on new possibilities. He recognized in it his life-work and entered upon it as such. He settled in Syracuse, New York, where his name soon became prominent indeed. His galleries were the first of the sort to be opened in that place and his constant development of his chosen art, in the line of new inventions facilitating the mechanical operations connected therewith, presently gave him extensive note.

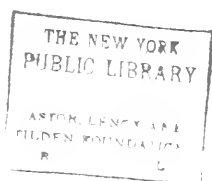
It was not strange that he should be known, through his work and the popularity it gave his name, to persons of the west who had never known him as a miner. He received overtures of an exceptionally flattering nature from Bradley and Rutofson, whose strong inducements led him to connect himself with their establishment. In 1864 he returned to San Francisco and in 1871 he there opened studios of his own. There he further developed his already remarkable skill. It was his to make portraits of famous pioneers and of noted people from every part of the world on the occasions of their visits to San Francisco; and his notable views of the Pacific coast scenery were not only scattered to many lands, but the work of evolving them raised his note to the point of fame for himself. He has thus become known as one of the most famous photographers in the world.

It is impossible to estimate the extent to which his photographs have been a factor in attracting both tourists and homesteaders to California from the four corners of the globe. In recognition of his great service in this capacity and also in part because of his interest in the possibilities of the Yosemite Valley, evidenced by his liberal donations to the project connected therewith, he was appointed commissioner in 1888. Another public acknowledgment of his superior craftsmanship in his line was seen in his being awarded the photographic concession of the Midwinter Fair of 1893-4.

Not only in his home land has his expertness been demonstrated and honored, but also in high places abroad. In 1897 he photographed the grand pageant in London at the time of the Queen Victoria Jubilee, celebrating the sixtieth year of her reign. He was later called to Marlborough House to photograph his majesty, King Edward VII.

That one whom Fortune so signally blessed should know misfortune is less surprising than regrettable; but his share in San Francisco's great calamity of 1906 was a heavy one. He had gathered a great library of famous photographs of prominent persons and famous scenes. But that inestimably destructive earthquake and fire destroyed his photographic studio, with its eighty tons and more of portrait negatives, many of them of historic value; besides twenty tons of view negatives, representing a genuine photographic history of the city of San Francisco. This incalculable and irreparable loss was not his alone, for his studio was an avenue from the past to the present from that center to all points of the world.

Mr. Taber's home life was established during the year of his locating





Cyrus F. McArthur.

in San Francisco as a photographer. On September 29, 1871, he and Miss Annie Slocum, of Boston, Massachusetts, were married. Mrs. Taber was a daughter of Peter and Sarah Slocum, of an old New England family. The children who came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taber were two daughters: Daisy, who is now deceased; and Louise E., who has grown to maturity in San Francisco and is now well known as a novelist of special talent. Her intellectual training was that of the Hamilton Grammar School and of private instructors employed for her individual tutelage. She early developed marked literary ability and has determined to devote her life to authorship. Her combined originality and power of strong and clear depiction of situations have already shown results, particularly in her published book, "The Flame," which has been exceptionally well received both by the critics and by the public at large. Miss Taber is now engaged in the dramatization of this novel and has also prepared for publication a second book, entitled "Amata," which is a love story having its locale in San Mateo. Friends of the late Mr. Taber find especial interest in tracing in the daughter's literary work a certain picturesque quality and fineness of detail which were characteristic of the father's visual representations.

Isaiah West Taber passed from mortal existence on the twenty-second of February, 1912. What his presence meant to the community is not destroyed either by his death or by the loss of the treasures of his studio. His great service of contributing by his remarkable pictorial art to the almost marvelous growth of this city and state is one that must go on and on from the point of that impetus for an incalculable period of time.

CYRUS F. McNUTT. Among those who have conferred dignity and distinction upon the bar of California was Judge Cyrus Finley McNutt, who was one of the leading representatives of the legal profession in Los Angeles during a period of about twelve years prior to his death, which here occurred on the 31st of May, 1912. Prior to coming to this state he had attained to marked distinction as a legist and jurist in his native state of Indiana, and it may consistently be said that he was a really great trial lawyer, as well as a jurist whose broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent and mature judgment made him specially well equipped for service on the bench, as his record in this connection fully proves. No man could have a higher appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and none more closely observed its unwritten ethical code than did Judge McNutt, and his distinct and noble character, as well as his admirable professional service in California, make it most consonant that in this volume be accorded a brief review of his career and a tribute to his memory.

Of staunch Scottish lineage, Judge McNutt was born on a farm in Johnson county, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was July 29, 1837. He was a son of John and Mahala (Hensley) McNutt, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that section of the fine old Hoosier state, within whose borders both continued to maintain their home until their death, the father having devoted virtually his entire active career to the great basic industry of agriculture. Judge McNutt gained his early educational discipline in the pioneer schools of his native state and

at the age of seventeen years he entered Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, in which institution he pursued his studies for three terms, at the expiration of which he found it necessary to assume charge of the home farm, on account of the death of his honored father. His ambition to enter the legal profession was not to be gainsaid, and as soon as possible he left the farm and began the work of preparing himself for the vocation of his choice. He carried forward his studies under effective private preceptorship and supplemented this discipline by attending a well ordered law school in the city of Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar at Franklin, the judicial center of Johnson county, Indiana, in the year 1860, and there he initiated the practice of his profession, to which the remainder of his long and useful life was devoted. His early work at the bar was accomplished under most favorable conditions, as he formed an alliance with Judge David D. Banta and Thomas W. Woolen, of Franklin, the latter of whom later served as attorney general of Indiana. In the winter of 1860-61 Judge McNutt retired from this effective partnership on account of the greatly impaired health of his wife, with whom he returned to her old home in Ohio, where she died in June, 1861. In May of the following year he engaged in practice at Martinsville, the capital of Morgan county, Indiana, and within a remarkable brief period he attained to a prominent and influential position at the bar of the old Sixth judicial circuit of Indiana, which comprised the counties of Vigo, Sullivan, Clay, Putnam, Owen, Greene, Morgan and Monroe. In this important field he was a contemporary of such distinguished lawyers as Richard W. Thompson, John Baird, Solomon Claypool, Daniel W. Voorhees and others whose names are prominent in the annals of Indiana history.

In 1874 Judge McNutt was elected a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and there he proved a popular and valued factor in the educational work of his profession, besides continuing in active private practice. In October, 1877, he removed to the city of Terre Haute, judicial center of Vigo county, Indiana, where he found a broader field of professional work. In 1879 he was retained by the board of county commissioners as their attorney and legal advisor in all matters pertaining to the erection of the new court house. He built up a large and important professional business in that section of his native state and gained high reputation as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer, as well as a counselor of broad information and conservative judgment. In 1890 he was elected to the bench of the superior court of Vigo county, and he served in this capacity for the regular term of four years, at the expiration of which he resumed active practice. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress, on the Democratic ticket, but met with anticipated defeat, as the Republican party had a large normal majority in the district.

Judge McNutt continued in practice at Terre Haute until 1896, when he removed with his family to California and established his home in Los Angeles. Here his splendid professional talents and sterling character gained him emphatic recognition, and he soon became one of the leaders at the bar of this section of the state, with a practice of extensive and important order. He formed a partnership with Colonel George H.

Smith and Joseph E. Hannon, and this alliance continued until his death, the firm being known as one of the strongest at the bar of southern California. At the time of the trial of the McNamara brothers for complicity in the destroying of the Los Angeles *Times* building by dynamite, Judge McNutt was induced to become a member of the counsel for the defense, and this was the last important case in which he appeared, in the early part of 1911.

Ever a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, Judge McNutt gave loyal service in behalf of its cause and was prominent in its councils both in Indiana and California. He was an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church, as is also his widow, and his life record was one on which rests no shadow of wrong or injustice. Loyalty and integrity characterized his every thought and action, and he commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him and had appreciation of the true worth of the man.

Judge McNutt was twice married. In the autumn of 1858 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Finley, of Ripley, Ohio, and, as already noted in this context, she was taken back to her old home, in the winter of 1860-61, where her death occurred in June of the latter year. Of this union were born two sons,—John Gilbert and Finley Alexander. John Gilbert McNutt was born on the 10th of July, 1859, and became a representative member of the bar of Terre Haute, Indiana. He died in Los Angeles, California, on the 24th of March, 1910. Finley Alexander McNutt was born on the 25th of November, 1860, and as an able and honored member of the bar of Terre Haute, Indiana, he is well upholding the professional prestige of the name which he bears.

On the 16th of June, 1863, Judge McNutt wedded Miss Eliza Gordon Craig, who survives him and who has been a most gracious and popular figure in the representative social activities of the community during her residence in Los Angeles, where she still remains in the beautiful family home at 1339 West Fifth street. She was born at Martinsville, Indiana, and is a daughter of Rev. Hiram T. and Malinda (Gordon) Craig, who passed the closing years of their lives at Martinsville, the father having been a distinguished member of the clergy of the Baptist church and having held important pastoral charges in Indiana, where his name is held in reverent memory, as his character was marked by the deepest human sympathy, tolerance and kindness, as well as by consecrated devotion to the work of his high calling. Judge and Mrs. McNutt became the parents of three children,—William Gordon, who died in 1864, at the age of four months; Beryl, who died in 1877, at the age of nine years; and Bonnie Elouise, who remains with her widowed mother and is one of the popular young women of Los Angeles.

BEAUMONT MILLING COMPANY. Prominent among the citizens of Beaumont may be mentioned W. J. Sears and W. A. Henderson, proprietors of the Beaumont Milling Company, and men whose activities in the line of milling have made them widely and favorably known in business circles throughout this part of California. This firm, which does a large and extensive business, was originally organized by Sears

and Pope, in 1909, but took its present style in 1910, when Mr. Pope sold his interest to Mr. Henderson. The mill, which uses a sixty horse-power steam engine, covers a space sixty by one hundred and sixty feet, employs a number of hands, and devotes especial attention to rolling barley and cracking corn. Messrs. Sears and Henderson also deal extensively in all kinds of agricultural implements, and during the summer seasons handle ice.

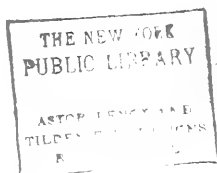
The senior member of this firm, W. J. Sears, was born in Texas, in 1862, a son of Thompson and Martha C. Sears, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Iowa. The family crossed the plains in 1865, in an old fashioned "prairie schooner," with an ox team, and were six months on their journey to northern California, where they remained until 1869. In that year they returned to the southern part of the state, where the mother died in 1908, while the father still survives and is now eighty years of age. W. J. Sears was the oldest of his parents' four children, and his education was secured in the public schools of California. He was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, and continued farming and stock-raising with him until engaging in his present business with Mr. Pope in 1909. He owns considerable property in Beaumont, which is about to be placed on the market, and has owned a residence in this beautiful locality since 1904. In 1889 Mr. Sears was married to Miss Mary J. Powers, the daughter of John Powers, of California, and two children have been born to this union: Harold and Harvey, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Sears is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Fraternal Brotherhood, in all of which he is very popular. His straightforward methods of doing business have been largely instrumental in causing the rapid growth of the milling business, and have gained him many friends.

W. A. Henderson, the junior member of the firm, was born in Nevada county, California, in 1869, one of the four children of Alexander and Mary A. Henderson, natives of Scotland. Alexander Henderson was one of the old "forty-niners" who braved the dangers of a trip around the Horn and endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life in the gold fields of California. He was born October 6, 1826, and was a young man when he came to the United States, locating first in the woolen business in Massachusetts. After coming to California he made his home in Grass Valley, where he lived to a ripe old age and celebrated his fifty-fourth wedding anniversary. W. A. Henderson received a common school education and was reared to agricultural pursuits, but at an early age took up railroading as a vocation, working his way up to the position of engineer on the Southern Pacific, with which road he was connected until forming his partnership with Mr. Sears in 1910. Like his partner, he is a man of much business ability, progressive, enterprising and energetic. He also shares his partner's popularity, and is prominent fraternally as a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

J. J. MILLER. Pre-eminently courageous and resourceful, the struggling settlers in the Imperial Valley during its infancy displayed a wonderful readiness in adapting themselves to conditions and meeting emer-



J. J. Milles.



gencies. The pioneers displayed hardihood and energy, upbuilding and preserving a happy home life, with the passage of time, and it has been within only the last several years that they have been able to reap the reward. The generations that follow will owe a debt of gratitude to those who willingly and cheerfully isolated themselves from friends, broke old home associations, gave up the pleasures of social life and made numerous other sacrifices in order that this vast new country might be reclaimed from the desert, and prominent among this class is J. J. Miller, the owner of 320 acres of excellent farming property in Imperial county.

Mr. Miller was born in Indiana, in 1853, the oldest of the eight children of Amos and Ann L. (Martin) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, who moved to Iowa in 1857 and there passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Miller received his education in Iowa, where he devoted his attention to farming until 1880, in which year he went to the territory of Washington. In Iowa and the Dakotas for a number of years he was engaged in heavy railroad contracting, and also spent two years in the timber business, and in 1903 he came to the Imperial Valley, locating west of Brawley on a one-half section of land which had been filed by his son, John E. Miller. The family continued to reside on this land until 1906, at which time it was so badly flooded that Mr. Miller believed it would be worthless, and at a great sacrifice disposed of the land and the stock. During the fall of the same year he decided to again try his fortune in the valley, and filed on 320 acres, on which he built a beautiful and commodious residence, of modern architecture, forty-four by fifty-six feet. His land is principally devoted to barley, cotton and alfalfa, but in 1907 he embarked in the canteloupe business, and from forty acres cleared \$10,000 from his first crop. Since his residence in the valley Mr. Miller has been tendered several offices. In 1906 he was employed by Water Company No. 8 to keep the water in that district, being appointed foreman of a crew, and discharged the duties of his position very capably. For three years he was a director of Water Company No. 8, and at present he is a member of the Water Users Association. In 1904 he was elected a member of the school board, and until 1907 served as clerk of that body. Mr. Miller's land is finely taken care of, and the farm presents an excellent appearance, being improved with durable fencing, substantial buildings and modern farm accessories. He is considered one of the practical, reliable farmers of his locality, and a good judge of matters agricultural.

In 1876 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Laura M. Needham, a native of Iowa, who was born in 1858, and to this union there have been born thirteen children, seven of whom are deceased, while the survivors are: John E., Laura P., Ella T., Inez A., Amos A. and Mabel I. Mr. Miller and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Brawley. He was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian church at this place and is and has been a member of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM ALBERT SEWELL. There is no more beautiful section than that in which is situated the little, thriving town of Beaumont, which in a few short years has been developed into a flourishing commercial center

and well-populated residence district. Nature laid the foundations for this handsome little community, but it was left to the efforts of several men of capital, enterprise and ability to develop and advance its interests, and prominent among these may be mentioned W. A. Sewell, whose activities in the line of real estate and insurance have made him one of its leading citizens. Mr. Sewell is a native of the Lone Star state, and was born in September, 1861, a son of Jesse A. and Sarah E. Sewell, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Alabama. Mr. Sewell's parents, who were agricultural people, were the parents of ten children, of whom W. A. was the fifth in order of birth.

Mr. Sewell was reared and educated in his native state, where he spent the first thirty-eight years of his life, largely in the stock business. In 1899 he moved to Shasta county, California, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. During the three and one-half years that followed he so conducted the mercantile business that he accumulated an independent fortune. He removed to Oklahoma and purchased a feed store. This establishment was located in the main part of the city, and Mr. Sewell was prevailed upon by other business men to change the business to that of a grocery, not only as a convenience to the residents of his locality, but to remove the feed business from the section where it had not met with great favor. After he had agreed to their request he was taken ill, and before he had recovered sufficiently to again take up the reins of business the parties whom he had left in charge of his affairs had so mismanaged them that he was obliged to sell out. Somewhat discouraged, but not disheartened, Mr. Sewell came to Los Angeles, with very little capital, but with a large amount of determination, a clear mind, willing hands and a wealth of ideas, and opened a furniture store, which he sold out the same year at a handsome profit. He next turned his attention to the hardware business, which he also disposed of advantageously, and in 1908 moved to Beaumont, the beautiful little town situated in the San Geronimo Pass, at an elevation of 2,600 feet above sea level. Here he is handling a choice list of properties, both improved and unimproved, being in a position to offer the very best bargains that conditions will warrant. Mr. Sewell is a man of genial, courteous personality, and has made many friends in this community. He has identified himself with various fraternal orders, belonging to the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, while his religious connection is with the Baptist church. He is now serving as justice of the peace, and has so discharged the duties of his official position as to win the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

In February, 1887, Mr. Sewell was married to Miss Augusta L. Rike, and they have had two children: Edna, who married J. E. Roberts, and Henry Grady, who married Jewell Gist and resides in Beaumont.

CHARLES W. SMITH. When it is stated that the honored and influential citizen of Pasadena, Los Angeles county, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was for fully half a century numbered among the representative railroad men of the nation, there is given adequate evidence of the broad scope and importance of his activities, through which he became a recognized authority in connection with the administration and prac-





RESIDENCE OF CHARLES W. SMITH



Wm. A. Smith



tical operations of railway systems. He was called to numerous executive offices of great trust and responsibility and was essentially a man of affairs, as well as one of much constructive and executive ability. During the later years of his life he lived virtually retired from the more insistent cares and exactions of business, but his vital interest in industrial, financial, economic and public affairs was not permitted to wane, the while he enjoyed, in his beautiful home in Pasadena, the gracious rewards of former years of earnest and worthy endeavor. Popular approbation is the measuring rod of character, and it is sufficient in this connection to say that Mr. Smith so ordered his course as to merit and receive the most unqualified popular confidence and esteem at all stages of his long and active career as one of the world's noble army of productive workers. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 1st of July, 1912, and survived his loved and devoted wife by only a few months.

A scion of one of the staunch old English colonial families of New England, that cradle of much of our national history, Charles Warren Smith was signally favored in ancestral heritage. He himself was a native of the Empire state of the Union, as he was born at Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of September, 1831. He was a son of William DeForest Smith and Elmira (Gott) Smith, the former of whom was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1805, and the latter of whom was a native of Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, where her father, Story Gott, born in Connecticut and of English and Scotch lineage, took up his abode in the early pioneer days, after having served as soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. In the colonial epoch of the history of New England the original progenitor of the Smith family to which the subject of this memoir belonged left Litchfield, England, and immigrated to the new world. He founded a settlement in Connecticut and gave to the same the name of his home town in England, Litchfield, which is likewise the name of the Connecticut county in which he thus established his abode. He was one of the strong characters and influential men of the community and lived a life of honor and usefulness. He and his wife continued to reside in Connecticut until their death, and their descendants are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the United States. William DeForest Smith removed from his native town of Litchfield, Connecticut, to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he eventually became a manufacturer of vehicles. In 1845 he removed with his family to Union county, Ohio, where, in March, 1848, he and two of his children succumbed to the scourge of cholera. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by several years and was a resident of Homer, Union county, Ohio, at the time of her death, which occurred in 1852, she having been a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Of the nine children six attained to years of maturity and two of the number are now living,—Mrs. Mary A. Fairbanks, of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, and Mrs. Cecilia J. Richie, of Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Fairbanks is the mother of Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States, and the latter was named in honor of Charles Warren Smith, to whom this tribute is dedicated. William Henry Smith, the fourth in order of birth of the nine children, became well known in the literary and business

world and had the distinction of being the organizer of the Western Associated Press of the United States, of which he was manager until within two years of his death. He was a resident of Chicago at the time of his demise, in 1896, and the great newspaper association of which he was thus the founder was organized in the year 1869.

Charles W. Smith gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Union county, Ohio, where he was reared to maturity under the conditions and influences of the pioneer era and where he availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the day. That he made good use of these opportunities is evident when it is stated that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and that as a young man he was a successful teacher in the district schools, in which he held sway during the winter terms. At the age of fourteen years he went to Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of harness and saddle making. He did not long devote his attention to his trade, as a new field of endeavor was opened to him, bringing him into association with railroad work, in connection with which he was destined to attain to a position of marked prominence and influence. On the 1st of March, 1855, about six months prior to his twenty-fourth birthday anniversary, Mr. Smith was appointed agent at Woodstock, Ohio, for the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. His efficient and faithful service soon brought to him promotion to the position of agent for the company in Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, and a year after assuming this incumbency he was made general freight agent for the same road. In 1867 he became general freight agent for the Pan-handle system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this office he retained until 1870, when he resigned, to assume a similar position with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, whose line had been opened only a short time before. He thus came to California and established his official headquarters in Sacramento, but after a period of two years his health became so impaired as to necessitate his resignation. He then returned to the east, and in 1872 became general manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, with headquarters in the city of Indianapolis. This position he later resigned to accept that of traffic manager for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. On the 1st of May, 1880, his able services were called into requisition by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, with which he held the office of traffic manager for one year, with headquarters in the city of New York. He resigned this position to assume that of general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia.

On the 1st of January, 1886, Mr. Smith was elected vice-president and general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas, and in 1888 he also became general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, the line of which extended from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Mojave, California. He retained these offices until 1890, when failing health again compelled his resignation. In 1895, at the solicitation of the resident bondholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Germany, Mr. Smith accepted the office

of receiver of the property, the affairs of which he administered with such discrimination as to protect the interests of his foreign clients, and on the 1st of July, 1867, he effected the sale of the property to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, of the line system of which the line is now an integral part.

In August, 1897, Mr. Smith established his home in Pasadena, California, and through the influence of friends who owned the bonds of the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway Company he became president of this corporation. On the 1st of February, 1900, he was made general manager of the Los Angeles Railway Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles. After retaining this position about eighteen months he resigned the same, on the 1st of August, 1901, and was forthwith elected vice-president of the company, for a term of three years. In 1902, when the property of the Pasadena and Los Angeles electric line was sold to the Pacific Electric Company, he retired from active business, save that he retained the office of vice-president of the Union National Bank of Pasadena, a position of which he continued the incumbent until his death.

The many exactions of large official and business interests did not in the least militate against Mr. Smith's loyal and public-spirited concern in the welfare of his home city of Pasadena and in the advancement of Los Angeles and other sections of southern California. He was a valued member of the Pasadena Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and he manifested a deep interest in their affairs and the promotion of high civic ideals.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Smith was actively identified with the Union League and was an uncompromising abolitionist. Thus, as may naturally be inferred, he was a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, with which he was identified from the time of its organization until his death. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from 1852 until the close of his life, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He also held membership in the California Club of Los Angeles. Mr. Smith passed the gracious evening of his life in his beautiful home in Pasadena, and he spared neither time nor expense in the improvement of the property. He gave special attention to the fine gardens that adorn the place and the same contain many choice varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers, a number of which are rare specimens secured in foreign lands. He was an appreciative student of botany, and found much satisfaction and diversion in the idyllic gardens which were brought to remarkable perfection under his personal direction and care.

At Woodstock, Ohio, on the 13th of May, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Marceline M. Sprague, who was born at Woodstock, Vermont, and whose father, Melvin Sprague, was one of the pioneers of Champaign county, Ohio. Mrs. Smith proved a devoted companion and helpmeet to her husband and was a woman of most gracious personality, presiding with dignity over the beautiful home that she made a center of refined hospitality. She was called to the life eternal in January, 1912, about six months prior to the death of

her husband, and thus they were not long separated after their devoted companionship of nearly sixty years, the remains of both being taken to Chicago, for interment. They became the parents of three children, of whom only one is living: Kate, who became the wife of Chauncey Kelsey, died at Richmond, Virginia; Ella passed away at the age of five years; and William Henry, the only surviving member of the immediate family, is numbered among the representative business men of Pasadena.

REV. GEORGE T. WELLCOME. Among the honored citizens of the Imperial Valley, none are more worthy of being commemorated in its annals than the Rev. George Wellcome. He has lived within its borders for more than ten years, during which time he has been a prominent factor in its religious, business and official life, fairly earning a reputation for absolute integrity to such a degree that his name is a synonym for all that is honorable in business and correct in morals. Educated for the ministry, he was a preacher of the Gospel for more than twenty years, and when ill health caused him to seek a change of climate and occupation he turned his attention to business matters, with such success that he is now one of the most prominent citizens of the valley. Rev. Wellcome is a native of the state of Wisconsin, and was born in 1851, a son of the Rev. S. C. and Mary (Curtis) Wellcome, whose other son, Henry S., lives in London, England.

The father of Rev. Wellcome was for ten years a minister of the Advent Christian church, and it was the intention of his son to follow in his footsteps. He grew up in Minnesota, where he received a theological training, and in 1882 was regularly ordained. From that time to the present he has filled many important charges all over the country, but in 1898 his health failed and his physicians advised a change of climate. Accordingly, he set out with his family for California, and the year 1902 saw his advent in the Imperial Valley, he at that time locating on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. This land he brought under cultivation during the following year, but like many others he lost heavily in the floods of 1905-6, his loss probably aggregating \$5,000. Unlike many of his fellow citizens, however, Rev. Wellcome did not allow this to discourage him, and in 1909 he purchased two ten-acre tracts in the townsite of Westmoreland, a locality which, if the past three years may serve as a criterion, promises to develop into a center of commercial and industrial activity, and since that time he has also come into possession of two more town tracts. A man of diversified talents and boundless energy, Mr. Wellcome has interested himself in numerous enterprises. In addition to conducting his ranch and operating a flourishing general store, he serves as postmaster of Westmoreland and operates the mail stage between Brawley and Westmoreland, which makes three trips weekly. In 1907, when the city of Brawley was incorporated, he served as its first mayor, but left that city to come to Westmoreland in July, 1909, when he opened his store. Although he has not had a regular pastorate since 1898, Rev. Wellcome still preaches the truth as he understands it, and is an able and eloquent speaker. He holds membership in the Advent Christian church. While his multitudinous duties have kept him busily occupied, he has found time to





J. R. Lane M.D.

interest himself in fraternal work, and is a popular member of the lodge of Masons at Brawley.

Rev. Welleome was married (first) in 1876, to Miss Cevilla Rogers, and to this union there were born two daughters, Mrs. M. W. DeBlois and Mrs. M. D. Witter, both of Brawley. His first wife died in 1902, and in 1910 he was married to Miss Fannie A. Garwood, by whom he has had one daughter, Ruth C.

J. R. LAINE, M. D., was born in Canada, in 1840, and came to the United States when four years of age. In 1861, being then a mere youth, he enlisted as a private in Company G, First Wisconsin Regiment, and served until January, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was captured at the battle of Chickamauga and was held as a prisoner for fourteen months, two of which he spent in Libby Prison, five in Danville and seven in Andersonville, after which he was exchanged at Savannah. He then returned north and at once engaged in the study of medicine.

Dr. Laine was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and later took a post-graduate course at the University of Buffalo. He commenced practice at Peoria, Illinois, in the spring of 1868. Shortly afterward he removed to Nebraska and practiced there until the spring of 1873, when he accepted a position in the United States Army as acting assistant surgeon. In November, 1875, he resigned from the army. In recognition of his services he was given a certificate of high endorsement from Dr. Summers, the medical director of Platte, and others.

Shortly after leaving the army Dr. Laine came to California and for a time had charge of the City and County Hospital at Sacramento. After he had enjoyed a large practice in that city for more than sixteen years his health failed and he was advised to give up active work. This he did, moving to San Francisco, where for more than seven years he was chief medical expert for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

When the College of Physicians and Surgeons was first incorporated, Dr. Laine was made its president, but after three years severed his connection with the college. Dr. Laine's professional and military service to the state included that of surgeon in the National Guard of California, with the rank of lieutenant colonel on General Diamond's staff, and as a member of the State Board of Health he held the office of secretary for eight years. He was a member of California Commandery, Knights Templar, and the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of San Francisco. Dr. Laine died December 15, 1902.

HARRY BAUM. One of the first stores opened in the city of Brawley was that of the California and Mexico Land and Cattle Company, and to-day it is one of the leading establishments of its kind in the Imperial Valley, much of its success being due to the efficient management of Harry Baum, who has been connected with its interests since 1905. Mr. Baum is eminently fitted for the position he holds, having been connected with the business throughout his active career. For a number of years he was engaged in business on his own account, and his experience as salesman has been of great value to him in managing the sales de-

partment. He is a native of San Francisco, California, and was born in 1866, a son of G. and E. Baum.

The oldest of his parents' seven children, Mr. Baum was reared in his native city, and was there given excellent educational advantages, attending graded school, high school and business college. As a youth he engaged in clerical work in various San Francisco concerns, and for thirty-eight years continued to be so connected, but in 1890 engaged in business on his own account. He conducted a successful general merchandise business until 1905, in which year he came to Brawley to accept the management of the California and Mexico Land and Cattle Company, which had erected one of the first stores here, and he still retains that position. Mr. Baum is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business and gives his personal attention to each transaction, no matter how seemingly trivial. In this way he has gained the patronage of the people of Brawley, who feel safe in carrying on business with a firm that has shown itself reliable and honorable in its dealings. Socially Mr. Baum is popular with a large number of acquaintances, and holds membership in the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Native Sons and the Elks.

In 1892 Mr. Baum was united in marriage with Miss Rose Hertz, and one child, Edna, has been born to this union.

HESTER TUTTLE GRIFFITH. One of the most encouraging facts pertaining to modern civilization, applied especially to America, is the undoubted general trend toward higher ideals, and notwithstanding the increase in wealth and luxurious living among a few, the abuse of power by others, and the turbulent forces aroused by political strife, the great mass of humanity in this Twentieth century seems to be wonderfully awakened to and interested in those things that promise future betterment through personal effort. In explaining this awakening all moral agencies may be given credit, but, aside from the practical teaching of the Christian religion, the one that has won the greatest triumphs is that noble organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To be selected as a leader in this great body of intellectual, earnest and efficient women proves the possession of mental equipments of an unusual order, of great executive ability, of a social training that includes tact and diplomacy with the gentle graces of courtesy, and with the solid virtues that mark the flower of American womanhood. All of these qualities and more belong to Hester Tuttle Griffith, who was chosen state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California at the Santa Ana convention of 1908, a fitting recognition of one who had devoted the larger part of her life here-to-fore to philanthropic work and had many times previously been officially honored.

Hester Tuttle Griffith was born September 22, 1854, at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, on the site of the present city of Minneapolis, of which city her father, Calvin Tuttle, was one of the founders. She is a daughter of Calvin and Charlotte M. (Minkler) Tuttle, and the widow of Elijah T. Griffith.

Calvin Tuttle for many years was one of the foremost men in the development of the natural resources of northern Minnesota and in 1849





E Griffith



Hester Y Griffith



this superiority was recognized by his being appointed territorial treasurer, an office he held until the territory was made a state, May 11, 1858. He was the only treasurer the territory of Minnesota ever had. He was born July 31, 1819, at Hillsdale, New York, and died at Pasadena, California, November 17, 1900, when almost ninety years of age, having survived his wife since 1892. She was born in 1820, at Upper Alton, Illinois, and with faith in the future and confidence in her young husband, accompanied him after their marriage, in 1840, to the wilds of the upper Mississippi. Mrs. Griffith has not far to seek for many of her marked characteristics, her parents having shown the courage and resourcefulness that have frequently aided her in her work of reformation and charity. In 1837, after reaching St. Croix Falls in a small boat, Calvin Tuttle built the first saw mill that turned a wheel in the St. Croix river, and for many years they lived there, during a part of the time being the sole white settlers. In 1847 they moved to St. Anthony Falls, where Mr. Tuttle recognized the presence of great business possibilities, and many subsequent years of his life were spent in planning and carrying out for himself and others enterprises of great public importance. He acquired large tracts of land and some of this he donated to the state for educational purposes, the Minnesota State University now occupying a portion of the same, and later he built saw mills at Lake Minnetonka and was active in the development of the town of Little Falls and was instrumental in constructing the first bridge that spanned the Mississippi river below St. Anthony Falls. Although he met with financial reverses on account of the magnitude of his business investments in the panic of 1857, that section of Minnesota in its early annals pays tribute to his great business foresight and his wonderful business achievements. Later he retired to Two Rivers, Minnesota, and there again interested himself in developing the water power and remained there until 1888, when he and wife joined their daughter, Mrs. Griffith, at Pasadena, California, where both passed away.

During her childhood the parents of Mrs. Griffith lived at Minnetonka Mills, Minnesota, and from there moved to Two Rivers, where she attended school and made such rapid progress that at the age of fourteen years she was admitted to one of the higher classes in the Minnesota State Normal School, at St. Cloud, from which institution she was graduated two years later, being then but sixteen. Her education had prepared her for teaching and with enthusiasm she entered upon the work, successfully conducting schools at Melrose, in Stearns county, Minnesota, and also at Little Falls before accepting a position in the public schools of Minneapolis. She taught five years there and during three years of this time she was principal of the primary grades. She was recognized as a careful, conscientious and efficient instructor and there are those of her pupils still living who recall her sympathetic interest and her clear methods of imparting knowledge and have ever since watched with affectionate interest her further educational work along other lines.

On February 4, 1877, Hester Tuttle was united in marriage with Elijah Griffith, then a prosperous young contractor at Minneapolis. Mr. Griffith was born at Quebec, Canada, and was in early manhood when he

located in the city of Minneapolis. Later he moved to Salt Lake, Utah, where he engaged in building and contracting and before moving from there to California, erected the county and city buildings. Later he became a man of prominence at Pasadena, Los Angeles and Venice, California, spending the last four years of his life in his beautiful residence which he had built at Ocean Beach. At times he accepted positions on local governing boards as a matter of duty, thereby being better able to fight for social purity in the laws and against intemperance. He was generous and charitable and tender and thoughtful not only for those near and dear, but for those whom the misfortunes of life had led into tangled paths. After a very short period of illness Mr. Griffith died,



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. E. GRIFFITH AT COEUR D' ALENE PLACE,
VENICE, CALIFORNIA

from heart affection, on December 14, 1910. Besides his devoted wife, his venerable mother and three sisters survived him. He was one of the most popular men in Ocean Park district and his influence was weighty in civic affairs and uplifting in the community. For many years he had been identified with the Masonic fraternity and his burial was conducted under the Masonic ritual.

From the age of fifteen years Mrs. Griffith has been united with a church organization and has been interested in moral work of all kinds, from girlhood having been noted for her unselfish zeal. Soon after coming to Pasadena, California, she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and accepted work in the organization. For four years she was active in rescue and prison work at Salt Lake, Utah. In 1892 she was made local president and territorial president and treasurer, and in

this year she was sent as a territorial delegate to the W. C. T. U. convention that was held at Denver, Colorado. For two years afterward she was president of the Central Union, at Pasadena, and after moving to Los Angeles for eight years she was federation president; for five years was county vice president; was then made state superintendent of prison work and national evangelist under this department, and also national lecturer for the Department of Soldiers and Sailors. In 1906 she was unanimously elected president of the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U. and in the following year was re-elected, this being the largest county organization in the United States.

Mrs. Griffith can look back over a long path of achievement, and when she calls to mind what has been accomplished in the line of temperance and social purity reform through the efforts of herself and other women of like high aims, she must, in a way, feel compensated, for certainly through just such influences the world has been made better and happier.

WESTON R. VANDERPOEL. The substantial and enterprising citizens of Imperial county have no better representative than W. R. VanDerpoel, who stands high among the active and business-like ranchmen who are so ably and skillfully conducting the agricultural interest of this section of California. Coming into the valley in pioneer days, in 1900, he took up a homestead claim in the desert, near El Centro, and now with his brother, A. C. VanDerpoel, owns and occupies a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the estate being one of the best cultivated and most productive in the neighborhood. He was born in Greene county, New York, December 11, 1870, being the oldest child of A. J. and Elizabeth (Randall) VanDerpoel, who reared five children, A. C. VanDerpoel, whose birth occurred in 1878, being the youngest member of the parental household.

W. R. and A. C. VanDerpoel were both reared and educated in the Empire state, where both have become familiar with the theory and practice of agriculture. In 1898, feeling the lure of the sunny Pacific slope, these two energetic and ambitious brothers came to California, and for awhile were engaged in horticultural enterprises at Riverside, meeting with considerable success in their operations. In 1900 W. R. VanDerpoel, as previously mentioned, came to the Valley, and four years later was joined by his brother, who is carrying on general farming with him, their ranch being in a good state of culture and yielding good annual harvests.

Mr. W. R. VanDerpoel married, September 6, 1905, Mary L. Speck, a daughter of John and Mary E. Speck, and of their union three children have been born, namely: Everett C., Martha E. and Margaret N. A. C. VanDerpoel is still heart free, untrammelled by domestic cares.

CHARLES H. CONVERSE. One of the men who have been most important in the building up of Glendora, one of her successful and sincerely respected citizens, was the late C. H. Converse, attorney and banker. It was his lot, moreover, to figure in two intensely dramatic experiences, one of them being the tragedy of his recent death.

In the life of Charles H. Converse we find a superior example of the nobly self-made man. Near Iowa city, Iowa, he was born in the year 1856. When seventeen years of age he made use of the education



CHARLES H. CONVERSE

he had already acquired by beginning his activity in life through the teaching profession. Alternating, teaching and studying, he arrived by degrees at the educational goal he had set for himself.

In 1878 Mr. Converse first came to California, where he accepted a position as principal of the Mariposa schools. He retained this position for a number of years, maintaining a high professional standard and

holding a life certificate for teaching in the state. Meanwhile he was reading law with the Honorable J. M. Corcoran. In 1882 he completed his credits for graduation from the University of Iowa, being the recipient of class honors and delivering the commencement oration on that occasion. In 1884 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from his alma mater. He proceeded to practice law in Oakland, Iowa, and the esteem in which he was held in his native place is indicated by the fact that he was for four successive terms elected prosecuting attorney. This fact is all the more creditable because Mr. Converse was well known as being a Republican and his town was overwhelmingly Democratic.

After being well launched in his later profession, Mr. Converse returned to California, the land of futures and of hopes. He practiced law in Merced and later in Pasadena, eventually removing to Glendora, which remained his home and the background of his activities during the too brief residue of his life. Here he identified himself not only with the legal business of the place, but also with all important movements of the growing town. He came to Glendora before the advent of the trolley and has assisted with the organization of numerous enterprises, including the First National Bank, the First Savings Bank, the Glendora Light and Power Company, the Glendora Irrigating Company and the Glendora Water Company. All these public utilities he assisted in bringing to a successful stage of operation. He was president of the Board of Trade and director and attorney for the First National Bank, as well as for several of the corporations.

In 1901 Mr. Converse was appointed by the governor of the state as its representative in attendance at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston. He fulfilled the mission, removing with his family to that characteristically southern city, where they remained during the winter. Another absence from his home and business was occasioned in 1911 from very different causes and was characterized by activities of a far more exciting and strenuous nature.

Every reader will recall the incidents of that year relating to the escapade of some Mexican bandits who had kidnapped a California youth, for all hearts were thrilled, not only with a sense of his danger but also with deep sympathy for his parents who had thus lost a son to great possible peril. The father of that twenty-one-year old boy was Mr. C. H. Converse. The young man's seizure by bandits was accomplished on the twentieth of February, 1911, in the southern part of the state of Texas. He was hurriedly dragged across the Rio Grande, where he was delivered over to the mercies of General Navarro's soldiers as an "Insurrecto Spy." He was then thrown into the Mexican Bastille, which for filth and vermin could be compared only to the Spanish prisons in the days of the Inquisition. There the boy lay in darkness, surrounded by horrors that could only be guessed at, until he was brought forth to hear his death sentence. When the father ascertained the location of his son, he broke all speed records to reach him in time to stay the execution. He reached Juarez only a few hours before the time set, and although the case would have seemed hopeless to a Mexican acquainted only with the slow ways of his country, Mr. Converse made things move with a rapidity characteristic of both his country and his personality.

He secured admission to the prison. He appealed to our State Department at Washington. He procured absolute proof of the kidnaping on American soil. All this was accomplished in the shortest possible time and with the result that Mr. Converse made matters so serious for Mexico that President Diaz sent a personal request to the attorney to visit him at his palace in the City of Mexico. At the close of a most interesting interview, the president volunteered to direct General Juan J. Navarro to deliver the lad (together with "all other Americans" in the Juarez prison) to Mr. Converse. This occurred just a few hours before the battle of Juarez, in which the city, the prison and most of the public buildings were battered into fragments. Before Mr. Converse could prosecute his defense of his son and the other American prisoners, it was necessary that he be admitted to practice in Mexican courts, a difficult thing for Americans to accomplish at any time. At that juncture, therefore, it seemed very nearly impossible, but Mr. Converse was not



CONVERSE BLOCK

lacking in determination, energy nor ingenuity. He succeeded in being admitted by Judge Herrera, who personally administered the oath, requiring the applicant to "do the best he could" in behalf of his clients. The president's order to the judge at the culmination of the case was to "unconditionally liberate," and on the General to deliver the youths to the "padre." The original order, over the personal signature of President Diaz, was ever afterward kept by Mr. Converse as a memento of that ordeal, so trying to his family, and of their relieved thanksgiving over its successful outcome.

Mr. Converse was the owner of several lemon and orange groves. On one of these, a twenty-acre orange grove in the foot-hills just back of Glendora, he built a beautiful home, which he and his family occupied until the variation of their living arrangements which existed at the time of his death. Steadily and in numerous ways he was becoming a more and more important factor in the life of the community. His prominence exceeded the limits of Glendora, particularly when in 1907 the

new county of Pomona was about to be formed and Mr. Converse was the unanimous choice of the people for district attorney.

During these years an interesting family had grown up about this busy lawyer and public man. Mrs. Converse was in her girlhood Miss Flora Manly, of Bushnell, Illinois. The years of her marriage with Mr. Converse brought them five children, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Ernest and Lawrence, the latter of whom is in business in Chihuahua, Mexico. The young ladies of the family, Hazel, Gertrude and Flora, are students in Pomona College.

Having reached that enviable point in his career which marked him as a man on whom not only his family, but all the better element of the vicinity depended as a force for good and a power for growth. C. H. Converse passed from the midst of men with almost inconceivable suddenness and with a violence that brought unutterable horror to his family and friends.

While driving from his office in Glendora to his home in the Claremont cottage he had recently leased in order not to be separated from his daughters during their college course, Mr. Converse's motor car was struck by an on-rushing train. So terrific was the impact of the collision that the front trucks of the locomotive were derailed and the lives of the passengers endangered, the automobile was wrecked and the driver, caught between the engine pilot and the top of the auto and wedged in between the heavy iron rods, was found unconscious. Though physicians were instantly summoned, the injury to the fractured temple had in a few minutes proved fatal.

Since it is the desire of no man who has endeavored to live largely and purposively that the impression of his life be overshadowed by that of his death, we close this biography not with the many expressions of sorrow which were called forth by his death, but rather by quoting from the estimates of his character which were a part of the tributes paid his memory. *The Glendora Gleaner*, regretting him as "one of Glendora's most valued and highly esteemed citizens," commented on his having begun his struggle in life alone and unaided, and yet having attained a splendid success:

"But his success did not dry up the fountain of his generosity, as the many deeds of kindness to his fellows and his generous gifts to the cause of temperance and missions abundantly testify. There are those in this community and elsewhere who feel that he has been more to them in helpfulness and counsel and affection than an own brother.

"From his youth he cast in his lot with the good people of the community. He was converted at the age of eleven years and joined the United Brethren church. In every community where he has lived he could be counted on as an aggressive worker for the cause of temperance and right.

"He was of a very happy and optimistic nature and everywhere he went he carried good cheer and inspiration and a renewal of courage. But while he was kindness and generosity and inspiration and helpfulness to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, it was in his own home that these excellences showed themselves in their brightness."

N. SCHANIEL, ranchman and contractor of considerable importance in Imperial county, is one of the pioneers of that section who have stuck to the Imperial Valley through adversity and prosperity alike, possessing unbounded faith in the ultimate success of the Valley with regard to the great irrigation project. Since 1901 Mr. Schaniel has been a resident, and although he suffered heavy losses in 1903 when the Colorado river overflowed and inundated his property, he steadfastly held to his belief in a generous future for the Valley.

N. Schaniel was born in Illinois, February 3, 1865, and is the son of Peter and Anna (Willcome) Schaniel, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in their youth and who married after their arrival here. They followed farming all their lives in this country, and in their farm home reared a family of nine children. N. Schaniel passed his boyhood and youth in much the same manner as the average youth of his time and location. He received an ordinary country school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1887 he came to California to seek his fortune, or at least to find a suitable western location for a home, and he settled in San Deigo. There he eventually became associated with his brother, who was already established in the carpenter business, and they finally formed a company and entered extensively into the contracting and building business. The firm is still active in that region to-day and is known as Schaniel Brothers, Contractors. They are well known and have a splendid reputation for first class work and sound business principles.

In addition to their building interests the brothers are prominent in ranching circles in their community. It was in this that they experienced their greatest losses early in the history of the country. In 1901 N. Schaniel took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the west side of the Valley, and in the next two years he improved the property until as a ranch it took first place in the Valley. The overflow of the Colorado river in 1905 and 1906 rendered his property a total loss, completely inundating it and destroying beyond reclaim the work and investment he had put into the property. His loss was estimated at not less than \$11,000. Of necessity, Mr. Schaniel abandoned his claim in 1904, and in 1907 he, together with his brother, purchased the eighty acre tract which they now own and operate. They have made many improvements on the property, and a handsome and commodious bungalow serves as a dwelling. Mr. Schaniel gives practically all his time to the operating of the ranch, while his brother, as the other member of the contracting firm, conducts the affairs of that part of the business. Holdings in the Imperial Valley by the Schaniel family are not alone confined to male representatives of the house. Mrs. A. V. Wolf, a sister of the Schaniel Brothers, is the owner of a hundred and sixty acres of developed land on the west side of the river, while another sister, Susan A. Schaniel, owns a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, also on the west side of the river; that they are making good with their ranches goes without saying, as they possess many of the traits which have made it possible for their brothers to realize unqualified success out of almost overwhelming defeat.

Mr. Schaniel is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

NILES PEASE. As the founder and executive head of the Niles Pease Investment Company, which is duly incorporated under the laws of the state and in which he and his family are the sole stockholders, Mr. Pease is numbered among the essentially representative business men of the city of Los Angeles, and here he is also vice president and treasurer of the International Indemnity Company, which likewise was organized by him and other associates and which was incorporated December 20, 1911, the concern being destined to exercise most important and benignant functions in connection with financial activities in southern California. Though he has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, Mr. Pease is a man of splendid vitality and continues his active supervision of large and varied capitalistic interests, the while his admirable intellectual and physical powers show no sign of waning. He has been a resident of Los Angeles for more than a quarter of a century and has long been a prominent and influential factor in important business activities in the fair metropolis of southern California, where as he has also stood exponent of broad-minded and progressive citizenship,—loyal to his home city and interested in all measures and enterprises that have tended to advance its civic and material welfare. It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to present in this work a brief review of the career of this public-spirited and honored citizen.

The Pease family record, a standard genealogical work, makes clear the history of this interesting family, going back to Robert Pease, who in 1634 came from Great Braddon, Essex county, England, to Boston, where he died in 1744, an honored and influential citizen. Much light is thrown upon the sterling qualities of the family in the perusal of this splendid record, and it will be seen that the family has supplied many able men in business, in the professions and in war. Niles Pease thus comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Simeon Pease, was a soldier in the Continental army throughout the years of the war for independence, and won honor and distinction in his service to his country. Wells and Elizabeth (Pease) Pease, the parents of Niles Pease, were natives of Enfield, Connecticut, and of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, respectively. They made their home in Connecticut after their married life began until it closed, and their lives were long and useful ones, the father being identified with agriculture all his days. Their son Niles was born near Thompsonville, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 13th day of October, 1838, and under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm he was reared to adult age. There he early gained fellowship with honest and arduous toil, the while he attended the common schools of the locality during the winter months, when his services were not in requisition in connection with the work of the home farm.

In the spring of 1856, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Pease gave over his allegiance to farm pursuits and went to the village of Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the tinner's trade. He completed his apprenticeship and at the end of that time was a skilled artisan in his chosen trade. In 1860 he opened at Thompsonville a modest establishment for the manufacture of tinware and the sale of stoves and incidental fixtures and appliances. He also developed an effective system of selling goods from wagons, which made

regular trips through assigned territories in different sections of the state. Residents of New England and the middle west will remember how important an adjunct of merchandising were these "pedlars' wagons," which were driven from house to house in the rural districts and which supplied the busy housewives with many domestic necessities, the goods frequently being exchanged for old paper, rags, etc., for which the itinerant merchants found a ready demand. After several years, with increasing prosperity, Mr. Pease added a line of furniture to his mercantile establishment, and for nearly a quarter of a century he continued his successful business enterprise in Thompsonville, where he won



NILES PEASE

and retained secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which he was born and reared.

In October, 1884, Mr. Pease, the thrifty New England merchant, disposed of his business and other interests in Connecticut, and, with his wife and seven children, came to California,—a radical change in all respects and one which he has never had cause to regret. He established his home in Los Angeles and soon formed a partnership association with the Los Angeles Furniture Company, in connection with which he opened a store in the Jones building, nearly opposite the Nadeau Hotel, on Spring street. This establishment was opened on the 10th of November, 1884, and at the expiration of one year Mr. Pease purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, the stock and facilities of which he largely increased. The substantial and continuous expansion of the business

under his careful and progressive management finally rendered it imperative for him to secure more ample quarters. Accordingly, in the year 1887, he caused to be erected a store building on Spring street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets. At this valuable location the enterprise was successfully conducted for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which its greatly increased volume rendered it again necessary to find larger quarters. In 1897 the Niles Pease Furniture Company was incorporated, with Mr. Pease and members of his family as the interested principals. Leopold Harris at this time erected the Harris Block, on Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and in this modern building the Niles Pease Furniture Company found attractive and adequate accommodations for its business operations. There the enterprise was continued, with constantly cumulative tendency, by Mr. Pease and others of his family until December, 1904, when they sold their entire interest in the business, the establishment having in the meanwhile earned a high reputation for fair and honorable dealings and for the reliability of all goods handled therein, the same having included carpets and draperies, in addition to the general lines of high grade furniture.

In connection with his California experience up to the time of his withdrawal from the furniture business, the Los Angeles *Examiner*, in a most comprehensive article devoted to the life of Mr. Pease, has this to say: "Probably the best insight into the character of Niles Pease may be found in an incident that happened many years ago. During the great boom period in Los Angeles when seventeen paper towns were planned, and when every incoming train was bringing thousands of dupes intent upon sudden fortunes in real estate speculations, and when the frenzy for fabulous land profits carried seemingly otherwise sober, industrious and level-headed business men off their feet, Niles Pease stood calmly by, attended to his daily work, and made but few investments, from none of which was he harmed.

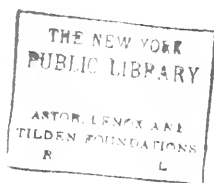
"He saw former friends risk their hard earned savings and for a week or a month become suddenly rich beyond their dreams of avarice, later on to pass on to abject poverty. There were instances under Niles Pease's observation in which clerks and financial upstarts with no knowledge of business, begging or borrowing a few hundreds, saw themselves overnight worth ten, twenty or fifty thousand dollars. The sale of land contracts became a frenzy; men bought and sold by pointing out locations on the maps, and the buyer never took the precaution, nor indeed did he care, to see whether the property had an actual existence. He was dealing in land options, and his only motive was to pass the paper on to the next man at a higher price; and thus Niles Pease saw a great land bubble grow larger and larger, and the men around him in some instances becoming seeming millionaires within a few months. Probably never has any American city seen such a period of frenzied speculation. The railroads brought in spectators by the thousands, and, there being no place for them to sleep, a city of tents sprang up and everywhere was the fever of Monte Carlo; but through it all Niles Pease came and went at his daily toil, attending to his retail furniture business, and purchasing but little of the land, although at the time he was in a position to

buy tracts by the thousand acres. To friends who marveled he had one answer: 'It isn't business. It's gambling, pure and simple, and it is a rule of my life never to take unnecessary risks.' Many years later when Niles Pease with ample private fortune began looking around for safe investments in which to place his savings of a life time, he turned to real estate; and it is a pleasure to add that his judgment and capital have been rewarded by handsome gains of a legitimate character; but there is not a dollar of the Pease fortune that comes from the great period of frenzied finance."

Soon after his retirement from the furniture business Mr. Pease effected the organization of the Niles Pease Investment Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of \$200,000, all controlled by Mr. Pease and members of his family. This company has erected an eight story and basement reinforced-concrete building on Hill street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and the same is occupied by the Pease Brothers' Furniture Company, which conducts one of the leading retail furniture, carpet and drapery establishments of the city, the interested principals being his two sons, Sherman and Herbert. The Niles Pease Investment Company controls a large and substantial business in the handling of various securities of high grade, and a specialty is made of the real estate department of the enterprise. The offices of the company are at 957 South Hoover street. Mr. Pease's home, and the concern has gained undeniable prestige as one of the most substantial and representative of the kind in the city of Los Angeles.

Mr. Pease was associated with other representative capitalists and business men in effecting the organization of the International Indemnity Company, with offices in the Title Insurance Building, incorporated on December 20, 1911, with a capital stock of \$250,000 fully paid, which they have petitioned to increase to \$500,000, and the functions of which concern are those of a general fiduciary and surety order. Mr. Pease is vice-president and treasurer of this corporation and the duties of that office will henceforth demand much of his time and attention, so that, with the requirements of the Niles Pease Investment Company, he feels that it would be impolitic to expand further the scope of his business activities, as he wishes to enjoy with his family the gracious amenities and manifold pleasures which make for ideal life in an ideal community. His success in connection with the business activities of California has been large and worthy and he has at all times shown marked liberality, progressiveness and public spirit. He is at the present time a member of the directorate of the Central National Bank of Los Angeles and is also a director of the Park Bank and of the Provident Building & Loan Association. He was president of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association for four consecutive years and retired from this office after a most effective administration, on the 1st of January, 1906. He has also taken a lively interest in the affairs and activities of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and from time to time has served as a member of its board of directors.

In politics Mr. Pease gives staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1876 he was elected to represent his native town in the lower house





Sincerely Yours
Madner Lee

of the state legislature in Connecticut. He is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of the York Rite, with maximum affiliation with Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, and in which he has also received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He and his family hold membership in the Unitarian church. To quote again from the Los Angeles *Examiner*: "Niles Pease's interest in life's finer side has always been uppermost from the time when he was a young man in business. He has always shared his support to uphold good institutions and has by kindly advice helped young business men to success in life. He was one of the early supporters of the Unitarian church."

In the autumn of 1906, Mr. Pease yielded to insistent importunities and consented to permit the use of his name in connection with nomination as representative of the Fourth ward in the city council. He was elected by a gratifying majority and had the distinction of being chosen president of the council. He thus served for three years, during which time he ably fostered those enterprises and measures which were projected for the general good of the city along civic and material lines. Though he has continued to take deep interest in municipal affairs, he has not consented to become a candidate a second time for public office, as he feels that his individual business interests demand all his time and attention.

At Thompsonville, Connecticut, on the 25th day of March, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pease to Miss Cornelia Gleason, who was there born and reared, and who is a representative of one of the old and honored families of that section of the state. Of this union were born four sons and four daughters, and the six surviving children all live in Los Angeles. They are: Grace G., Jessie F., Sherman, Anna, Herbert and Florence. In 1910 Mr. Pease and two of his daughters made a most interesting and pleasurable European tour, and on the 25th of March of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Pease celebrated, with appropriate social observances, their golden wedding anniversary.

BRADNER W. LEE. Engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles for more than thirty years, Bradner Wells Lee holds prestige as one of the really distinguished members of the California bar, and as a citizen he has wielded much influence in public affairs and the promotion of those measures and enterprises which make for the wellbeing of the community. He is recognized as a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, attractive personality and marked civic loyalty, and as one of the representative lawyers and citizens of the Golden state he is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Lee is a scion of a family whose name has been worthily and prominently linked with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, and representatives of the name were found numbered as soldiers in the various colonial wars, including that of the Revolution, while in the various generations have been those of prominence in public affairs, professional activities and business life. There have been men of strength and honor as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life, and the genealogical record of Mr. Lee is one of which

he may well be proud, both in the agnatic and maternal lines. The founder of the family in America, of the Lee family to which Mr. Lee belongs, was Nathaniel Lee, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1695, of English ancestry. He was an officer in the English army and at the time of the Rebellion and accession of George the First, he sided with the "Revolt;" his property was confiscated, and while yet a single man he emigrated in 1725 to America, and settled on the banks of the Hudson near the village of Fishkill in Dutchess county, New York, where he soon married Margaret De Long. Of this union were born three sons, Thomas, Joshua and John (who died at the age of twelve years), and four daughters, Margaret, Patience, Polly and Sally. The father attained the advanced age of ninety-eight years and the remains of both himself and wife were interred in the cemetery at Dover, Dutchess county, New York.

Thomas Lee, the eldest son, was born at the family residence, November 15, 1739. He was married to Waley Shearman (or Sherman as it is variously spelled), July 22, 1760. She was born December 9, 1743. Shortly afterwards Thomas Lee purchased a farm near Fishkill at a point called Quakertown and there made his home for some years. At the outbreak of the War of the Revolution he was among the first to respond to his country's call and his name appears frequently in the published military records of the part taken by the New York troops in that long and memorable struggle. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Jacob Rosecrans' Dutchess county company, Colonel James Holmes' Fourth regiment, New York Continental Line, June 30, 1775. This was one of the first four regiments of the Continental Line organized in the colony of New York, upon the establishment of 1775, by act of the provincial congress at its session of June 30, 1775. He was promoted to first lieutenant, same company and regiment, August 3, 1775, serving in this command until November, 1776. Upon the organization of the fifth battalion or regiment of the Continental Line for the state of New York of which Colonel Lewis Du Bois was appointed colonel, Thomas Lee was commissioned captain of the eighth company therein of date November 21, 1776, and following this participated in the battles of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, White Plains, and other engagements along the Hudson. The muster roll of his company is preserved in the New York archives at Albany, New York, and is published in Vol. I, "New York in the Revolution," Albany, 1887. He was a member of several courts martial before which numbers of men charged with being spies, and also several officers charged with military offences were tried. He was commissioned captain in Colonel Zephania Platts' regiment, New York militia, Dutchess County Associated Exempts, October 19, 1779, and served some time. Afterward he was commissioned and served as captain in Colonel Lewis Du Bois' regiment, New York militia, levies of the state to reinforce the armies of the United States, July 1, 1780.

After the close of his services in the army, Captain Lee removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York. In the spring of 1790, with his large family, together with a few of his friends, he emigrated to western New York, settling on the western shore of Seneca lake in the county of Ontario, in what is now known as the town of Milo, near the present village of Penn Yan, now Yates county. He purchased a tract of three

hundred acres of land, erecting thereon a log house and a flour mill near the falls of the outlet of Crooked lake, or Lake Kenka. The following spring he built a large residence of colonial architecture upon another portion of his farm in which he resided until his death, when it passed to his son Dr. Joshua Lee, who later rebuilt it and lived there until his death, and it continued for many years a prominent land mark. It was destroyed by fire a few years since. Captain Lee was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of western New York, and his name is frequently mentioned in the published "History of Yates County." He served as supervisor of the town of Jerusalem in 1792, being its first one. He died January 22, 1814, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife on October 14, 1833, at the age of ninety. Their last resting place is in the cemetery at Penn Yan, New York. They had reared a family of six daughters and four sons, namely: Abigail, Nancy, Mary, Patience, Elizabeth, Thomas Jr., Watey, James, Joshua and Sherman. All of these children attained years of maturity, married, and reared large families, and resided in Yates county, New York, in the vicinity of Penn Yan, and the sons of Captain Lee became prominent in the early civil and military history of their state, and all acquired comfortable competences. Abigail married Joseph Ross, and while a widow removed with her family to Illinois, where her sons Joseph, Ossian M., Nathan and Thomas became prominent among the early pioneers of that state. Her grandsons, Honorable Lewis W. Ross and General Leonard Fulton Ross, attained distinction and prominence in the political and military history of Illinois. Among others of her descendants who have attained distinction are Commander William Kilburn of the navy, a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis; his son, Captain Dana Willis Kilburn of the army, a graduate of the West Point military academy; General Charles L. Kilburn, also a graduate of West Point, now deceased; and Honorable Paris Kilburn, formerly surveyor of customs, port of San Francisco, and president of the state board of harbor commissions, San Francisco, California, now deceased; Honorable John Wesley Ross, LL. D., was formerly postmaster at Washington, D. C., and president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, and lecturer in the law department of Georgetown University; Harvey Lee Ross, of Oakland, California, now deceased, and his son George C. Ross, a prominent lawyer at Redwood City, California; Nancy married Hezekiah Keeler; Mary married Joshua Andrews and her grandson, Charles Asa Babcock was educated at the naval academy at Annapolis, holding the rank of commander in the navy at his death; Patience married Lewis Birdsall, a son of Colonel Benjamin Birdsall, prominent in the revolutionary and early political history of New York. Her granddaughter, Sophia Birdsall, daughter of Dr. Lewis A. Birdsall, formerly director of the mint at San Francisco, became the first wife of Honorable Milton S. Latham, formerly governor of California, and United States senator therefrom, and a beautiful monument erected to her memory by her husband stands in Laurel Hill cemetery in that city. Elizabeth married Lambert Van Alstyne. Dr. Joshua became a distinguished physician and surgeon and was one of the most popular men of his day in Yates county. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the War

of 1812, was at the battle of Queenstown, and was one of the first who crossed the river on that occasion in the discharge of his duties. He was a member of the New York assembly for 1816, 1817, 1833, and a member of the Twenty-fourth congress of the United States, 1835-1837. He was elected to the assembly in 1817, defeating his brother Thomas, Jr., who was the opposing candidate. Thomas Lee, Jr., was a man of great force of character and engaged in large business enterprises. He was a colonel in the War of 1812, and afterwards served as colonel in the New York militia. He also held many town and county offices and served in the New York assembly in 1816, finally emigrating in 1822 to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, where he was a member of the first constitutional convention. He afterwards resided at Dexter, Michigan. Sherman Lee was a major in the War of 1812, and afterwards Colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Militia. James Lee was commissioned by Governor Morgan Lewis as an ensign in the New York militia in 1805. This commission is now in the possession of his grandson, Bradner Wells Lee of Los Angeles, California. Many of the descendants of Captain Thomas Lee and his children have served with distinction in the civil and military departments of the government, adding honor to the name bequeathed to them by the revolutionary soldier. James Lee, the second son of Captain Thomas Lee (and grandfather of Bradner Wells Lee), was born January 15, 1780, and married Sarah Smith, who was born August 3, 1784, daughter of Richard Smith of Groton, Connecticut, who removed to Penn Yan, New York, in 1790. He was one of a committee of three sent out from Connecticut in 1787, who purchased a tract of land near Penn Yan, for a colony of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He became one of the most prominent of the early settlers of that county and was a man of large property interests. His son, Colonel Avery Smith, was colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York Regiment in the War of 1812, and also served in the New York assembly several terms. James Lee died in Milo, New York, in 1868, his wife having passed away January 11, 1858, in her seventy-fourth year. They reared a family of ten children, namely: Elizabeth A., Daniel S., Mary, Avery Smith, Sarah Jane, David Richard, Susanna Wagner, James Barker, Russell Joshua and Sophia P., all of whom married and reared large families.

Cuyler Lee of San Francisco and Donald Musgrave Lee of Los Angeles, sons of Herbert A. Lee, are grandsons of James Barker Lee; both are prominent and well known business men. Their sister is the wife of R. D. Merrill, a prominent business man in Seattle, Washington.

Bradner Wells Lee was born in the town of East Groveland, Livingston county, New York, on the 4th of May, 1850, and is a son of David Richard Lee and Elizabeth Northrum (Wells) Lee, whose marriage was solemnized on the 14th of June, 1849. The father was born at Milo, Yates county, New York, on the 27th of January, 1815, and was a son of James Lee, who became one of the prominent business men of Penn Yan, that state. In 1849 David Richard Lee established his residence at East Groveland, Livingston county, New York, where he maintained his home until his death, on the 11th of March, 1886. His active career was one of close and successful identification with the great basic indus-

try of agriculture and he was also engaged in the general merchandise business for many years. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of his community and was prominent in public affairs of a local order. His political support was originally given to the Democratic party and later to the Republican, and his religious faith, exemplified in his daily life, was that of the Methodist church, of which his widow likewise has long been a devoted member. Mrs. Lee still resides on the old homestead at East Groveland and, now venerable in years, she is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. She is a daughter of Isaac Tichenor Wells and Charity (Kenyon) Wells and a representative of a family whose name has been long and worthily linked with the history of New England. Of the children of David R. and Elizabeth N. (Wells) Lee three sons are living, and the eldest of the number is he whose name initiates this review.

The paternal ancestry of Elizabeth Wells Lee (mother of Bradner Wells Lee), can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror.

The Roll of Battle Abbey contains the name of this ancestor of the Wells family, "R de Euille" or Welles, Euile or Welles, bore the same arms with slight variation. The name ramifies in many directions, and among many different families Vallibus, Welles, Lee, Milburn, Mollbeck, Mollineaux (or Miller), D'Everaux, Warsa, Washbourn (afterwards Washington), Burn, Hurlburn, Heburn, etc. The ancestor was named Euille (a spring or water), in Normandy and originated also the root of Vernon.

The origin of the de Welles family of Lincolnshire, Barons by summons to parliament, was in the Vaux (or Baux, or Bayeux, or de Vallibus) family of France one of the illustrious families known to history. The derivation is traced to the year 794 from which period they held the highest rank personally, and by royal intermarriages. It was founded in England after the Conquest by Harold de Vaux (a near relation of William the Conqueror) and his three sons Barons Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert, all surnamed de Vallibus. The descent is through the younger son Robert, whose grandson William had four sons, Robert de Dalston Baron; Adam, and William de Welles of Lincolnshire, 1194, and Oliver de Vallibus, prior of Pentney Abbey. Adam de Welles died without issue and his brother, William, thus became founder of that long line of noblemen of Lincolnshire.

The family of Vaux derived its surname from a district in Normandy where it was originally seated. In 794 of the Christian era a branch is found in Provence.

The English branch of the Wells family from which Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Lee is descended contains among its progenitors Bishop Hugo de Welles. He became one of the most important men of England, being advanced to the See of Lincoln as Archdeacon and Lord Chancellor of England, was chief of the Barons, instrumental in obtaining from King John in 1215 the great Magna Charta prepared by his own hand in 1207, and being Lord Chancellor was the most confidential advisor to the King. His very numerous and important official acts and history are given in Rymer's "Faldera," "Parliamentary Rolls," Humes and other English histories.

The progenitor of the Wells family in America from which Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Lee is a direct descendant was Hugh Welles (as the name was then spelled), born in Essex county, England, in 1590. He emigrated from Essex county to America in 1635 with his brothers, Richard, Joseph, George and William, coming in the ship "Globe," which sailed from Gravesend, August 6, 1635, and landed in Boston the same season. Thence he removed, in 1636, to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of its first settlers. Soon after the autumn of 1636 he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, being one of its first settlers, and the first of the name of Welles there. He lived there the residue of his life, dying in 1645. He was appointed and served as an ensign in the Colonial service and was a kinsman and contemporary of Thomas Welles, the first governor of Connecticut.

Three descendants of Hugh Welles served in King Phillip's war, one of these, Captain Thomas Welles, serving in the "Falls" fight.

The line of descent is traced from Hugh Welles to Thomas, Noah, Jonathan, Jonathan 2nd, Colonel Daniel, Ira, and Isaac Tichenor Wells, who was born in Vermont. Jonathan Welles 2nd served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant colonel of the 19th Connecticut Regiment, while various other members of the family were associated with the affairs of the Colonies, serving in the Colonial wars as commissioned officers.

Bradner W. Lee gained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and supplemented this by an effective course of study under the direction of a private tutor. In 1871, soon after attaining to his legal majority, he went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he began the reading of law under the able preceptorship of his uncle, Colonel G. Wiley Wells, who was long one of the distinguished lawyers and representative citizens of that state. Colonel Wells was at that time United States district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi, and he later represented the Second congressional district of the state in Congress. Still later he was consul-general to Shanghai, China, and his military title was gained through his gallant service as an officer in the Union army in the Civil war. Under the direction of his uncle Bradner W. Lee made rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, as is shown by the fact that in 1872 he was admitted to the bar of Mississippi. Shortly afterward he became assistant United States district attorney, under his uncle, Colonel Wells, and this incumbency he retained until 1879, when he resigned the office for the purpose of establishing his home in California. In March of that year he located in Los Angeles, where he has since maintained his home and where his labors in his profession have been of the most comprehensive and important order, involving his appearance in connection with many celebrated causes presented in the state and federal courts, and gaining to him secure reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the Pacific coast.

Soon after establishing his home in Los Angeles Mr. Lee became managing clerk in the office of the law firm of Brunson & Wells, and on the 30th of April, 1879 he was admitted, by the supreme court, to practice in all of the courts of California. In 1883 the title of the law firm with which he had continued to be identified was changed to Brunson, Wells

& Lee. In 1885 it became Wells, Van Dyke & Lee; in 1889, Wells, Guthrie & Lee; in 1891, Wells, Monroe & Lee; and in 1893, Wells & Lee. In 1896 Hon. John D. Works became identified with the firm, under the title of Works, Wells & Lee. On account of impaired health Colonel G. Wiley Wells retired from the firm, which was thereafter known as Works & Lee until 1901, when Lewis R. Works was admitted to partnership, and thereafter the firm name was Works, Lee & Works until 1908, when the alliance was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Lee has conducted an individual practice, and his professional work now involves his appearance before the state and federal courts in California and the supreme court of the United States. He is known as a specially versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and has won decisive victories in many hotly contested litigations of great importance. He is forceful, concise and cogent in his presentation of arguments before court or jury and his suave but commanding personality makes him a specially effective figure in such forensic connections. Mr. Lee is a close and appreciative student of his profession and in the presentation of his causes never appears without most careful and punctilious preparation. His private law library is conceded to be one of the largest and best selected in the state, and the collection contains more than six thousand volumes. He has held the work of his profession to be worthy of his undivided allegiance and has subordinated all other interests to its demands, even to the extent of refusing appointment to the superior bench of Los Angeles county, a preferment that was tendered to him in 1895, by Governor Pardee.

The Republican party in California has had few more ardent and effective workers than Mr. Lee and he has been one of the influential figures in its councils in this great western commonwealth. He has served continuously since 1896 as chairman of the Republican central committee of Los Angeles county, and from 1902 to 1904, inclusive, he was a member of the executive and campaign committees of the Republican state central committee; in 1906 he was chairman of the Republican convention of Los Angeles county, and he has shown marked discrimination in directing the movements of the political forces at his command, though, as already intimated, he has had no desire for public office. Mr. Lee is a broad-gauged, liberal and progressive citizen and has shown in every way his interest in and appreciation of the beautiful state in which he has elected to make his home. He has been a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce since 1894 and in this body has given effective service on a number of most important committees, including the harbor committee and as a director for two years and chairman of the law committee. He is a stockholder and director in a number of important corporations of which he is also general counsel, and he has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees of the California state library since 1897.

Mr. Lee is a valued member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the California State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, also of the Archaeological Institute of America Southwest Society. Mindful of the services of honored ancestors in the early polemic conflicts of the nation, Mr. Lee is found enrolled as a charter member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of

which he has served as judge-advocate and vice-commander; the California Society of Colonial Wars, of which he served as the first historian and also as chancellor, as well as a director; and the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he is a director and president. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the York Rite, in which his ancient-craft affiliation is with Southern California Lodge, No. 278, Free & Accepted Masons, and his chivalric membership in Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar. He is also identified with Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the Emanuel Presbyterian church.

Bradner Wells Lee was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1883, to Miss Helena Farrar, who was born in that city and reared in Washington, D. C., receiving her education in Notre Dame, Maryland and at Mount De Sales Academy, Baltimore. Born of this union were three sons, Bradner Wells Lee, Jr., who was born January 20, 1880; Kenyon Farrar Lee, born February 28, 1888; and Guilford Richard Lee, born October 20, 1890, and died August 5, 1891. Both surviving sons were educated at Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, from which they were graduated, and at Stanford University, where they pursued the pre-legal course, and subsequently in the Law School of the University of Southern California, being admitted to the bar of California and are associated with their father in the practice of the law. Both are members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities.

The ancestry of the Farrar family is traced back to Guakeline or Walkeline de Farrariis, a Norman of distinction attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the invasion of 1066. From him the English and American branches of the family are descended, Henry de Farrars, his son, is on the Roll of Battle Abbey (a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror) and was the first to settle in England, which he did immediately after the Conquest and became a citizen of much eminence for both knowledge and integrity.

Among the noted Farrars in New England were Stephen Farrar, who was delegate to the proposed Congress at Exeter; Timothy Farrar, justice of the peace at Hillsboro and later a member of the convention to frame the constitution for New Hampshire, was also a member of the committee to petition the President for the repeal of the Embargo Act, and with Stephen Farrar and others was a founder of the New Ipswich Academy. Deacon Samuel Farrar was chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence in November, 1773, and was afterwards a member of the great Middlesex Convention of August 30, 1774, which led off in the Revolution, and a member of the first Provincial Congress which met October 11, 1774 and at the age of sixty-six years took part in the battle of Concord, April 19, 1775. He was selectman of Concord in 1754, when Lincoln was set off and afterward for many years was town clerk and representative of the new town. He died soon after the close of the war, April 17, 1783, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Major John Farrar, whose three sons were Minute Men in the war of the Revolution; Jonathan Farrar, who was captain and commander of the Guard at the

North Bridge, Concord, at the time of the British attack on Concord, April 19, 1775; Humphrey Farrar, who was a private in Captain William Smith's company, Colonel Abijah Pierce's regiment, Massachusetts Minute Men at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, also private in Captain John Hartwell's company, Colonel Eleazer Brook's regiment, Massachusetts Militia, called out March 4, 1776, and marched from Lincoln to fortify Dorchester Heights; Hon. Timothy Farrar, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, who served as a judge in the courts of New Hampshire from 1775 to 1810, inclusive, in the course of which time he occupied every seat from that of junior justice of the county court in 1775 to that of chief justice of the supreme court, to which he was appointed February 22, 1802. He graduated from Harvard College in 1787 and when he died, February 21, 1849, he was over the age of one hundred and one years, being the last surviving graduate of Harvard College under the crown. He was a son of Deacon Samuel Farrar, mentioned above. He also was one of the Minute Men at the battle of Concord, was an elector of president and vice president of the United States in 1792, 1796, 1800 and 1808, and in 1804 and for a number of years thereafter one of the trustees of Dartmouth College. His brother, Stephen Farrar (also son of Deacon Samuel), graduated from Harvard College in 1755, studied divinity and was ordained the first minister of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 22, 1760, and performed the duties of his office with distinguished ability until his death, June 23, 1800. Another brother, Samuel Farrar (also son of Deacon Samuel), graduated from Harvard College, 1797, where he was also a tutor for one year and was for many years president of the Bank at Andover. Another brother, John Farrar (also son of Deacon Samuel), graduated from Harvard College, 1803, where he was tutor from 1805 to 1807 and appointed Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Harvard University, and served for many years. Humphrey Farrar (son of Humphrey Farrar) graduated at Dartmouth College, 1794. Joseph Farrar (brother of Humphrey) also graduated from Dartmouth as his classmate in 1794 and became a lawyer. George Farrar (another brother of Humphrey) graduated at Dartmouth in 1800 and became an eminent physician. William Farrar (another brother of Humphrey), grandfather of Mrs. Lee, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801, as classmate of Hon. Daniel Webster. William became a lawyer of wide practice at Lancaster, New Hampshire, was a Deacon in the church and held many local offices, among them solicitor, 1816-21, clerk of the court of common pleas, 1837-1839, register of deeds, and was a prominent and highly respected citizen.

A complete genealogical history of the family is contained in Vol. VI of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of October, 1852; also see Shattuck's History of Concord, 1835, History of New Ipswich (Boston, 1852) and history of Lancaster, New Hampshire, 1800.

Mrs. Lee's direct ancestor was Jacob Farrar, who was born in England, there reared and married and with his wife and four children immigrated to America about 1640. He located in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and became a prominent citizen and after the burning of the town by Indians during King Phillip's war he removed to Woburn, Massachusetts, where

his death occurred in August, 1677. The town of Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653, and among the original proprietors were John and Jacob Farrar. A son of Jacob Farrar (also called Jacob) was born in England about 1642, came to Lancaster with his parents, there attained manhood, and married Hannah, daughter of George Hayward. He was killed by the Indians during King Phillip's war, August 22, 1675, and soon after his death the widow removed with her children to Concord, Massachusetts. Their son, George Farrar, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 16, 1670, and was taken by his mother to Concord when about five years old. He was reared in the town (now known as Lincoln) and tradition relates that when he was twenty-one he had twenty-five cents in money, which he gave away in order to start with absolutely nothing. He became very successful in business and before his death in Lincoln, May 15, 1760, owned large tracts of valuable land. His wife in maidenhood was Miss Mary Howe. They had a son also called George, who was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, February 16, 1704, married Mary Barrett, of Concord (a member of a family distinguished in Colonial and Revolutionary annals) and engaged as a farmer until his death, in 1777. His son, Humphrey Farrar (above mentioned), was born February 23, 1741, and in manhood married Lucy Farrar, daughter of Samuel Farrar, the Revolutionary soldier above mentioned; later removed to Hanover and finally to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he died. His son, William Farrar (Mrs. Lee's grandfather above mentioned), was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 13, 1780, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, and settled in Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he died in March, 1850. His son, Colonel William Humphrey Farrar, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1828, educated at Dartmouth College, after which he took up the study of the law in the office of the distinguished statesman, Hon. Daniel Webster, his father's classmate, and then with Hon. Caleb Cushing, who became attorney general of the United States.

Under President Pierce's administration, Colonel William Humphrey Farrar was appointed United States district attorney for Oregon, becoming then a practitioner at Portland, Oregon, and standing high in his profession. He served as mayor of Portland and was also in the Oregon state legislature. He was also a member of the first constitutional convention of Oregon. Later he returned east and resided, practicing his profession in Washington, D. C., where he married Miss Cora Stansbury, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. Lee is the only child of this marriage. While in Oregon Mr. Farrar served as a colonel in the Indian war, and justly earned by his irreproachable citizenship the high esteem in which he was held. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., in 1873.

Mrs. Lee is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in representation of her great-grandfather, Humphrey Farrar, and her great-great-grandfather, Deacon Samuel Farrar, the Revolutionary soldier above mentioned. A singular coincidence is that she was elected to membership on the anniversary of the battle of Concord, in which her distinguished ancestors participated.

J. F. BUTTRAM. The settlers of the Imperial Valley of California have experienced the same trials and hardships, the same disappointments and discouraging set-backs as have the pioneers in any new section from time immemorial, but they are also beginning to see, as have other pioneers who had the courage of their convictions and the persistence to keep everlastingly at what they started to do, the result of their labors, and the once semi-frontier country is being rapidly changed into one of the garden spots of the United States. Formerly little more than a desert, this section has been irrigated, tilled, graded, treated to soil conditioning and worked over in a manner that promises that in a few years there will not be a community in the country that can outdo it in the matter of production. This desirable condition of affairs has been brought about by men of industry and energy, who have given their best efforts to the development of this land, and among this class may be mentioned J. F. Buttram, the owner of a good ranch of eighty acres situated in the vicinity of El Centro. Mr. Buttram was born in Missouri, in 1850, a son of Aaron and Susan Buttram, natives of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively.

Mr. Buttram's boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Missouri, and he received a common school education. In early manhood he removed to the state of Texas, where for many years he was engaged in farming, stock raising and merchandising. At the time that the Imperial Valley began to attract attention Mr. Buttram, like numerous other Texans, came here and filed on land, and he is rapidly developing one of the choicest properties in this entire section. He now devotes his land to cotton and barley, and uses modern methods and machinery in cultivating his land, his years of experience in the business standing him in good stead at this time. It is difficult, indeed, to believe that but a few short years ago this fertile, productive tract was only a vast, flat stretch of sand.

In 1884 Mr. Buttram was married to Miss Ella Neal, and to this union there have been born seven children, as follows: Ernest, William, Nettie, Ada, David, Mary and Bird. Of these the eldest son, Ernest, married Miss Elvie Cobb. Mr. Buttram's farming operations have kept him very busy and demanded the major part of his attention, so that he has not been able to enter public life, even though he should so desire. He has found time, however, to take a good citizen's interest in all matters that pertain to the welfare of his community, and to give his influence to such movements. He stands high as an agriculturist, and among his fellow-townsmen is very popular.

CHARLES S. GREENE. New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, has contributed its due quota to the personnel of California citizenship, and the ancestral records of Charles Samuel Greene touch most closely and prominently the annals of colonial history in that section of the country. His great-grandfather, Christopher Greene, was a brother of General Nathaniel Greene, whose name is distinguished through service as one of the leading officers of the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution. He whose name initiates this review has well

maintained the sturdy traditions of the sterling ancestry which is his, and is an excellent exponent of the best of New England culture and character. A man of fine intellectual attainments, he has found prestige in connection with literary affairs in the state of his adoption and he has served since 1899 as librarian of the Oakland free library, in the beautiful city of Oakland, besides which he is at the present time, 1911, president of the board of trustees of the California state library.

Charles Samuel Greene was born at Bridgeport, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the 6th of December, 1856, and is a son of Nathaniel and Hannah Wells (Eldridge) Greene. After due preliminary discipline in the public schools of his native city Charles S. Greene entered East Greenwich Academy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of the Centennial year, 1876. Since coming to California he has been closely identified with the civic and literary interests of this favored commonwealth, within whose borders he has a wide acquaintanceship and a host of friends. It is a matter of no minor satisfaction to him that he was enabled to complete his academic education in the University of California, in which he was graduated in 1886 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he assumed the position of assistant editor of the *Oakland Monthly*, of which he became manager in 1891. In 1894 he became associate and acting editor of this excellent periodical, an incumbency which he retained until the 1st of July, 1899, when he resigned to accept the office of librarian of the Oakland free library,—a position for which his attainments and experience admirably qualified him. He has shown marked discrimination and executive ability in handling the affairs of the fine library and has done much to bring the same up to its present high standard.

Mr. Greene was president of the Alumni Association of the University of California from 1900 to 1902; was president of the Library Association in 1901-2; and in 1909 he was chosen a councillor of the American Library Association, in which office his term will expire in 1914. Since 1904 he has been a valued member of the board of trustees of the California state library, of which he was president in 1909, an office to which he was again called in 1911. Mr. Greene is a man of fine literary tastes and talent and his productions include many poems, descriptive articles, reviews, editorials, etc. These have appeared in such vehicles as the *Overland Monthly*, the *California Argonaut*, *Lend a Hand*, *Our Continent*, the *San Franciscan*, etc. As a writer his versatility is distinctive and his name is specially well known through California in connection with his contributions to various periodicals.

On the 3d of July, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Greene to Miss Olivia Day, of Berkeley, this state.

ERVIN S. CHAPMAN, D. D., LL. D., is of Buckeye birth and of rugged, New England and Revolutionary ancestry. His father, Rev. George W. Chapman, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Narcissa Hopkins, was born in Vermont. Being of adventurous spirits, they became pioneers in northwestern Ohio, where in Defiance county, on the 23d



Rev. and Mrs. Wm. A. Strain, 1880
Chas. S. H. H. H.

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day of June, 1838, Ervin, the eight of their nine children, began his remarkable career. His hollow-log cradle did service during his infancy and until a younger sister came, to whom was given a more artistically constructed resting place. Then to the great and lasting regret of the three year old lad the cradle was placed upon the blazing fire and made to contribute to the warmth of the family living room of the log house.

No one ever knew when Dr. Chapman's book-learning began. He could read quite readily before others of the family had learned that he knew one letter of the alphabet, and his solution, in childhood, of mathematical problems was marvelous and seemed to be accomplished without effort. The log school house located on his father's farm was the scene of only a fractional portion of his companionship with books. In the seclusion of the great forests which surrounded his home and wherever he could be alone his eyes were glued to the printed page, and his phenomenal memory held all it could accumulate.

Books were scarce, and in his Christian home this studious country boy found only those of choice quality, some of which he still has, bearing the pencil marks which he then made to aid in reviewing their contents. Whole pages of rare books were memorized and can be now repeated with amazing accuracy, as can many portions of Scripture then recited in the log school house Sunday-school.

A pathetic story is that which tells of this lonely boy—lonely because others neither shared nor sympathized with his aspirations—in an unheated, upper room, by the light of one tallow candle, supplementing the toils of a cold winter day on an Ohio farm by pursuing until midnight, his unaided research for knowledge. And equally pathetic is the story of the youthful pedagogue earning book-money, learning the art of teaching in a country school house, and sacrificing his precious winter evenings to the requirements of "boarding around." But it was discipline which can not be inherited from any ancestry nor purchased by limitless wealth, but such discipline as toughens the fiber of body and mind and trains every power for successful effort.

Though a prodigy in mathematics and in artifice, his oratorical gifts were most prominent, even in childhood, and in his early teens his voice was heard in lyceum debates and upon the lecture platform. By the aid of books he conducted a rigid system of chest development, voice culture, articulation and gesture, which explains in part the mystery of his dynamic platform power and the timbre of his voice at three score years and ten.

In boyhood he was an ardent abolitionist, and with impassioned vehemence denounced human slavery. Before he was a voter he was active as a stump speaker in national campaigns, making many speeches for the election of Fremont in 1856, and four years later he contributed more than one hundred addresses to the first election of Abraham Lincoln. In Ohio and Indiana he became famous as, "The bushy-headed boy orator," and was in great demand during all of that memorable campaign. In recognition of his services he was called to Washington in 1864 and was appointed clerk to the house committee on territories, which position he

filled for five consecutive years, serving at the same time at Washington correspondent of several northern dailies.

To the great regret of relatives and friends he decided, in 1866, to turn aside from a most promising professional and political career, abandoning law and politics for the Gospel ministry, but never relaxing his interest in ethics and in all questions pertaining to civil government. The copy of "The Federalist," four volumes of the "Jefferson Letters" and "The Madison Papers," which he diligently studied during early manhood, are still in his library bearing the pencil marks around striking passages. During those early years he memorized the Declaration of Independence, and a large portion of the Constitution of the United States. The diligence with which, for a lifetime, he has prosecuted the study of fundamentals in law and in civil jurisprudence was a divinely chosen means of training and equipment for successful work in the ministry and for leadership in moral and civic reform.

Dr. Chapman's first pastorate was at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, where his rare oratorical gifts and attainments, and his rich religious experience, made effective a pastorate still held in loving remembrance, and still made the theme of animated conversation by college students now in important positions throughout the world. This very fruitful pastorate of four years was followed by eight years at Dayton, Ohio, between which and his twenty-seven years in California, there is sandwiched brief pastorates at Laramie City and at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

When in 1884 Dr. Chapman reached California he had become many-sided and had won such distinction that many fields called for his services, and for thirteen years while conducting very successful pastorates in Oakland he moved like a fleet messenger of God over all the state, and beyond its limits, in the interests of religious, educational and reform work. And when in 1897, the Anti-Saloon League was organized all turned to Dr. Chapman with the entreaty that he would become the leader of this new and unique crusade against intemperance. While protesting against the efforts to induce him to become superintendent of the League, Dr. Chapman could not deny the claim that his whole previous life had been a school of training for this exceedingly difficult work. And since April 1, 1898, the white plume of his snowy locks has been borne up and down the Pacific coast, and all over the nation, on anti-saloon missions, and his clear, persuasive voice has been heard in churches, halls, upon the public streets, at conventions, conferences and church assemblies, before state legislatures, boards of supervisors, city councils and town trustees, demanding that civil government should at once and forever cease its complicity with the liquor traffic.

So thorough had been his training in ethical fundamentals, so wide was his range of knowledge, so strong and magnetic was his personality, and so cyclonic his eloquence that without holding any official position in the National Anti-Saloon League Dr. Chapman became the recognized prophet and leader of this organization. At his first meeting with the League leaders in December, 1898, he discovered that the organization was without any definite and uniform standard of doctrine, and he at once began the work of causing the League to become uniformly and un-

yieldingly dogmatic in its teachings, while remaining opportunist in its activities. Before accepting the position of league superintendent he secured from the state executive committee a promise that they would approve and support the claim that the liquor traffic must be regarded and dealt not as a business but as a crime; that liquor license was saloon entrenchment and that an increase of license tax increased the evils and strengthened the liquor traffic. But it was a more difficult task to influence the national organization to adopt that high standard of faith, yet to the task of accomplishing this work he devoted his efforts "with untiring energy and unyielding determination," until by the League Catechism, which he wrote, and by resolutions of national conferences and conventions the League was firmly planted upon the fundamentals he had taught.

The following is an article on the League prepared by Dr. Chapman:

During the month of June, 1893, the Anti-Saloon League twins were born; one came into being at Oberlin, Ohio, the other in the City of Washington, and each claims priority of birth. Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell was the originator of the Ohio movement and was chosen the first state superintendent of the Ohio League and is regarded and designated as "The founder of the Anti-Saloon League." "The Saloon Must Go" was and continues to be the battle cry of this movement.

The National League was organized in December, 1895, at Washington, D. C., with Hon. Hiram Price as president, Dr. (now Bishop) Luther B. Wilson as first vice president, and Dr. Howard H. Russell as superintendent which is the chief executive office of the League. Since the death of Mr. Price, Bishop Wilson has been National President, and upon the resignation of Dr. Russell as general superintendent in 1903, Dr. P. A. Baker was elected to that position and has since continued as general superintendent of the National League. There are now forty vigorous state Leagues with several hundred men and women devoting their entire time to anti-saloon work. The dogmas and methods of the League are the same throughout the nation.

The League movement was inaugurated in California, in 1897, by General Superintendent Russell and has come to be a very potential force for civic and moral reform in every county in the state. It is omni-partisan and inter-denominational and refrains from participating in any movement not directly related to the beverage liquor traffic.

It claims that civil government is of divine origin; that its purpose is to forbid and as fully as possible prohibit all that is wrong; that what is morally wrong cannot be legalized; that the beverage liquor traffic is such a wrong and must be regarded and dealt with not as a business but as a crime; that the liquor license system is a criminal violation of the obligations of civil government; that "the liquor license tax is an entrenchment for the liquor traffic" and "the higher that tax the stronger will be that entrenchment, and the greater will be the evils and the harmful results of the liquor traffic."

The League seeks to induce the people to elect to office men who approve of these views irrespective of their party affiliations, and unyieldingly to support public officials who are true to their pre-election temperance reform pledges. Where prohibition does not exist the League

favors Local Option as a practical method of suppressing the liquor traffic.

In California there has been accomplished the election of legislators, county supervisors and city trustees favoring Local Option, the enactment by the legislature of a state Local Option law, and the adoption under that law of the No-License policy in portions of the state greater in area than the entire area of the state of New York.

During the early years of the League in California, Dr. Ervin S. Chapman was its only superintendent and field worker, and the seven other superintendents and field workers in the state now giving their entire time to this movement, were brought into the League work by his appointment. More than three hundred tons of carefully prepared Anti-Saloon literature have been distributed throughout the state during the fourteen years of the League's aggressive work, and the degree of public sentiment hostile to the liquor traffic which this has aided to produce, was indicated by the election in 1910 of Hon. A. J. Wallace as Lieutenant Governor, with pronounced and proclaimed Anti-Saloon convictions and with the liquor interests and organizations fighting to the limit of their ability to accomplish his defeat.

At the present writing (1912) there are in California two State Leagues, the League of Southern California with headquarters in Los Angeles, having jurisdiction over the ten southernmost counties, and the forty-eight other counties being under the jurisdiction of the League of Central and Northern California, which has State Headquarters in San Francisco, and District Headquarters in Oakland and Sacramento. These two Leagues work in harmony and with the purpose of banishing the licensed liquor traffic from municipalities and from country districts, wherever the people can be induced to accomplish that result, until nowhere in the Golden State will that traffic be given the protection or sanction of civil government.

His "Czolgosz of Trade and Commerce," delivered in the national convention at Columbus, Ohio, in 1904, as General Superintendent Baker said, "Lifted the League to a higher plane," and made necessary the address, "A Stainless Flag," which, during 1906, was, under the auspices of the National League, delivered in the principal cities of the United States. This masterpiece of forensic literature is the product of its author's half century of diligent research and is a storehouse of information as well as an impassionate appeal for civic reform. These two addresses were followed by, "The Only Hope of the Liquor Men," another literary masterpiece, which has saved many communities from the calamity of an increase of liquor license tax. "Particeps Criminis" is Dr. Chapman's last literary production. It is a handsome volume copiously illustrated and gives "The Story of a California Rabbit Drive" as an illustration of the criminal American boy drive and the accessories of that great evil.

On April 1, 1912, Dr. Chapman began his fifteenth year as Anti-Saloon League superintendent and is seemingly as vigorous as when he entered upon this work fourteen years ago. There is not probably another man conducting as great a work as is he who made one hundred speeches for Abraham Lincoln's first election.

During the closing weeks of the first Lincoln campaign, on October 2, 1860, our white-haired reformer—then a young man with an immense

capillary adornment—was fortunately united in marriage with Miss Adelia Haymaker, whose sweet, congenial companionship and helpfulness have contributed largely to his marvelous preservation and great achievements. Their Golden Wedding was celebrated in 1910, with congratulations from three of their five children, the oldest having been removed to a better world at four and the youngest after six golden years.

WILLIAM F. McNUTT, M. D. For more than forty years has Dr. McNutt been engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco and he has gained prestige not only as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons on the Pacific coast but also as one of national reputation, his name and fine professional talents having become thus widely known principally on account of his many and valuable contributions to periodical and standard literature pertaining to medical and surgical science. He has been a potent factor in the educational work of his profession and at the present time conducts a fine private hospital in San Francisco, the same having been erected by him to replace the one destroyed by fire incidental to the great earthquake which brought disaster to San Francisco in 1906. A man of exalted character and of the highest intellectual attainments, the influence of Dr. McNutt has been most benignant and his standing as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state, as well as one of its most honored and public-spirited citizens, entitles him to special recognition in this publication.

Dr. William Fletcher McNutt, a scion of staunch Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in the beautiful little town of Truro, capital of Colchester county, Nova Scotia, on the 29th of March, 1839. He received his preliminary educational discipline in a school conducted by a Scotman of fine ability and of specially high reputation as a mathematician. At the age of eighteen years the Doctor entered the Presbyterian seminary of the lower Canadian provinces, the same having been located in his native town and having been the nucleus of the present Del-Housie College, at Halifax. In this excellent institution he completed an academic course that prepared him effectively for the prosecution of his later studies along the line of his chosen profession. During his last year in the seminary he lived in the home of Dr. Samuel Muir and gained valuable experience through assisting the latter in his surgical operations. In 1860 Dr. McNutt was matriculated in the medical department of Harvard University, and after two terms in that institution he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, in which he was graduated, at the head of his class, in 1862, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then visited the leading hospitals of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of clinical experience, after which he did post-graduate work for one term in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, in New York City,—now the medical department of Columbia University. The Civil war was in progress at this time, and the young physician entered the United States naval service, in the capacity of assistant surgeon. He reported to Admiral Porter, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was with the command of the Admiral at the time when the latter narrowly escaped capture at Deer Creek. He was also with Admiral Porter at the memorable siege of Vicksburg. Shortly before the close of the war

Dr. McNutt resigned his commission in the navy and visited Europe, where he attended medical lectures in leading institutions in London, Paris and Edinburgh. In 1865 he was graduated in the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, in Edinburgh, and thus his original degree received distinguished supplement through this source. He then submitted himself for examination to qualify for the position of surgeon in the British army and was one of sixteen, in a class of forty-four, to pass the examination successfully.

Dr. McNutt did not, however, enter service in the capacity noted, and in 1866 he returned to Nova Scotia, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession for the ensuing two years. The rigorous climate, however, proved inimical to his health, and under these conditions he abandoned his practice there, to seek a more favorable location. In 1868 the Doctor came to California and located in San Francisco. After two years of individual practice, through which he gained distinctive recognition as an able physician and surgeon, he entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Robert T. Maxwell, one of the leading physicians of the city at that time. This copartnership obtained for three years, at the expiration of which Dr. McNutt again engaged in practice independently. His character and ability secured to him cumulative professional business, of representative character, and he soon became known as one of the leading practitioners in the state. He gained special reputation in the field of abdominal surgery, and honors were heaped upon him in rapid succession. In 1879 he was appointed professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the medical department of the University of California, and he retained this chair until 1899, as one of the valued and honored members of the faculty of this great institution. In 1890 he became president of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, in San Francisco, an institution for which he had recognized a definite demand and in the founding of which he had been instrumental. In 1892 he was elected president of the San Francisco Gynecological Society.

As a writer on medical subjects Dr. McNutt has merited and received high distinction. From 1868 to 1870 he was editor of the California Medical Gazette. In 1895 he assumed the editorship of the Pacific Medical Journal, and in the meanwhile he had made liberal contributions to the medical and general press, on topics of general public importance and interest, such as hygiene of public schools, street improvements and municipal betterment. He has made most valuable contributions to the literature pertaining to vaginal hysterectomy, etc. At a meeting of the international medical convention held in the city of Washington, D. C., some years ago, he read a paper on the medical and thermal springs of California. The Doctor is also author of a work on diseases of the kidneys and bladder, the same having been published by the Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia.

Amid the arduous labors and great exactions incidental to his professional career, Dr. McNutt has found time to interest himself actively in the material and intellectual progress of his adopted city and state. He has frequently been tendered important political preferments but has consistently declined the same, with but two exceptions. He was once state-prison commissioner and once police commissioner of San Fran-

cisco. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the California State Medical Society and other professional organizations.

In 1898 Dr. McNutt erected a private hospital, which he successfully conducted until the same was destroyed by the great fire that followed in the wake of the ever memorable earthquake of 1906. In 1911 he completed the erection and equipment of a new and modern hospital, of reinforced concrete, and the facilities of this institution are of the highest type throughout. Although the hospital stands almost in the center of the city, it is yet removed from the bustle of traffic and the dust and noise incident thereto. The building occupies a beautiful site, with a commanding view, and its sanitary provisions, its equipment and accessories and its facilities in all lines are those of the best type of a modern hospital. It has accommodations for one hundred patients and is one of the largest hospitals of strictly private order to be found in the United States. Here are treated all classes of medical and surgical cases except contagious diseases, and the culinary department is one of the features of special excellence. The institution, indeed, has the provisions of a rest-cure as well as a hospital, and it is a valuable acquisition to the city in which it is located. It is safe to say that no member of the medical profession in California is better known than Dr. McNutt, and none is held in higher confidence and esteem.

At Hudson, New York, on the 29th of August, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. McNutt to Miss Mary Coon, who was born in New York and whose father, the late Henry P. Coon, was at one time mayor of San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. McNutt have two sons,—Dr. William Fletcher McNutt, Jr., who was graduated in Harvard University and also in the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, in the city of London, and who is now city health officer of San Francisco; and Maxwell, who is an attorney. Dr. McNutt is a member of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion and a Knight Templar of the A. F. & A. M.

THE SCHOOLS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, by Superintendent Mark Koppel. Los Angeles county is a wonderful county. Wonderful in its history and wonderful in its development. Its people are the very pick of the world. They have come from the ends of the earth, of their own free choice, that they may live in the most splendid county, in the best climate, under the most favorable conditions to be found anywhere. They are particularly interested in school progress. This is shown in many ways but in none more strikingly than in the development of kindergarten and high school education. More than two-thirds of all the children in the state of California who are attending kindergarten are in the kindergarten schools of this county.

The percentage of attendance in the high schools of the entire country is only about four per cent; or, in other words, about four in every one hundred children in the United States are in the high schools. In Los Angeles county seventeen out of every one hundred children are in the high schools; and every year the percentage of those in the high schools grows larger. The high school enrolment in the state of California is

approximately fifty thousand, and nearly one-third—about sixteen thousand—of those children are in the high schools of Los Angeles county.

The county of Los Angeles is divided into one hundred and forty-seven common school districts and twenty-six high school districts. The twenty-six high school districts maintain thirty-three high schools; each district having one high school, Pasadena high school district having two high schools and Los Angeles city high school district having eight high schools.

The high schools are developing along all lines, and the business side of the high schools is being splendidly handled. As a result of it, sites ranging in size from three acres to twenty-three and a half acres have been secured for the different high schools; and stately buildings, fire proof, modernly equipped and fitted to do the diverse and manifold work of a modern high school are being erected. Particularly noticeable amongst these new and modern high schools are those of Pasadena, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, Pomona, Whittier and Claremont.

The common schools of Los Angeles county embrace a hundred and forty-seven districts, which districts employ teachers in proportion to their school population. Some fifty of the districts employ but one teacher each, while the largest of the districts—Los Angeles City—employs about twelve hundred and fifty teachers for its common and kindergarten schools.

There are in the schools of the county about one hundred thousand children, and these children are taught by three thousand and fifty teachers, six hundred and fifty of whom are teaching in the high schools.

The cost of administering the schools for the year 1910-1911 was, in round numbers, five million two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount one million two hundred thousand dollars was used for school extension; that is, in the purchase of school grounds, in the building of school houses, and in the furnishing of the same. The remainder was spent upon school administration. This is an average expense of about forty dollars per child.

When it is remembered that the schools are in session on an average nine and one-half months in the year, the expense of four dollars per month per child during that time does not seem very large. And yet in the aggregate the amount is tremendous as it represents practically one half of the entire expenditure of the county of Los Angeles.

In the matter of support for the schools Los Angeles county leads the state and the nation. Its people are not niggardly nor backward in their support of the schools. On the contrary, they are generous and exceedingly progressive.

Industrial education in all its phases is developing with remarkable rapidity and success in the schools of the county. The people are enthusiastically in favor of training not only the head but also the hand and the heart of every child in the public schools. If the present methods and means continue to be used, the next generation will be the most capable men and women ever graduated from the schools anywhere in the world. It seems to me that children educated under such favorable conditions, and with such care and conscientious principle, will work wonders for the betterment of human condition, not only in Los Angeles

county but the world around, for it is absolutely inevitable that the children who are now attending the public schools of this county will not all of them live and die in Los Angeles county, but they will journey out from this county to the very ends of the earth.

At the present time the school plant of Los Angeles county is worth a trifle more than twelve millions of dollars. That is, the people of Los Angeles county have an average investment in schools of twenty dollars per capita. This is indeed a remarkable showing; but the intense interest taken by everyone in education, and in educational progress, in this county indicates that in another decade the investment will much more than double in value.

In the school houses now being erected nearly all contain an auditorium, in response to the public demand that the school houses shall be used for other purposes than that of merely teaching. In nearly every district there is a profound determination to increase the school ground to such size that it may also be used for playground purposes; and to properly equip the play grounds so that the children of tomorrow may develop under normal, healthful and clean conditions as regards to their games and sports.

The teaching body of Los Angeles county is of a splendidly high type. Fully ninety per cent of the teachers are graduates from institutions of higher learning, and at least sixty per cent of the teachers are pursuing advanced courses for the purpose of rendering themselves more efficient as teachers, and for the purpose of qualifying themselves better to act as real leaders. This spirit of progressiveness in the teaching body is reflected in the activities of the children. We find, in all the larger schools, that the children are governing themselves; attending to matters of discipline themselves; instituting and maintaining great student activities which involve such matters as the furnishing of dinner for all of the children, at a reasonable price and without loss to the people managing the same.

Also in many schools the student body are establishing scholarships so that the poor and deserving young men and women may not be deprived of an education because of the financial misfortunes that surround them.

There is everywhere manifest a progressive desire on the part of the children to secure such an education as will fit them to live for their country in the highest possible way.

ELDER JOHN S. BRUBAKER. A life of signal consecration to high ideals and one that was benignant in its influence upon all who came in touch therewith was that of the late John S. Brubaker, who was mayor of the thriving little city of Glendora, Los Angeles county, California, at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 5th of February, 1912. He was an elder of the Brethren church, Plymouth branch, and through his fine intellectual powers, broad human sympathies and earnest devotion he did much to aid and uplift his fellow men. He was also a man of marked business ability and attained to success in connection with the citrus-fruit industry in California, where he established his home about eighteen years prior to his demise. Large of heart and

large of mind, Elder Brubaker will long be held in reverent memory in Glendora, to the civic and material development and progress of which he contributed in generous measure, and there is all of consistency in according to him specific tribute in this publication.

A scion of old and honored pioneer families of Ohio, Elder Brubaker, as he was familiarly known, was born in Preble county, that state, on the 10th of March, 1854, and thus he was nearly fifty-eight years of age at the time when he was summoned from the state of life's mortal endeavors. He was a son of Israel and Sophia (Schock) Brubaker, both of whom were likewise natives of Ohio and of staunch German ancestry. The father devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits and was a man of sterling character, both he and his wife having been devout and consistent members of the Brethren church. In 1858 Israel Brubaker removed with his family to Indiana, where he became a prosperous farmer, his death having occurred in Howard county, that state, on the 4th of May, 1872, at which time he was forty-two years of age. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by a score of years and passed the closing period of her life at Flora, in the adjoining county of Carroll, where she died on the 13th of August, 1892, at the age of fifty-nine years. The original progenitors of the Brubaker family in America were three brothers who immigrated from Germany to this country in an early day, their descendants being now found in different states of the Union.

He to whom this memoir is dedicated was but four years of age at the time of the family removal to Howard county, Indiana, and he gained his early education in the public schools of that state, where he continued to give his attention principally to the great basic industry of agriculture until his removal to California. A man of deep religious convictions and impregnable integrity, he united with the Brethren church when twenty-four years of age, and four years later he entered the ministry of this denomination, in which he was ordained an elder. From that time forward until the close of his life he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in the vineyard of the divine Master, and the angle of his influence will continue to widen in the lives and services of those whom he aided along the path of righteousness and Christian faith.

Elder Brubaker continued to maintain his home in Howard county, Indiana, until 1894, when he came with his family to California. He established his residence in Merced county, where he remained eight years, at the expiration of which he removed to Los Angeles county and purchased a tract of fifteen acres of land near Glendora. This he developed into a most productive and valuable citrus-fruit ranch, and there he continued to reside until 1909, when he erected a beautiful residence in Glendora, which was his home thereafter until his death. Concerning his labors and services during the period of his residence in Los Angeles county the following record was given in an appreciative estimate published in a local newspaper at the time of his death:

"Prospering from the start, he was finally enabled to retire from the more strenuous duties imposed by the care of a fruit ranch. Leaving it in care of his son Roy, he built and occupied a beautiful home in the

city of Glendora, where he passed the last four years of his life. Here, surrounded by his family, he was permitted to enjoy the comforts of life and the association of men of a large acquaintance attracted by the hospitable and generous impulses of a Christian gentleman. He assisted in organizing the Brethren church in Glendora and became its first elder, a position held most creditably to himself and to the utmost satisfaction of the membership. His activities were not confined to church circles, but in every walk of life he participated with characteristic zeal and energy in the civic affairs of the community. He was a director of the First Savings Bank of Glendora from its organization until the close of his life; he served two years as a member of the directorate of the Glendora Light & Power Company; and he was a trustee of Lordsburg College from the time of its organization, this institution continuing to have his earnest and effective support until he was called to eternal rest.

"He enjoyed the distinction and honor of being not only the mayor but also the first mayor of Glendora, having been elected to the city council when the town was incorporated, on the 31st of October, 1911. Later, when the councilmanic board was organized, his associates, by a unanimous vote, elevated him to the position of its president, carrying with it the honors of mayor of the city.

"Prominent as a citizen, revered as a minister and pastor, active in the civic affairs of the community, he died, as he had lived, a useful member of society. Ever enjoying the confidence and affection of a widely extended circle of friends; able, intelligent and broad-minded in his views, he was ever willing to meet his fellow man on the level and to co-operate with him for the betterment of humanity, whether as to spiritual or temporal affairs. Conservative and painstaking in all things, his counsel and services were greatly valued and in constant demand. In his intercourse with his neighbors and friends the presence of his benign influence brought warmth and good cheer, and his geniality was like rays of sunshine. Benovolent and charitable, he gave with a liberal hand to the needy and was ever ready to minister to those in affliction or distress. Essentially charitable and compassionate, adverse criticisms of the conduct of other men formed no part of his daily life. To him the cultivation of tolerance and good will was a cherished principle and one not to be violated. The removal of a citizen so useful and respected and so well beloved by all classes is a loss that will be felt more than can be realized at the present time. But consolation and profit may be found in the recognition of the high stewardship he ever exemplified in his relations to God and to his fellow men and in the beautiful example which he left as an inspiration for generations yet to come."

In Carroll county, Indiana, on the 1st of August, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Elder Brubaker to Miss Emma Fisher, who was born and reared in that state and who is a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Barnard) Fisher, her parents having continued their residence in Indiana until their death. Mrs. Brubaker continues to maintain her residence in the beautiful home at Glendora, and all of the children reside in Los Angeles county. Elder and Mrs. Brubaker became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living except the fourth, Orpha Bell, who died at the age of two years. Laura May is the wife of Asa Tros-

tle; Ezra Leroy has charge of the homestead fruit ranch; Lora Estella is the wife of Ralph Detter; Omer Ellsworth, Lydia Vera, Ida Veda and Leland Stanford remain with their widowed mother.

LEROY HOLT. Leroy Holt, banker, was born October 15, 1870, in Mercer county, Missouri. He is the son of James and Pamela (Brantley) Holt, natives of Missouri and Indiana, respectively. The youngest of four children, he was reared in Missouri and received his education in public and normal schools. At the age of twenty-one years he bought a half interest in a country bank in Missouri, took the position of cashier and managed the business so successfully for nine years that when he was forced to retire and come to California for his health his father, the president of the bank, remarked: "You have made more money for me since you have managed the business than I have made on a thousand acre farm."

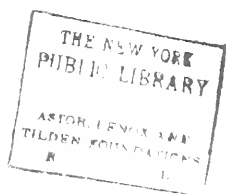
Mr. Holt's connection with California dates from the year 1900, when he became conspicuously identified with that portion of the state known as Imperial Valley. He is perhaps the only man who came to Imperial at that early date and remained through all the adversities attendant upon the establishing of the industries of the new country.

He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Williamson in 1893. Two children have been born to them. Jessie M. and James M. Holt. Mrs. Holt accompanied her husband to the Valley, and was the third woman to take up residence in the town of Imperial, and is the only one of the number in the Valley today. Jessie and Jim were the first children to live in the town of Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt commenced housekeeping in a tent-house, and relate many interesting experiences of the early days. They assisted in the first church services held in Imperial; the congregation numbered six, the Sunday-school three. Mrs. Holt has been untiring in her work in the civic and social life of Imperial, always laboring for the upbuilding of all worthy institutions in the community and ready at all times to aid her husband in the pioneer work. Mr. Holt first took up land and then entered the general merchandise business, but after a short time abandoned the business to others more conversant, and proceeded to organize the First National Bank of Imperial. In addition to his land and banking, in the early days of Imperial Valley he shipped thousands of cattle to the Valley and sold them to the farmers of limited means on time, when it was impossible for them to get stock otherwise. In this way he lent valuable aid to the struggling ranchers, which is indicative of his ever helpful spirit and willingness to promote the best interests of the new country.

He has never stopped in his work of promotion, when the opportune time came, while Imperial City has remained his home. His business interests have spread almost over the entire Valley. He organized and is now president of the First National Bank of Imperial, the First National Bank of Holtville and the First National Bank of El Centro, the three largest banks in Imperial county. He also organized the First State Bank of Calexico, which he afterward sold, and is now organizing a savings bank in El Centro. In addition to his banking and real estate





interests, he is a director in several corporations, and has been treasurer of Imperial Water Company No. 1 since 1901. He has labored incessantly at all times for the people of Imperial Valley. His customers have never lacked for a single accommodation that could be given them and comply with sound and conservative banking. He has gone to Los Angeles banks for money for his customers when none was to be had from the Valley banks, and been met with the statement, "We will loan it to you personally, but not otherwise." Hence to help the Valley industries he has become personally responsible for thousands of dollars, thus helping the farmers to pay for their land and live stock, knowing that if failure should come, it would mean heavy loss to him. This is the spirit of the man who has lived and worked among the people of Imperial from the beginning, always trusting a little more, and hoping a little more. A firm believer in the doctrine that "Right makes Might." Believing that Imperial would justify his faith in her, he has never failed to stretch forth his hand in her hour of need. This is the spirit of the man who has rightly been termed by a leading financier of southern California, "*Imperial Valley's Credit.*"

TIMOTHY V. SHOUP. In the practice of law, the very nature of which activity implies conflict and partisanship, members of the profession frequently elicit from the general public varying degrees of respect, admiration and fear; but it is rarely that a representative of this vocation calls forth in such degree the sentiment of warm and personal love that is yet expressed throughout San Bernardino county for Timothy V. Shoup. His was a personality that seemed to radiate such sincere geniality that his every acquaintance in public or private life felt himself to be an object of particular regard in the eyes of this active and prominent man. And that indeed was the case; for in spite of the patrician bearing that is remembered as characteristic of him, he was a man to whom all men are worth while, one who seemed always to "glimpse the grain of gold" that lies, often so obscurely, in the heart of every one.

Timothy V. Shoup was born of that estimable group of Pennsylvanians known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." His mother, Rebecca Van Scoyoc, was of Holland descent, and his father, Abram T. Shoup, of German origin. At their home in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, on April 11, 1843, was born the son whose career forms the subject of this brief review.

During the greater part of Timothy Shoup's childhood the family home was in Fairfield, Iowa, and there it was that he received, in the public schools, the general body of his education. His more advanced intellectual development was directed at Central College, of Pella, Iowa, where the fine, clean ideals of high-minded people have produced a locality and a school of such solid, though modest, worth. After the completion of his college training Mr. Shoup mastered the necessary branches of legal lore while studying at Knoxville, Iowa, and there was admitted to the bar of the state.

On April 8, 1870, Timothy Shoup was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Sumner, of Marion county, Iowa. He engaged in the activities of

his life-work first in Bedford, Iowa, where his talents attracted such wide attention that political responsibilities soon sought him out. In 1872 he was called to serve as one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket.

The following year Mr. Shoup made a change of locality, coming to San Bernardino county in 1872. Here he practiced his profession, speedily taking advanced rank among the legal lights of the section. He was furthermore a member of the Portland, Oregon, bar. In the west, as well as in his former home, his admirable qualities as a man, as well as his superior ability as a lawyer, brought him a double meed of appreciation and praise. He was a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and always a welcome personage in social as well as professional circles. When his successful life was, as it were, at high noon, he passed to the invisible world.

Besides the vivid impressions of his rare individuality which Timothy Shoup has left to perpetuate his memory, his family remains to worthily remind the community for what the man stood. He and his estimable wife had been the parents of five children, four of whom survived their father. The two eldest sons, Guy and Carl, were twins; the latter of these followed his father into the dim unknown in the year 1898. Guy Shoup, who entered his profession honored by Timothy Shoup, is now one of the attorneys of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Paul Shoup is president of the Pacific Electric Railway Company. Fred Shoup, the youngest son, is city ticket agent for the same company at San Francisco. Timothy Shoup left only one daughter, Faith, now the wife of A. S. Robinson, of Los Angeles, California.

Several decades have passed since his demise, on February 24, 1877. But many are the men who unite in the frequent assertion that Timothy V. Shoup was one of the best-beloved lawyers San Bernardino county has ever known.

CLYDE F. BALDWIN. The efficient and popular postmaster of the thriving little city of Whittier, Los Angeles county, came with his parents to California when a boy and he well exemplifies the progressive spirit that has compassed the remarkable advancement of the Golden state within the past two decades. His personal popularity is amply vouched for by the official preferment that has been accorded him in his home city, and he has the further distinction of being secretary of the California Presidential Postmasters' Association. As one of the representative young men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of southern California he is consistently given recognition in this edition.

Clyde F. Baldwin was born in Hardin county, Iowa, on the 16th of January, 1877, and is a son of Lindley M. and Sarah (Reece) Baldwin, the former of whom was born in Indiana, the latter being a native of Iowa and a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. Lindley M. Baldwin was reared and educated in the old Hoosier commonwealth and as a young man he removed to Iowa, where he secured a tract of land, in Hardin county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, besides being identified with other lines of enterprise. He con-

tinued his residence in Hardin county until 1886, when he came with his family to California and located in Los Angeles county. In the following year he established his home in Whittier, this county, which was then a mere village, and he has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the attractive little city, where he is now living virtually retired after many years of earnest and worthy endeavor. He served as postmaster of Whittier from 1899 until 1907, and upon his resignation, in the latter year, owing to impaired health, he was succeeded by his son, Clyde F., who has since continued incumbent of the office. Lindley M. Baldwin has been for many years an effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Republican party and has been prominent in its councils in Los Angeles county. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Friends' church and they are numbered among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Whittier.

Clyde F. Baldwin is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his rudimentary educational discipline and he was nine years of age at the time of the family removal to California. He continued his studies in the public schools of Whittier, in which place he was reared to maturity. He was graduated in Whittier Academy as a member of the class of 1894, and thereafter he was a student in Earlham College, an admirable institution conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends at Richmond, Indiana. After leaving college he returned to the west and shortly afterward he went to Alaska, where he remained three years, during the major portion of which he devoted his attention to mining. In 1900 Mr. Baldwin became an employe in the Whittier postoffice, under the administration of his father, who had assumed the office of postmaster in the preceding year. In 1903 he was appointed deputy postmaster by his father, continuing in this position until his father's resignation, in 1907, when President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster, to fill the vacancy. The appointment met with unqualified popular approval in Whittier and in his administration of the affairs of his office Mr. Baldwin has fully justified the wisdom of his being given the preferment. Concerning his labors the following pertinent statements have been made by one familiar with his administration: "The incumbent has been connected with the Whittier postoffice for more than ten years and was assistant postmaster at the time of his father's resignation. He has been an indefatigable worker for the good of the postal service in Whittier and the free-delivery service has been here established within his regime." In 1905 the Whittier postoffice was raised to an office of the second class, and at that time its annual receipts had shown an aggregate of eight thousand dollars. In 1911 the receipts had increased to fully 17,500 dollars. Mr. Baldwin is a charter member of the California Presidential Postmasters' Association, which was organized in 1908, the primary object of which is the betterment of the postal service of the various towns and cities represented in the membership of the organization. In 1909 Mr. Baldwin was given distinctive token of the esteem and appreciation of the other members of the association, in that he was

elected its secretary. His efficient work in this office and his personal popularity led to his re-election at the meeting of the association in June, 1910, at Santa Cruz. In politics, as may be inferred, Mr. Baldwin accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and he has given efficient service in behalf of its principles and policies. He is one of the most popular young business men of Whittier and is here affiliated with Whittier Lodge, No. 233, Knights of Pythias. His church relations are with the Friends Society. He and his wife are prominent in connection with the best social activities of their home city, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

On the 27th of August, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baldwin to Miss Louise Woodward, daughter of Joseph N. Woodward, a well known citizen of Imperial.

STEPHEN HARRIS TAFT. Occasionally is found a man who is willing to sacrifice for the sake of a principle. To many people such men appear a little more than human, since such unselfishness as theirs seems to them almost inconceivable. It is not hard to understand how any one may sacrifice himself for another human being, but that an abstract principle can call forth such self denial is much more incredible. Yet the greatest stories of nobility and self-sacrifice are those of men and women who have given their all for a great cause.

Such a man is Stephen Harris Taft, of Sawtelle, California. Scarcely a great progressive movement in this country for the last half century but has been strengthened by his championship. He has given himself especially to the cause of abolition, prohibition of the poison drink traffic and the enfranchisement of women. He has been the founder of a town, a college and a church; his work for the benefit of the general public covers so wide a field that it is impossible to give him in this brief sketch due credit for what he has done. What a joy it must be to him to look back upon his life and know that the world has been made better for his having lived.

Stephen Harris Taft is a member of a distinguished family that has given to this country for several generations some of her best and noblest men. Mr. Taft is a descendent of Benjamin Taft, the fifth and youngest son of Robert Taft, who came to this country from England in the latter half of the seventeenth century and settled in Mendon, Massachusetts. Robert Taft had five sons,—Thomas, Robert H, Daniel, Joseph and Benjamin. President William Howard Taft is a descendant of Joseph, the fourth son. The paternal grandfather of Stephen H. Taft was Nathaniel Taft, a Quaker preacher. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Hosea Ballou, the distinguished Universalist preacher of Massachusetts. Mr. Taft's mother was a first cousin of President Garfield's mother. With such an ancestry it is not surprising that Mr. Taft should be an advocate of the broadest and most fundamental principles of Christian civilization.

Stephen Harris Taft was born in the town of Volney, Oswego county, New York, on the 14th of September, 1825. As he grew up his active mind seized upon the great problems of the day, and while still but a boy



Stephen H. Taft.

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he was an earnest student of government questions and was known in his own section for his ardent championship of the principles of civic justice. He was eighteen when he made his first speech in favor of the abolition of slavery. When he was twenty-two years of age he entered the ministry, and he became noted for his eloquence and for his keen understanding of political affairs. He was appointed a delegate to the Free Democratic National Convention that met in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and which nominated John P. Hale of New Hampshire as their presidential candidate. He did good work at this convention, and although the candidate of the Free-Soil, of Free Democratic party, obtained no electoral votes, Mr. Taft and his associates were not discouraged, and as the days passed the strength of the party opposing slavery grew by leaps and bounds. In 1854 all northern men of whatever party who advocated the absolute prohibition of slavery in the territories had begun to draw together, resulting in 1856 in the organization of the Republican party. Mr. Taft was a delegate to the Anti-Nebraska National convention, which was held at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1854, and during this same year he was a delegate to the New York State Maine Law Convention that nominated Myron Holly Clark for governor, who was elected and signed the prohibitory law passed by the legislature. This law was nullified by a decision of the supreme court. Mr. Taft has a medal struck off in 1855 commemorating the passage of the Maine Law in New York.

Mr. Taft's public advocacy of the abolition of slavery and the prohibition of the poison drink traffic brought him into close personal association with some of the greatest men and women of the great period of our Nation's history, the critical decade immediately preceding the Civil war. Among these were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, Peter Cooper, Dr. Cheever, Susan B. Anthony, Reverend Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Mary A. Livermore, Frederick Douglass and John Brown. Mr. Taft took a very active part in the great struggle attending the overthrow of slavery. Holding that the slave power sought the destruction of the government, he insisted that the government must overthrow slavery or be itself overthrown and from the beginning of the war he urged the liberation of the slaves. The following is the concluding part of one of his many addresses during the war. This address was entitled, "The National Crisis" and was given in Lowville, New York, on the 18th day of August, 1861, more than a year before the proclamation of freedom was issued. The address was published and widely circulated, copies of it being sent to the President and to the several members of his cabinet. It concluded as follows:

"If a voice of one as humble as am I, could reach the ear of President Lincoln, I would remind him that the destinies of an empire more colossal in proportions than Alexander or Caesar ever dreamt of are committed to his keeping. That he holds in his hand the helm of the grandest ship of state that ever set sail on the billows of time, and that it rests with him (under God) whether it shall founder and go down before the wild storm of treason and rebellion which has burst up on it, or sail gloriously on through the ages. I would remind him that the destinies for weal or woe of millions living and hundreds of millions yet to come

hang trembling in the scale which he holds in his hands; that he is about to call down upon his head the blessings or curses of generations yet unborn.

"I would remind him that there is given to him opportunity and power to serve the cause of liberty and humanity such as is given to mortals but once in the lapse of ages.

"I would tell him of the angel of justice which commissioned from God's right hand, is now bending over Columbia's fair land; who holds in one hand a pen dipped in the stygian pool, and in the other a golden crown; and I would tell him that if smothering the just and generous impulses of his great soul, he shall falter and prove unworthy of the sacred trust committed to his keeping, then with tears (while the heavens shall be clothed in sackcloth) shall the angel write upon his brow in characters of burning shame, *Mene, Mene Tekel Upharsin*. But if heeding the voice of his conscience and his God, he shall worthily serve the ages and the race, then shall the angel, stooping low, place upon his brow Liberty's crown of unfading glory, while earth and Heaven shall resound with praise."

In his educational work, when procuring funds for the establishment of Humboldt College in Iowa, he made the acquaintance and won the confidence and cooperation of such distinguished leaders of American thought as A. Bronson Alcott, Edward Everett Hale, James Freeman Clark, the poet Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, George W. Curtis, Doctor and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. A number of these distinguished personages have been entertained at the home of Mr. Taft, including A. Bronson Alcott, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Frederick Douglass, Gerrit Smith and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Taft brought a colony of twelve families from Lewis county, New York, to Iowa, where the year previous he had purchased ten sections of land located in Humboldt county. He proceeded at once to the erection of a saw and grist mill on the Des Moines river, and laid out the town of Humboldt. With indefatigable energy he worked for the success of this town. Nothing was left undone that might add to its healthfulness, beauty and general desirability as a spot in which to make a home. The streets were all platted wide and named by Mr. Taft in honor of famous men then upon the stage of action. He gave the land for two parks. This was at a time when the necessity for such breathing spaces was not generally realized, but Mr. Taft comprehended their importance. The John Brown Park contains five acres, while the park bearing Mr. Taft's name embraces fourteen acres. On these parks and along the principal streets Mr. Taft set many hundred trees.

In 1863 Mr. Taft organized the second liberal or creedless church in the state of Iowa, then known as the Christian Union church, but now called Unity church. A few years later he presided over the meeting which organized the State Unitarian Association of Iowa, the meeting being held in Des Moines.

So great was the difficulty of obtaining funds with which to erect a church edifice in Humboldt that Mr. Taft donated to this work his

salary as pastor for the two years during which time the building was being erected, and he not only superintended its erection, but with his own hands laid every stone in its foundation.

Realizing the poverty of educational facilities in these pioneer days, Mr. Taft devoted himself to the cause of education, never ceasing in his efforts until the central edifice of what is known as Humboldt College was completed. The work of building was commenced in 1871 and the edifice opened for the reception of students in September the following year. Mr. Taft was the first president of the college and held the office for nine years. In 1906, thirty-four years from the date of the opening of the school, he was invited by President Peterson to give the commencement address, and had the pleasure of seeing with his own eyes the ripening fruits of his labors.

California won a most valuable citizen when Mr. Taft came to this state from Iowa in 1896. He is now living at Sawtelle, California, where he has just completed a business block built of brick that is not only a valuable piece of real estate, but a beautiful piece of architecture. He has named it "The Temple." He planned and supervised its construction, hiring his workmen by the day. On the front end of the upper story he has built an office with the sides and ends of glass, making a sun parlor, to which he has given the name "The Conning Tower." The second story of the building besides containing a number of offices has two halls, one of which Mr. Taft has given to the W. C. T. U. as a permanent home.

Mr. Taft has the rather unique record of having attended eight centennial celebrations, that is, the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Lexington, the Battle of Bunker Hill, all of which were held in Boston, and the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, that of Dr. Priestley's discovery of oxygen gas held at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the Bi-centennial celebration of Robert Taft's coming to America held at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893, and the World's Centennial Temperance Congress held at Saratoga Springs in 1908.

Mr. Taft on the 22nd day of February, 1853, married Miss Mary A. Burnham, a daughter of Deacon Rockwell Burnham, of Madison, New York, who was for almost fifty years his faithful helper and inspirer. To this union six children were born.—George B., who died when three years old; William J., a lawyer living on the old homestead in Humboldt, Iowa, who was for successive years elected district attorney of his county; Frederick H., a leading lawyer who lives in Santa Monica, California, who has a son who is also a lawyer and is at the present time city attorney of Santa Monica; Sidney A., now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mary V., who died at the age of twenty-three, and Elwin S., who died in 1900. The oldest living son, William J., has a son, a lawyer who was admitted to the bar at an early age and who gives promise not only of being an able lawyer but winning distinction also as a true representative of civic justice. The mother of this family died on the first of February, 1898, at the home of her son in Santa Monica, California.

Mr. Taft lived without a home of his own for four years. In 1902 he married Mrs. Etta Barber, of Los Angeles, who is a leading member

of the W. C. T. U. and is in active sympathy with Mr. Taft's life work. To establish righteous civil government has been one of the dearest projects with which Mr. Taft has been connected throughout his lifetime, and the intensity of purpose and the heartfelt consideration he has given to that great work is in some measure indicated further by the following letter, taken from the *Los Angeles Tribune* of August 1, 1911. The letter is prefaced by a note to the editor of the *Tribune*, and proceeds as follows: Editor the *Tribune*: Your comments upon the course pursued by my distinguished relative, the president, and his chosen advisers, can but conserve the best interests of society, however painful to those who desire to hold them in high esteem. Secretary Wilson was for years an intimate acquaintance of mine and some things which he has said and done lately are very painful to me. I take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of a letter which I have just written to my old time friend.

Yours with high regard,

S. H. TAFT.

Sawtelle, California, August 1, 1911.

Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

My old time friend: I once wrote you a letter congratulating you on your successful administration of the high office you hold. You have done much to promote successful agriculture in the United States and I can not tell you how deeply I regret the necessity compelling me to write you with very different feelings from those that moved me to write you the letter to which I have referred.

The cause of this changed feeling is your failure to discriminate between the kinds of work that promote the welfare of society and the work that confuses the moral sense, blights the character and life of individuals, increases poverty, crime and anguish in society. Your long and wide observation of the moral, social and political results attending the sale and use of intoxicating drinks makes it unnecessary for me to explain what I mean when I say that I read the public announcement that you are to give to the International Brewers' Congress, soon to be held in Chicago, the prestige of your presence and the high office you hold.

In your present attitude you stand in with those who put financial gain in advance of moral sentiment, the dollar above the man. As a true friend I plead with you to break the morally confusing influence which so sadly environs you, and say and do that, and that only, which is in harmony with the high ideals that enriched your life in its radiant morning.

You and I are in the evening of life (I shall be eighty-six next month), and whatever more we shall contribute by word or deed to the welfare of mankind must be done soon. The time will surely come, if not in this life, then in the next, when you will truly appreciate the spirit and purpose which rule my heart while writing this letter.

That wisdom from on high may guide us in the evening time of our life, is the earnest prayer of your true friend,

S. H. TAFT.

It will be observed that Mr. Taft has a number of monuments witnessing to the success of his strenuous life, to wit: The town of Humboldt, Unity church, Humboldt College, the large park bearing his name, and latterly the business block lately erected in Sawtelle, California, known as The Temple. Mr. Taft is now in his eighty-seventh year, in the enjoyment of perfect health, and is as busy as in former years, either with his pen in his office, or with spade and pruning-saw in his fig and walnut orchard.

Mr. Taft says that having lived to see slavery abolished and women enfranchised, he expects to live to see the deadliest foe of the nation and of Christian civilization, the licensed poison drink traffic, utterly suppressed, and to contribute in all possible ways to the attainment of this most important victory of all time over murderous human greed, is the central and highest purpose of his life.

For many years Mr. Taft was an active member of the Republican party, and was one of Iowa's presidential electors in 1868, when General Grant was elected president. But when the party in its national convention in 1884 utterly refused to pledge protection to the homes of the Nation from the financial, physical and moral blight of the poison drink traffic, he withdrew from that party, since which time he has been, and is now, an active member of the Prohibition party.

With reference to the religious views of Mr. Taft, the so-called "redemptive scheme," vicarious atonement and an endless hell, find no place in his theology. Mankind are God's children, because he created them. God's justice, love and mercy pervade the universe like as the atmosphere enfolds the earth. Therefore no soul can find happiness and be at peace when in rebellion against the divine order of righteousness and love. But the door of God's mercy stands forever open to the penitent in all worlds and all eternities. Mr. Taft holds that the mission of Jesus of Nazareth was not to purchase the favor of an angry God, but instead to reveal and potentially express the Heavenly Father's abounding mercy and redeeming love. What is often spoken of as the "second coming of Christ" is but the coming of God's spirit of love and unselfish service into the hearts of men, and whoever possesses this spirit is a Christian,—an accepted child of God, although such an one may never have heard of Jesus of Nazareth. He devoutly believes that the time will come when this spirit will control the hearts of all, so God's will shall "be done on earth as in Heaven."

WILLIAM A. VAN HORN. Although the twentieth century pioneer has but a dim realization of the hardships and privations suffered by those brave men of old who left their comfortable New England homes in search of an opportunity for advancing their material interests, yet it takes a large amount of ambition and courage to say with a recent author "I need not follow the beaten path; I do not hunt for any path; I will go where there is no path, and leave a trail." Such evidently was the thought of W. A. Van Horn, who accompanied by his brother, L. M. Van Horn, and W. F. Gillett, came from the Salt River Valley, Arizona, to Imperial county, California, in 1900, and having located in the midst of a vast desert land acquired the distinction of having been the first

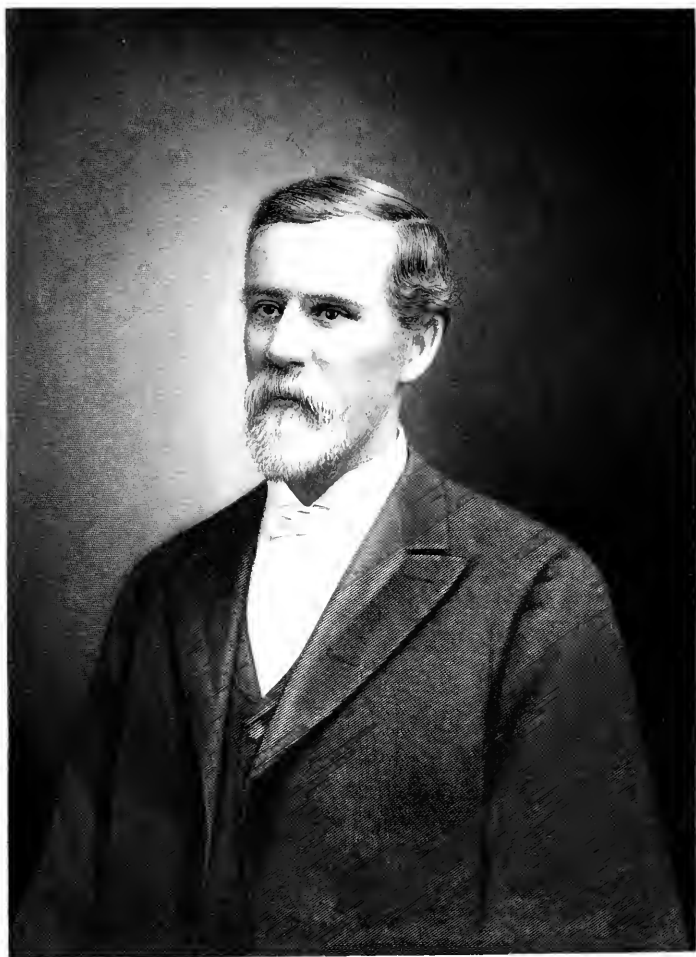
to turn the soil of the Imperial valley to the light of the bright sun. A native of Iowa, W. A. Van Horn was born in 1863, a son of the late J. M. Van Horn.

A carpenter by trade, J. M. Van Horn went to Iowa with a migrant band, and after living there a few years settled in Kansas, where he worked at his trade in connection with farming until 1873. Migrating then to Oregon, he was for awhile employed in tilling the soil and in the manufacture of lumber owning and operating a saw mill. In 1892 another move took him to Arizona, where he was employed in agricultural pursuits about ten years. Coming to the Imperial valley, California, in 1902, he was here a resident until his death, at the age of sixty-four years, his body having been the first laid to rest in the valley. He married Esther Bennett, and of the ten children born to their union seven are now living in Imperial county.

Spending the days of his boyhood and youth in Oregon, W. A. Van Horn succeeded to the independent occupation in which he was reared, and has successfully followed agricultural pursuits during his life. In August, 1900, as previously mentioned, he came with his brother and Mr. Gillett to Imperial county, California, and took up three hundred and twenty acres of wild land. They then returned to Arizona for their families, and returned as far as Yuma, where they spent some six weeks, working on the Imperial canal, and then came on to the Imperial Valley land December 24, 1900, this county then being a part of San Diego county. In 1901 W. A. Van Horn took up another tract of land, containing three hundred and twenty acres, and on the valuable ranch that he has since improved he is now living. He continued working for the C. D. Company until the water arrived in July, 1901, a four-horse team and a man being paid at the rate of five dollars a day, and until he had obtained a good start in his agricultural labors was foreman for the company. Mr. Van Horn has made rapid progress in his chosen work, his large and valuable ranch of three hundred and sixty acres being under a high state of cultivation, and, with its beautiful and commodious residence and substantial barn and outbuildings, bears evidence of his industry, ability and wise management. For several years he has made a specialty of dairying, a most profitable branch of agriculture, having a fine herd of from thirty to eighty cows.

Mr. Van Horn married, in 1885, Maggie Moomaw, and to them nine children have been born, namely: May, deceased; Herbert; Roy; Everett; Rena; Marion, deceased; Bert; Carl; and John. Mr. Van Horn is one of the most progressive and respected agriculturists of Imperial county, and is not only identified with the development of its agricultural prosperity but was a director in Water Company Number One. He owns two hundred acres where he lives and one hundred and sixty acres near Brawley. In politics Mr. Van Horn is a Socialist. The family are members of the German Baptist church, more commonly known as the Dunkards church.

STEPHEN GREEN. For about fifteen years prior to his demise the honored citizen to whom this memoir is dedicated maintained his residence in southern California, and here he gained impregnable vantage



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ground in the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. His character was the positive expression of a noble and loyal nature, and in all the relations of life he was ever found true and steadfast, so that when he was summoned to eternal rest there were many who felt a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement. His career was marked by large and definite accomplishment and he achieved success in connection with his earnest and well directed endeavors, the while he showed his stewardship in his tolerance and kindness in judging his fellow men. He lived a life of honor and usefulness and left an untarnished reputation. It was a matter of deep gratification to him that he was able to pass the years of his retired life in California, and none was more appreciative of the manifold attractions of the golden state than was he. His character and services were such as to render most consonant the tribute incorporated in this publication. Mr. Green died at his beautiful home, 735 West Tenth street, in the beautiful little city of Long Beach, Los Angeles county, on the 5th of July, 1912, and in his passing the community lost one of its most honored and valued citizens.

Stephen Green was born in Carroll county, Illinois, on the 30th of July, 1842, and was a son of Uriah and Alameda (Herrington) Green, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in the Dominion of Canada. They were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Illinois and were admirably fortified for the work and vicissitudes which ever fall to the lot of those who thus essay the carrying forward of civic and industrial development and progress in new and untrammelled fields. Earnest and honest endeavor brought to them a large measure of temporal prosperity, and Uriah Green became one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of Carroll county, Illinois, the while his high principles and distinctive ability well qualified him for leadership in thought and action in his home community. He and his cherished wife gained and retained the love and esteem of those who knew them and in their prosperity they shared generously with those who were in need or distress, the while they reared their children to lives of integrity and usefulness and gave to them the best educational advantages available under conditions of time and place. In later years Uriah Green removed from his homestead farm to Mount Carroll, the judicial center of Carroll county, where he became president of the Carroll County Bank, of which office he continued the honored and able incumbent until his death, which occurred in the year 1895. He was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county which long represented his home and to the development and upbuilding of which he contributed in generous measure, the means of himself and his wife meriting enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of that section of Illinois. Mrs. Green survived her husband by nearly a decade and a half, and was summoned to the life eternal in 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. She was a quiet, noble woman of most gracious personality and was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

Stephen Green, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was the eldest of the children, and grew to maturity among the verdant hills and picturesque environment of his native county, the while he early learned the lessons

of practical industry through the aid which he gave in connection with the work and management of the home farm. He was the pride and boon companion of his father to whom he bore a striking resemblance both in mental attributes and physical presentment. Like his father he held personal honesty and integrity inviolable and also was kindly and sympathetic in his association with "all sorts and conditions of men." He had no toleration of sham, pretention, injustice or obliquity of view, and ever gave full honor to the man to whom such honor was due.

Mr. Green gained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county and supplemented this by effective courses of study in Mount Carroll Seminary and a college in the city of Chicago. When twenty-four years of age Mr. Green purchased a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, lying contiguous to the village of Grundy Center, the capital of Grundy county, Iowa, and he thus became a pioneer of the Hawkeye state, where he established his home in 1866. For many years he gave close attention to the development and management of his fine landed estate, which he devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of excellent grades of live stock. He also built up a large and prosperous business as a buyer and shipper of stock. He was one of the substantial citizens of Grundy county, was influential in local affairs and did much to further the industrial and civic development and progress of that favored section of Iowa. In Grundy county his name will long be held in grateful memory, for there his circle of friends and admirers was coincident with that of his acquaintances.

In the autumn of 1897 Mr. Green came with his loved and devoted wife to southern California, and soon afterward he erected an attractive residence near Westlake Park, Los Angeles county, besides which he purchased two fine orange groves near Covina, this county. He and his wife entered fully into the spirit and gracious attractions of the beautiful southland of the Pacific coast, and the appreciation manifested by both knew no diminution with the passing years, "increase of appetite having grown by what it fed on." In 1906 Mr. Green erected his beautiful home on Park Center, West Tenth street, in the fine little seaside city of Long Beach, and there, under idyllic environments and associations, he passed the residue of his long and worthy life, securely entrenched in the confidence and esteem of those whom he had grown to know within the years of his residence in California. The home was made doubly attractive through the artistic tastes and talent of Mrs. Green, and the interior appointments include many fine pictures painted by her. Mrs. Green had marked natural talent as an artist and this was developed through careful study and work in earlier years. Both she and her husband found in California a most delightful field in which to indulge their nature-loving proclivities, and the many scenic charms of mountain, valley and sea were a source of constant gratification during the years of their loving companionship under the conditions here made possible. The following statements appeared in a local newspaper at the time of the death of Mr. Green and are worthy of perpetuation in this more enduring vehicle:

"Mr. Green was one of the organizers of the City National Bank of

Long Beach, and was a stockholder and director of the same for some time. Later deciding to sever connections with all active business, he lived a quiet, unostentatious home life, traveling quite extensively with his wife, for recreation and change. Never being of very strong constitution, his health has been failing for the past two years, progressive paralysis seeming gradually to sap his vitality until, on the morning of July 5, 1912, he passed to the life beyond. The funeral took place at the residence and was largely attended by sympathizing friends and relatives. Services were conducted by Rev. Henry Rasmus, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, who spoke most earnestly and heartfully of the life that had gone. Mr. Green had lived sixty-nine years, leading a true and honorable life and accumulating a goodly fortune, but with never a tainted dollar. Interment was made in beautiful Hollywood cemetery, at the base of the hills which in life Mr. Green had loved so well." Mr. and Mrs. Green have no living children, and besides his widow, the loved and devoted companion and helpmeet of many years, he is survived by two sisters,—Mrs. John Mader and Mrs. Simon Bowman, of Mount Carroll, Illinois.

In politics, while never in the least desirous of the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Green accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and as a man of broad intellectual ken he was well fortified in his convictions concerning matter of economic and governmental polity. In early life Mr. and Mrs. Green were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but for many years had not affiliated with any one denomination, being in harmony with all, and all conditions which tend to the uplifting and betterment of humanity, and of Mr. Green it may consistently be said that he lived "a Godly, righteous and sober life, during the entire span of which he accounted well to the world and to himself."

At Chicago, 4536 Woodlawn avenue, on the 27th of April, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Green to Mrs. Josephine Brott Whitney, who was born at Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of William B. and Susan (Waterman) Brott, representatives of old and honored families of the state of New York. William B. Brott removed to Ohio in an early day and established his home in Cuyahoga county, nor far distant from the city of Cleveland. The major part of his active career was devoted to architecture and building, and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives at Waterloo, Iowa. Mrs. Green was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those of a well ordered school in the city of Cleveland, and as a young child she accompanied her parents on their removal to Iowa. Mr. Green and his wife lived in ideal companionship until he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, and it was a matter of enduring satisfaction to them that they chose California, the land of sunshine, as the place of their home after they had endured to the full "the heat and burden of the day." Mrs. Green still resides in the beautiful home at Long Beach, where she has a wide circle of devoted friends and where many hallowed memories and associations tend to render less poignant the loss and bereavement which she sustained in the death of her honored husband.

JOSEPHINE B. GREEN. As supplemental to the memoir dedicated in this work to her lamented husband, the late Stephen Green, of Long Beach, Los Angeles county, it is but consonant that in this publication be entered also a brief review of the life history of Mrs. Green, who still resides in the idyllic home in which her loved companion passed the closing period of his life and in which his death occurred on the 5th of July, 1912.

Mrs. Green was born at Mayfield, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 17th of November, 1846, and is a daughter of William B. and Susan (Waterman) Brott, both of whom were representative of families founded in America in the early colonial days. Ancestors in the paternal line were found enrolled as valiant and patriotic soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and the name has ever stood exponent of the utmost loyalty during the many generations that have since appeared on the stage of life's activities. The maternal ancestors of Mrs. Green were of English and Holland Dutch lineage, and in the latter branch were representatives in a direct way of the stanch old royal house of Holland. The marriage of William B. Brott and Susan Waterman was solemnized in the state of New York, with the annals of whose history the respective family names had been long and worthily identified, and there they continued to maintain their residence until 1835, when they numbered themselves among the pioneers of Ohio. In the Buckeye state they continued to reside for a score of years, at the expiration of which, in 1853, they removed with their children, of whom Mrs. Green was the youngest, to Iowa, where they became early settlers and where the father contributed his quota to the development of that beautiful commonwealth, along both civic and industrial lines. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest in 1855, and her beautiful and lovable character caused her name to be revered by all who had come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. William B. Brott passed the closing years of his life in Waterloo, Blackhawk county, Iowa, where his death occurred in the year 1891.

Josephine (Brott) Green, the youngest of the family of sons and daughters who attained to years of maturity, grew to young womanhood amid the grateful environment and charming associations of the home in Iowa, which was then a young state, and she retains most pleasing memories of the days of her youth, as then her surroundings were such as to beget an enduring love of nature. To her the songs of the wild birds, the murmuring of the streams, the fragrance of the myriad varieties of wild flowers became almost a subjective obsession in her girlhood days, and her love for nature has ever continued, through appreciative communion with its visible forms and through artistic interpretation of high order. In the meanwhile she attended school and developed a deep appreciation of the value and broadening influence of such mental discipline. Even in her youth she found her most pleasing recreation in portraying, with brush or pencil, the beauties of nature, and with the passing of time and with proper instruction along technical lines she became a specially skilled artist. Under such conditions her life passed along the even tenor of its way until the family circle was broken by the nation's call for volunteers to aid in the preservation of the Union. Her



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father and two of her brothers, William Henry and Ambrose Edwin, went forth as gallant soldiers of the republic, their enlistment having occurred in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and they continued in the service until victory had crowned the Union arms. They endured to the full the tension and vicissitudes of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved and returned to their home and loved ones with the well earned laurels of faithful and valiant service. About the time of the inception of the Civil war Mrs. Green was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, to complete her education.

In 1897, in the city of Chicago, was solemnized her marriage to Stephen Green, further notations concerning this important and felicitous event being given in the memoir dedicated to Mr. Green on other pages where also appears due record concerning their lives and endeavors prior to their removal to California.

In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Green first came to California, and prior to this they had devoted a year to traveling for rest and recreation. They drifted down the Pacific coast from Seattle to Los Angeles, and they soon decided that no other place than southern California offered so many attractions as a place of permanent residence. They erected a beautiful residence near West Lake Park, invested in orange orchards and other properties which became a source of pleasure and profit, and until the long and ideal companionship was severed by the death of Mr. Green they found their surroundings and associations to be all that heart and mind could desire. The beautiful home in which they passed many happy years was designed and scaled by Mrs. Green and gives concrete evidence of her fine artistic tastes. Both she and her husband were in constant attendance during the erection of the house and the planning and perfecting of its beautiful grounds. The home is a veritable gallery of art, the walls being hung with paintings representing many hours and years of patient industry on the part of Mrs. Green, who has found unalloyed pleasure in thus transferring to canvas scenes from various parts of the world, many of the depictures being developed from direct sketches from nature, the dining room showing the choicest of hand-painted china, and all is the work of Mrs. Green herself. All of these evidences of her artistic ability seemed the special pride of her husband, whose devotion was ever of the most beautiful order,—self-effacing and appreciative. His confidence and love were most emphatically manifested in that he devised to his wife alone his large estate when he was summoned to his final rest, secure in the unequivocal esteem and regard of all who knew him. He placed no restrictions upon Mrs. Green in the matter of managing and making final disposition of the estate, and her greatest measure of consolation lies in the memory of the long and devoted companionship, idyllic in mutual love and sympathy.

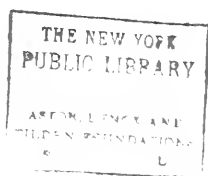
During the years that have come and gone, Mrs. Green gave the most earnest interest and love to her husband, their home and their best welfare, with full appreciation of the gracious ties of extraneous friendships, both of kinship and otherwise. In the meanwhile she has not abated her deep love of nature or her regard for intellectual pursuits and diversions. She has said that the companionship of herself and her husband was as a happy summer dream, and now that the latter has passed away

she finds comfort and compensation only in the hallowed memories of their long years of happy and devoted association, especially those of their residence in beautiful southern California.

THOMAS A. PERKINS. This representative member of the San Francisco bar claims the staunch old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history since the earliest colonial era in New England, the gracious matrix in which was cast so much of the early history of America. In the various generations, both paternal and maternal, there have been strong men and gracious women; and Mr. Perkins takes just pride in his ancestral history, thus exemplifying the pertinence and consistency of Macauley's statement: "A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." Mr. Perkins is known as a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and controls a substantial practice in the civil branch of the law, having had no desire to identify himself with criminal cases.

Thomas Allen Perkins was born at Wells, York county, Maine, on the 1st of December, 1862, and is a son of Samuel H. and Sarah (Allen) Perkins, the former a native of Wells, Maine, and the latter of Sanford, Maine. The principal vocation of the father was that of a farmer. Of the children two sons and four daughters are living. The genealogy of the Perkins family is traced back to staunch English origin and the original progenitors in America settled in New England in the early part of the seventeenth century, as did also those of the Allen family. John Perkins, who established his home at Ipswich, near Boston, Massachusetts in 1631, was the head of the line along which the subject of this review traces his genealogy. Among other ancestors of prominence in the early history of New England were Deputy Governor George Cleeves, Rev. John Cotton, Major Robert Pike, Thomas Bradbury and Bryan Rosseter, M. D. Through more than twenty different lines Mr. Perkins is able to determine authentic ancestral identification with the early Indian and colonial wars, and representatives of the Perkins and Allen families were found enrolled as patriot soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. In 1896 he became a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in 1910 he had the distinction of serving as president of the California society of this noble patriotic organization. Of the same he is now historian, and he has shown deep interest in generic colonial history as well as genealogical research touching his own family lines. In this connection it should be noted that he was the founder of the California Genealogical Society.

Mr. Perkins was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Maine and New Hampshire, and after his graduation in Berwick Academy, in his native state, he was matriculated in historic Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and from which he later received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1892 Mr. Perkins came to California, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered Hastings College of Law, the law department of the University of California, from which he was graduated as





Respectfully yours
H. W. Beebe Wright

a member of the class of 1896 and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he also graduated from the College of Letters of the University of California. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1894. He at once engaged in practice in San Francisco, where in the intervening period he has been concerned with important litigation in the civil branch, with a clientage of distinctively representative order. He is known as a conservative counselor, and is one who observes to the fullest extent the ethical ideals of his profession. He is affiliated with the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity and also the Phi Delta Phi, the leading law fraternity of academic order. He holds membership in local bodies of the Masonic fraternity, including the Order of the Eastern Star, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Perkins is an ex-president of the Pacific Coast Dartmouth Alumni Association and takes a lively interest in its affairs, as does he also in those of the alumni association of the University of California, of which likewise he has served as president. In 1907-8 he served as president of the State of Maine Association of California.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT. It is impossible to offer within the necessarily circumscribed limitations of a publication of this order an extended review of the life and achievements of one who has gained so distinctive prestige and such high-honors in the field of literature as has he whose name initiates this paragraph and whose work as a writer and as a clergyman has been marked by consecration to high ideals. It is much to have felt the touch of gentle thought and kindly inspiration and to have glorified and idealized the common things of life. Mr. Wright has realized that poverty and riches are of the spirit. He has been thankful for life and for memories that are good and sweet, so that it has been given him, more nearly perhaps than to the average man, to come within sight of the castle of his dreams. The products of his brain and pen have not only opened new fields of pleasure for all who desire to enter therein but have also touched with human sympathy and true understanding the deepest experiences of life. Of him it may well be said that he has "shed a something of celestial light 'round the familiar face of every day." His high reputation in the domain of literature rests secure through his authorship of such popular works as the following named: "That Printer of Udell's," "The Shepherd of the Hills," "The Calling of Dan Mathews," "The Uncrowned King" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth." California is honored in having Mr. Wright as one of its loyal and appreciative citizens and he now maintains his home on his beautiful ranch in the Imperial Valley, his homestead being located near Holtville, Imperial county, which is his postoffice address.

Harold Bell Wright was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 4th of May, 1872, and is the second of four children born to William A. and Alma T. (Watson) Wright. In the agnatic line the ancestry is traced back to the British Isles and on the maternal side the lineage is of staunch French Huguenot derivation. In 1640 Thomas Wright, the founder of the American family of which the subject of this review is a scion, immigrated from England to the New World, and he became one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut. Records



STUDY AT "TECOLOTE RANCHO." HERE WAS WRITTEN "THE CALLING
OF DAN MATTHEWS" AND "THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH"

extant show that he was a man of prominence and influence in the community and that he served as a deputy to the general court. In a later generation representatives of the Wright family were numbered among the venturesome spirits who left New England to establish a home in a section that was then considered in the far west. They located in the beautiful Mohawk valley of New York, their home being established near historic old Fort Stanwix, Oneida county, which occupied the site of the present city of Rome. It may consistently be noted in this connection that at Fort Stanwix the nation's flag, the stars and stripes, was first unfurled in battle, at the inception of the War of the Revolution. Ebenezer Wright and his wife, Grace, the great-great-grandparents of Harold Bell Wright, were the sterling pioneers who thus made for themselves a home in the wilds of the Mohawk valley, where they accepted the hardships and vicissitudes of life with fortitude, where they toiled cheerfully and effectively and where they reared their children to lives of usefulness and honor. They lived up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch in the history of that section of the old Empire state and their names merit enduring place in its records.

William A. Wright, father of him to whom this article is dedicated, became a practical and successful business man in Oneida county, New York, where he was a representative contractor and builder. His devoted wife was a woman of distinctive refinement, marked artistic appreciation and rare attractiveness of personality. Undoubtedly Harold Bell Wright owes much to this devoted mother, whose fine mind and gentle sensitiveness enabled her to understand her boy and to aid in developing his latent talents. He was not an ordinary child, and his mother, realizing this, found means to bring out the best in him. With tender memories and deepest filial reverence, Mr. Wright recalls his mother's interest in his early attempts to express himself through the media of pen and pencil, her artistic sense giving her prescience of his abilities and her encouragement spurring him on to further efforts. He was but ten years of age when his loved and devoted mother was summoned to the life eternal, her death having occurred at Sennett, New York, in 1882.

It has been said that a great handicap serves to bring out and develop the human spirit as nothing else can do, as such a condition constitutes a method of consecutive discipline. True it is that for this ardent, imaginative, emotional boy there was no lack of stern discipline during the years succeeding the death of his loved mother. For ten years he fought against adverse condition, often misunderstood and his thoughts and motives often perverted or misconstrued, but, fortunately, he never lost the inward light which enabled him to overcome the obstacles that seemed to be a part of the exigencies of his life and which encouraged him to perform quietly such duties as were distasteful, so long as they could not be avoided. He had the ambition to become more than an ordinary plodder, to fulfill a higher destiny than that implied in merely earning his daily bread through manual labor, but educational opportunities were to a large measure denied him in his boyhood and youth, as he received only such advantages as were afforded in a somewhat desultory attendance in the country schools of his native county. Beyond this point of rudimentary discipline he is self-educated, and it was through his own exer-

tions that he was enabled to complete a two years' course in Hiram College, at Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, an institution with which the name of General James A. Garfield is intimately linked, as are also those of other honored and distinguished men of the nation. Those who now enjoy the beautiful, chaste and ornate diction of Mr. Wright can scarcely come to a realization that his early educational advantages were of such limited scope. Though it was never his to gain a specific academic degree, the broad scope of his study and reading has made him a man of high and genuine scholarship and has gained to him noteworthy recognition.

Mr. Wright was seventeen years of age when he learned the trade of painting and decorating, and to the work of this trade he devoted his attention, more or less continuously, until 1894. While this application was made necessary by reason of the fact that he was entirely dependent upon his own resources, his evenings were free, and these he devoted to study and to wide and well directed reading. Early in his independent career he secured a position as clerk in a book store, and in this connection he had his first opportunity to absorb the contents of books and to satisfy his inordinate thirst for literature. It is possible that this privilege first aroused in him the definite desire to create characters of his own,—those interesting portrayals which have made each of his published works notable in the realm of modern fiction.

After leaving Hiram College Mr. Wright went to Missouri, where in the Ozark Mountains he was led to become a spiritual teacher,—long before he taught his lessons through the pen of fiction, and his preaching of the gospel was earnest and effective. He had high ideals and the deepest reverence for spiritual verities, and while his ideals may have lacked at times due objective appreciation he was ever able to touch the hearts of his hearers, the while the practical Christianity of his life afforded both lesson and incentive. Mr. Wright became the pastor of the Forest Avenue Christian church in Kansas City, Missouri, but after two years of ministerial work in that field he was compelled to resign his charge on account of impaired health. His first pastorate was in Pierce City, Missouri, was then for five years at Pittsburg, Kansas, then in Kansas City, next in Lebanon, Missouri, and lastly in Redlands, California.

It was at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1903, that Mr. Wright wrote his first work of fiction, "That Printer of Udell's." This received an enthusiastic welcome on the part of the literary world and general public, and fully justified have been the predictions then made that the new writer from the west would attain to still higher fame as an original and effective portrayer of character. It was while recruiting his physical energies by a sojourn in the Ozark mountains, after the Kansas City pastorate, that Mr. Wright wrote his second book, "The Shepherd of the Hills," which was published in 1907 and which created quite as favorable an impression as had his first work. "The Calling of Dan Matthews," published in 1909, was written on his fine California ranch, his present place of abode, and "The Uncrowned King" followed in 1910. His last issued work, "The Winning of Barbara Worth," was completed in 1911. What the future will bring forth from the noble pen of Mr. Wright is but conjectural, but he must surely realize that he has a wide, waiting and



HAROLD BELL WRIGHT*

appreciative audience that will welcome anything that comes from the deep sources of his literary talent, and he may be assured that this audience realizes that whatever he chooses to offer will be original, romantic, sympathetic and of enduring interest.

Well fortified in his opinions as to matters of economic and governmental import, Mr. Wright has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, the turmoil of which could not be other than distasteful to one of his tastes and inclinations.

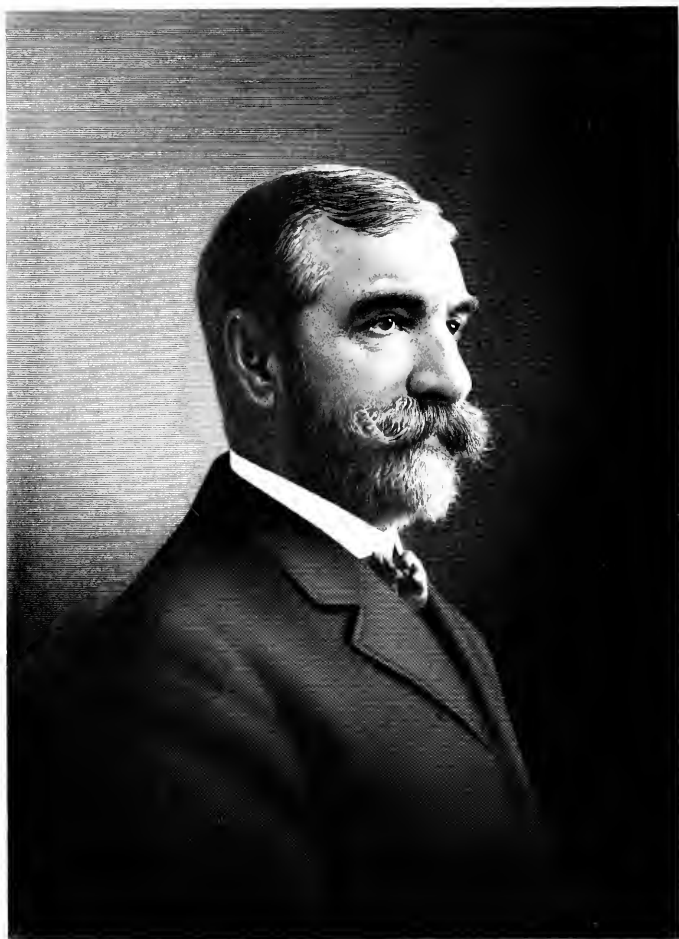
On the 18th of July, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Frances E. Long, who was born at Buffalo, New York, and who is a daughter of Elias A. and Josephine (Baker) Long. Elias A. Long lives in Chicago, but his wife, Josephine, died at Buffalo, New York, in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three fine sons, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Gilbert Munger, March 17, 1901; Paul Williams, December 8, 1902; and Norman Hall, January 8, 1910. Mr. Wright and his family find the life on their beautiful ranch one of many idyllic associations, and their home is known for its gracious and cultured hospitality. He reclaimed his ranch from the desert and here he finds effective relaxation from his literary work in supervising the affairs of the ranch, which is mainly given over to the raising of cotton and high-grade horses.

Harold Bell Wright is a man of buoyant, optimistic nature, is genial and democratic in his association with his fellowmen, and is a veritable purveyor of happiness and sunshine,—a man whom to know is to admire and love. He has naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance and thus he places true valuations upon men, in each of whom he finds the elements of good, so that he is appreciative of all, is ready to aid and encourage, is frank and sincere and gives unmistakable evidences of innate strength of character and that fine mental poise which have made him successful as a writer and which have gained to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of a life that has been one of earnest toil and endeavor,—a life spurred to high and worthy achievement.

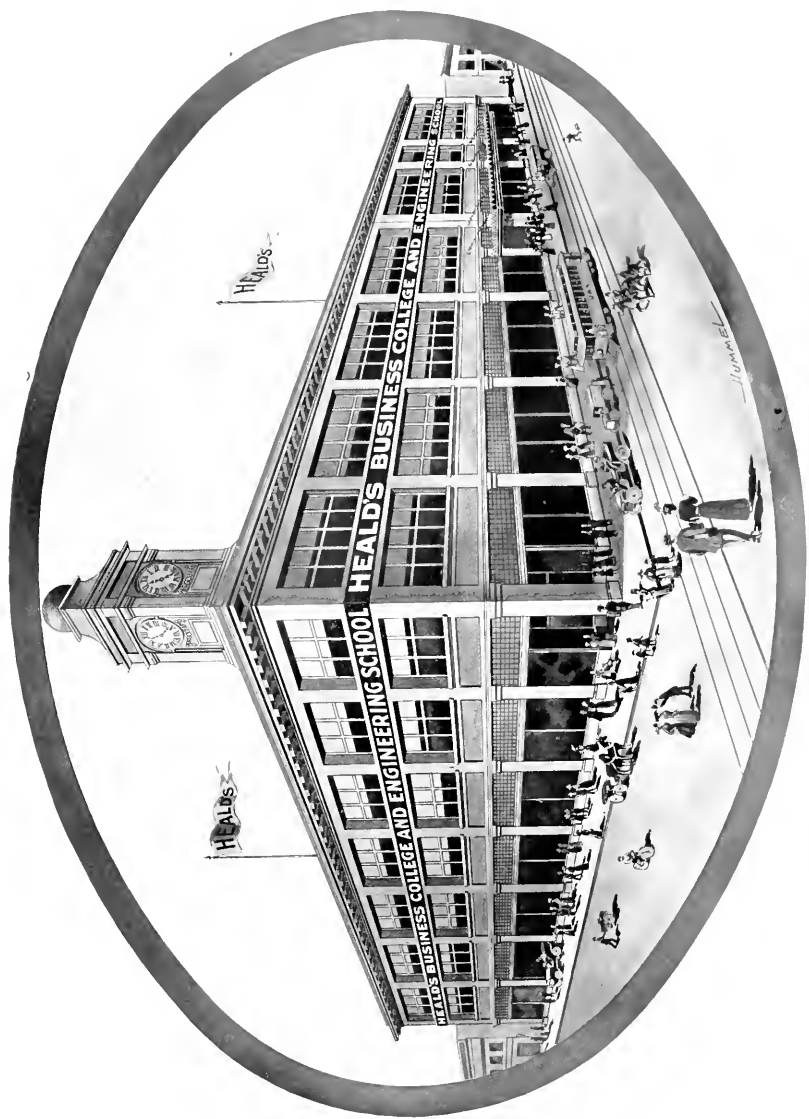
FRANK LAMBERSON, district attorney, is one of the representative younger members of the bar of his native county and has amply shown his mettle as a resourceful and versatile advocate and well fortified counselor, having been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Visalia, the judicial center and metropolis of Tulare county, since 1905. His official preferment indicates the estimate placed upon him in the community that has represented his home from the time of his nativity, and he is well upholding the professional and individual prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is a son of Charles G. Lamberson, one of the leading members of the bar of Tulare county and one of the popular and influential citizens of Visalia.

Frank Lamberson was born in the village of Tulare, Tulare county, California, on the 17th of December, 1879, and in the public schools of his native town he gained his preliminary education. This included a course in the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. He then entered Berkeley College, in which he com-

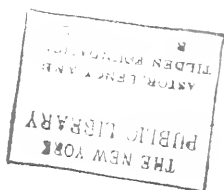




Edward Tyson Heath



HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING



pleted an academic course and was graduated on the 21st of December, 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was then matriculated in the law department of historic old Harvard University, from which institution he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws upon the completion of the prescribed course, his graduation having taken place in June, 1905. He forthwith returned to his native county and has since been associated with his father in the practice of law at Visalia. His effective work in his profession soon marked him as eligible for official service, as he had made excellent record as a trial lawyer after his admission to practice in the state courts, soon after his graduation. Mr. Lamberson was appointed deputy district attorney, and in 1910, he was elected district attorney, as a candidate on the ticket of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is an ardent advocate. He assumed the duties of his office on the 2d of January, 1911, and brings to the same an admirable equipment in broad and exact knowledge of the law as well as in strength in presenting his causes before court or jury. Mr. Lamberson takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his home city and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Visalia public library, besides being secretary of the board. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master for the year 1910. He also holds membership in the representative clubs of his home city, where his personal popularity is of the most unequivocal order. Mr. Lamberson yet remains arrayed in the ranks of the bachelors, but it is a fact that "times change and we change with them," and thus it is not safe to make predictions as to future revelations touching this element in his life history.

EDWARD P. HEALD. The magnitude and value of the work accomplished by Mr. Heald in the field of practical education in California give him secure status as one of the representative factors in this important domain of endeavor, with a reputation that is not circumscribed by local limitations. Few have been more successful and influential in the up-building of business colleges of the highest class, and in his chosen work his enthusiasm has been equalled only by his ability and by the admirable results achieved. One who has thus aided young men and women to become useful and productive workers may well be designated a public benefactor, and many there are in California and other states who recognize a perpetual debt of gratitude to him whose name initiates this paragraph and who is president of the Heald Colleges maintained in various cities of California. As one of the forceful and representative figures in educational circles on the Pacific coast and as a citizen of progressiveness and abiding public spirit, he is well entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Edward Payson Heald has found a field of endeavor far removed from his native heath, as he claims the old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, on the 5th of February, 1843, and is a son of Abel and Mary (Stearns) Heald. The American genealogical history of Mr. Heald extends in an unbroken line for two hundred and sixty years, as he is a direct descendant of John

Heald, who was numbered among the residents of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635, and of Isaac Stearns, who came to America in 1630, on the same ship with Governor Winthrop. In the ancestral records is also found the name of James Chilton, who was one of the sturdy band of Pilgrims who came over from England in the historic "Mayflower." The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Heald migrated from Massachusetts to Maine, in which latter commonwealth he became one of the early settlers of Oxford county. The parents of Edward P. Heald passed the closing years of their lives in Maine and the father's active career was principally one of close identification with agricultural and mercantile pursuits.

Reared to adult years in his native state, Mr. Heald there received excellent educational advantages, and he initiated his career as a commercial teacher in the Portland Business College, in the city of Portland, Maine, where he met with distinctive success, and his reputation soon transcended the environs of his home state, though he was but a youth at the time. Consistently with his first successes, he is noted as the pioneer in his chosen field of endeavor in California, to which state he came in 1863, when in his twentieth year. His youthful ambition and self-reliance were forthwith manifested by his opening of a business college in the city of San Francisco,—the first institution of its kind in the western half of the continent. Though young in years, his ability as a teacher and executive was of a mature order, and Heald's College soon became important factors in the educational and business activities of the west. For nearly half a century they have maintained an impregnable vantage ground and have continuously stood at the head of the commercial-training institutions of the Pacific coast. Among the thousands of graduates are included many of the most prominent and successful Californians of the present day, and it may consistently be said that few citizens of the state have a wider or more appreciative acquaintance with representative men of this favored commonwealth than has this veteran and honored educator. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining the value and success of his life work, and in the state that has so long been his home he is known as a man of strength and judgment and lofty motives.

In view of the earnest and indefatigable labors of Mr. Heald it is specially gratifying to note that today the Heald system includes admirably conducted and most prosperous business colleges in San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Chico, Riverside and Long Beach, California, and also a school of mines and engineering at San Francisco, and an automobile engineering school in San Francisco. Concerning the initiative and construction work of Mr. Heald in the realm of practical education the following pertinent statements have been made and are well worthy of perpetuation in this article:

"Mr. Heald was a pioneer in demonstrating that woman has an important sphere in the business world, and through the opportunities he has offered women to gain practical business training he has played a prominent and benignant part in paving the way for woman to take her proper place in the world of affairs. Introducing the study of the various branches of engineering by practical methods, similar to those employed

in his commercial work, was another educational advance fostered by Mr. Heald. In all respects he has been a leader in modern education."

Although he has had no desire to enter the turmoil of so-called practical politics and has had naught of inclination for the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Heald has at all times stood as an exponent of the most loyal and progressive citizenship and has done all in his power to further the civic and material advancement of his home state. He has been an active member of many philanthropic and benevolent organizations and has given his influence and co-operation in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. As a horticulturist and stock-grower he has been a prominent factor in developing the resources of California. He has a large raisin vineyard near Fresno and a fine stock farm in Napa county, where he has made a specialty of breeding high-grade roadsters, trotters and carriage horses, and formerly had in Kings county an extensive ranch devoted principally to the raising of fine draft horses. For over fifteen years he has been president of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of which office he is still the incumbent. From the data here incorporated it may readily be understood that Mr. Heald has few idle moments, but his splendid powers prove equal to all emergencies and exigencies in the supervision of his many and varied interests. He has won large and worthy success and as the dean of the commercial educators of California he is well known and highly esteemed,—his sterling character and splendid achievements well entitling him to the unequivocal popularity which he enjoys. He has attained to high standing in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is a valued factor in the various York and Scottish Rite bodies with which he is affiliated.

In the year 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heald to Mrs. Rowena (Jones) Jacott, and they reside in a beautiful home at 2630 Telegraph avenue in the city of Oakland, though he spends much of his time on his ranch in Napa county, where he finds both profit and recreation in the supervising of its horticultural affairs. He also gives a scrupulous attention to the administration of his various educational institutions and his very name is an inspiration to their students.

JOHN W. GEORGE. As an extensive and expert bee raiser John W. George, of Imperial, is actively and prominently associated with one of the most profitable industries of the Imperial Valley, and may well be classed as one who is contributing his full share toward the advancement of its best interests. He was born in 1860, in Texas, a son of John R. and Martha (Willett) George.

John R. George died in Texas in early manhood, while his son John W. George, was a small child. His widow subsequently married again, and with her second husband and family came in 1869 to California, crossing the plains in a wagon drawn by oxen and being eight months en route. During the journey the Indians were oftentimes troublesome, stealing the cattle and horses of the emigrants, but not otherwise molesting the little band.

A lad of nine years when he came with his mother to California, John W. George was brought up in Los Angeles county, being there

reared to agricultural pursuits, and in which, with the exception of three years when he was engaged in the livery business, he has since been engaged, having been thus employed since 1892. Becoming interested in the bee industry early in his career, Mr. George began making a specialty of bee raising in 1892, and when, in 1908, he came to Imperial county he brought with him seven hundred colonies of bees, and he has now twice that number. He owns three hundred and ninety acres of land in the Imperial Valley, and has his bees located in nine different places, keeping them separated that the colonies may not interfere with each other in their work.

In 1908 the bee population of the Imperial Valley consisted of thirty-five hundred colonies, a number that has increased within four years to ten thousand colonies. The average annual output of each colony is one hundred and fifty pounds of extracted honey, which is heavy in body, of a superior flavor, and of a light amber hue, in color differing from the white honey produced in Nevada, Utah and Arizona from the same flower on which the bees of the Imperial Valley feed. The Valley honey is heavy, weighing twelve pounds to the gallon, and its output in 1911 amounted to forty-five car loads, of which Mr. George contributed his full share of the shipment.

Mr. George was one of the organizers and a member of the Imperial Valley Bee Association until 1910, and was its first president; and he is a member of the National Bee Keepers Association. Religiously he belongs to the Christian church of Imperial.

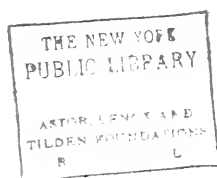
On July 3, 1907, Mr. George married Miss Chloa Morrison, of Indiana.

JOHN LURTON ADAMS is one of the representative business men of the Imperial Valley, and being connected with an important line of enterprise essentially necessary to any new community, the land and stock business, has had much to do with advancing the material prosperity of the section, and has so ordered his life as to gain and hold the esteem and confidence of the several communities in which he has resided. As manager and part owner of the Imperial Land and Stock Company, he has displayed business ability of much more than an ordinary nature, and the enterprises with which his name have been connected have been so strictly legitimate as to give him a wide-spread reputation for business probity.

The Imperial Land and Stock Company was incorporated in October, 1909, the owners being A. M. Ham, H. L. Peck, Victor C. Smith, J. H. Harris and J. L. Adams. The company owns 640 acres, all in a state of cultivation, and which was purchased in 1909 from H. L. Peck. The tract is devoted to sheep raising, for which it is well adapted, and under Mr. Adams' able administration of affairs the concern has prospered materially. A thorough, painstaking official, whatever Mr. Adams does is done in a capable manner, and no little detail or minutie of the business is neglected. The best of stock is kept for both mutton and wool, and a phenomenal percentage of lambs dropped has been attained, reaching as high as 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The ranch is capable of carrying over 6,000 sheep per year, and the facilities for caring for the stock are modern in every way and adapted perfectly to the climatic conditions. His sheep



J. L. Adams



lamb in every month of the year except July, August and September, and have been known to have three crops of lambs in two years.

J. L. Adams was born in Canada April 9, 1862, and is a son of John J. and Thyra (Westover) Adams, natives of the Dominion, the former of whom died in 1874 and the latter three years later. Two of their four children are living. After securing his education in the common schools of his native place, Mr. Adams in 1879 removed to the United States, and in 1880 located in California. He became a commercial traveler and collector for the Continental Oil Company, with which concern he was connected four years, also acting in the capacity of superintendent for the firm. He next took up the mercantile business, which he successfully followed for twelve years in this state, and then became the owner of a ranch in San Bernardino county, developing it and operating it for eight years. In the meantime he became interested in the real estate and brokerage business, with which he kept in touch during the next eight years when he was interested in various business enterprises of an extensive nature. In 1898 Mr. Adams traveled to Alaska to seek his fortune in the gold fields, but after seven years spent in that country his health failed and he was forced to go to Honolulu to recuperate. On his return to California he was for two years engaged in the lumber business at Pasadena, and in 1908 came to the Imperial Valley, where he has since confined his interests. A man of great enthusiasm, his example has been stimulating to those around him, and has aided in raising the standard of business principles and of good citizenship.

In 1888 Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta B. Mattern. Mrs. Adams was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and is a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Meyer) Mattern. Her father was born in Germany, in 1810. He came to the United States as a young man, and after living for some time in New York City he located in Chicago, in 1837, becoming one of the first settlers of that city. He held various important positions and for many years was a leader of the German element there. He came to southern California in 1885, and he died in Pasadena at the age of ninety years and nine days. He was a prominent man and he participated in the Civil war, attaining to the rank of captain and serving over three years. The mother of Mrs. Adams was born in Lorraine, France, in 1824, and is a daughter of General Meyer, who was an officer on the staff of Napoleon Bonaparte. She came with her parents to the United States in early girlhood and in 1835 settled on the present site of Chicago, Illinois. She has been a resident of southern California since 1885, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Adams, in Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are well and favorably known in Pasadena's social circles, having a handsome residence in this city, and have been active in the work of the Episcopal church here. Mr. Adams is also a charter member of All Saints Club of Pasadena. His business interests have kept him too occupied to engage in matters of a political nature, but he takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and any movement which promises to be of benefit to his adopted locality is sure of his hearty support and cooperation. He is a second cousin of ex-president Roosevelt.

EDGAR A. NANCE. A live, wide-awake man, full of the vim and energy that command success in the world of business, Edgar A. Nance is the leading mercantile broker of the Imperial Valley, representing several leading wholesale houses of Los Angeles, and from the beginning of his career in this city has taken an active and intelligent part in the management of public affairs. A native of Illinois, he was born November 4, 1873, in Galesburg, being one of the three children of Frederick W. and Mary E. Nance, who migrated from Illinois to Colorado, from there coming in 1894 to Los Angeles, California, their present home.

Edgar A. Nance was educated in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, where, after his graduation from the Denver high school, he began his active life as clerk in a bank. Coming with the family to Los Angeles about the time that he attained his majority, Mr. Nance accepted a position as salesman, and found the work so congenial that he has continued as such since. Becoming the representative of several prominent business concerns of Los Angeles, he located at Imperial in 1908, and has since built up a thriving patronage in this part of the Imperial Valley, his trade being substantial and exceedingly remunerative.

Although not an aspirant for public positions, Mr. Nance has never shirked the responsibilities of office holding, and he is ever to be found behind every move calculated to benefit the public. He is now serving most efficiently as president of the board of trustees of the city of Imperial, and is a member and the clerk of both the Board of Trustees of the Imperial high school, and of the Imperial elementary schools. Always alive to the needs of the hour, he was instrumental in organizing the Kernak Club, which is composed of eighty of the prominent business men of Imperial Valley, and of which he is president.

Mr. Nance married in 1895, in Denver, Colorado, and they have one child, Edgar A. Nance, Jr.

M. L. HAZZARD. Instances of those who have achieved success in the fields of finance and business within the span of a few short years are not rare in the Imperial Valley, where men of foresight and ability have made their fortunes in an incredibly limited period, but it is doubtful if there are many who have so rapidly advanced to such high honors as have been the portion of M. L. Hazzard, now recognized as one of the most substantial and influential business men of the Imperial Valley. Mr. Hazzard was born in Michigan, in 1870, the fourth in order of birth of the eight children of George W. and Hannah A. (Lyman) Hazzard, natives of Michigan, who migrated to California in 1887 and located at Whittier, where Mr. Hazzard engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, May 28, 1906.

M. L. Hazzard was given the advantages of a high school education and then entered Whittier College, where he took a special course in chemistry. This vocation he never followed, however, preferring to devote his energies to ranching, which he followed for some time in the vicinity of his father's home. Subsequently he became a carpenter and builder and drifted naturally into the real estate business, which he followed for three years in Whittier. In 1908 Mr. Hazzard came to Holtville and in 1910 formed a partnership with J. R. Strang, under the firm



Mr. L. Haggard



name of Hazzard & Strang, which has become one of the leading real estate brokerage concerns of this section, having large holdings throughout the Imperial Valley. In 1911 the Holtville Bank was established, with Mr. Hazzard as president; Porter N. Ferguson, vice-president; and O. N. Shaw, cashier. This bank, considered one of the most substantial and solid in this part of the valley, has a cash capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$2,500, and the integrity of its officers and their high standing in the business world has won the confidence and patronage of a large number of depositors. In addition, Mr. Hazzard is a director in the Imperial Valley Concrete Company, formerly known as the Weeks & Hazzard Concrete Company, and a director in Water Company No. 5. With George F. Melton and W. F. Holt, he was one of a committee of three to represent the people in the irrigation district. Mr. Hazzard is progressive in his methods, straightforward in all his dealings and enjoys marked popularity in the city in which he makes his home. He owns valuable realty in Holtville, and has always interested himself in everything that would tend to advance the community's industries and resources.

In 1902 Mr. Hazzard was married to Miss Charlotte M. Strang, and two children have been born to this union: Lyman A. and Pauline L. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzard are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they have been active, and Mr. Hazzard is also well known in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons, being a member of Whittier Lodge, No. 328, A. F. & A. M.

W. W. MASTEN. Conspicuous among the energetic, enterprising and keen-sighted men who came to Imperial county in pioneer days and made the most of the abundant opportunities offered a master mind was W. W. Masten, a man with some capital and a large amount of determination and resolution, who, in the western parlance, has made good, having played an important part in the upbuilding of the Imperial Valley. Coming here in 1901, when the desert was still in its primitive condition, he bravely endured many hardships and privations, and though his sacrifices were great none of the pioneering that marked the development of the older states of the Union were his, modern implements, inventions and conveniences being at hand and greatly lessening the terrors of life on the frontier. He was born, in 1853, in Pennsylvania, a son of J. W. and Mary E. Masten, but was brought up in Iowa.

Moving with his family to Iowa in 1853, J. W. Masten lived for a while in Iowa City, where he was engaged in business. Subsequently migrating to Clay county, Iowa, he took up a homestead claim which included the present site of the city of Spencer, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, being the pioneer merchant of the place and its first postmaster. He afterwards began the manufacture of boots and shoes, and built up a large and profitable business in that line. He was active in public affairs and one of the prime movers in aiding the growth and prosperity of the rapidly growing town. To him and his good wife eight children were born, W. W., the subject of this brief sketch, being the eldest child.

Growing to manhood in Iowa, W. W. Masten acquired his elementary education in the pioneer schools of Spencer, and there began his active

career as a freighter, hauling goods overland from Fort Dodge to Spencer. Moving from there to Kansas, he took up land and for a few years was there employed in tilling the soil. Going then to Nebraska, he followed farming and contracting for a time, but not satisfied with the financial results of his labors returned to Kansas, where he continued as a farmer and contractor until 1886. Coming in that year to California, Mr. Masten resumed contracting, among his first work in that line having been the building of the first sidewalk in Pomona, a walk which stands today as a monument to his skillful, durable and efficient work. In 1889 he opened, in the Phillips block, a restaurant and bakery, both of which he conducted successfully until 1901, when he followed the tide of immigration to the Imperial Valley.

Coming to the Valley about the time the C. D. Water Company began the arduous labor of cutting canals through the dreary waste of desert land, Mr. Masten, foreseeing the need of a hotel to accommodate the men connected with the stupendous undertaking, and the visitors who would naturally be attracted to view the work, erected a shack in which he might play the part of "mine host," bringing his lumber and other building materials with him and putting up a house that would accommodate from forty to fifty people. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Masten assumed a contract to build ditches or waterways for the C. D. Company, and did that work in conjunction with running his hotel, which, by the way, was built in sections, and on wheels, and was moved from place to place to accommodate the workmen, his hotel, or camp, being the center of attraction for all visitors to the Valley, it being the only public house in the county.

In 1903 Mr. Masten purchased the Thelma Hotel, which had been erected in Imperial, and managed it successfully for two years, it being a popular resort for all visitors to the Valley. In 1905 he rented the El Centro Hotel, which had been erected by the residents of that enterprising little town, and for fourteen months operated that hotel in conjunction with one which he himself built in the same town. His own hotel he subsequently merged into the Franklin Hotel, which he managed until 1907, and which now, in 1912, he still owns. Mr. Masten in addition to owning and operating the hotels alluded to also operated for two years, from 1903 until 1905, a livery stable in Imperial, and from 1904 until 1906 conducted a livery business in El Centro, selling his stable, however, in the latter year. In 1908 he removed to Oregon, where he is at present engaged in contract work, although he intends to return to El Centro at no very distant day.

Mr. Masten has been twice married. He married first, in Kansas, in 1882, Jane Purdy. She died in Nebraska, leaving two children, John Wesley and Charles Wesley. Mr. Masten married a second time in 1887, in California, Sarah I. Dennis, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Masten is a man of deep religious convictions, and while living in the Imperial Valley had a preacher come to his camp to hold meetings regularly, while he was himself superintendent of the Sunday-school and chorister. He has much musical ability, and a fine bass voice, which it is a pleasure to hear in anthems of praise and cheer.





Charles Dodgson Adams

CHARLES D. ADAMS. One of the beautiful and superbly located homes that lend so great attraction to the Upland district of San Bernardino county is that owned and occupied by Mr. Adams, and the same is regarded as one of the show places of this favored section of the state. Mr. Adams is one of the representative fruit-growers of southern California and is a citizen whose sterling character and unvarying courtesy and consideration have gained to him a wide circle of friends in the state in which he has elected to establish his home and in whose progress and prosperity he takes a vital interest.

Charles Dederer Adams was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d of October, 1844, and is a son of Peter Charles Adams and Mary Anthony (Morford) Adams, the former of whom was born at Cossackie, Greene county, New York, where the family home was maintained for several generations, and the latter of whom was a native of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, in which commonwealth the family was founded in an early day. The family lineage of Mr. Adams is traced back to Henry Adams, who immigrated to America from Devonshire, England, in 1630. He made the voyage on the ship "Fortune," and established his home in one of the early Massachusetts colonies. In February, 1641, as indicated by records still extant, he was granted forty acres of land in the vicinity of the present city of Boston, and thus he became the founder of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts, where he was a man of prominence and influence in his day and generation. His eight sons and one daughter accompanied him on his immigration to America and his descendants are now to be found in diverse sections of the United States. From this worthy ancestor he whose name inaugurates this review is a descendant in the ninth generation.

Joshua Adams, a representative of the fifth generation, removed from Quincy, Massachusetts, to Great Barrington, that state, and his son, Dr. Peter Charles Adams, settled in Cossackie, New York, and became the founder of the family line in that part of New York state. Dr. Adams located at Cossackie, that state, in the pioneer days and became one of the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in that commonwealth. He was born in Massachusetts, on the 12th of June, 1763, and was accorded the best of educational advantages, both academic and professional, according to the standards which then obtained. He was not only a physician and surgeon of fine talents, but was also a natural leader in sentiment and action, as is evidenced by the fact that he served in various important public offices under the administration of Governor Clinton of New York. On the 3d of September, 1786, Dr. Adams was united in marriage, at Cossackie, to Miss Christina VanBergen, a descendant of Martin Geritzen VanBergen, one of the most influential Hollanders in New York state in the early colonial days. In the maternal lines she was descended from Sylvester Salisbury, who came to America from England in 1664 as one of the leading officers of the British army when it assumed control of the country when it passed from Holland to England, and for many years was in command at Fort Orange, now Albany, New York. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of New York state, where he was closely associated with Martin Geritzen VanBergen in various public and business activities. In recognition of

their services to the government each of these worthy citizens received a large grant of land,—VanBergen securing an estate at what is now Cox sackett, Greene county, and Salisbury at what is now Catskill, that county.

Herman Cuyler Adams, son of Dr. Peter Charles Adams, and grandfather of the subject of this review, was born on September 28, 1798, and was reared to maturity at Coxsackie, New York, in which locality he was the owner of a large and valuable landed estate, besides which he had business interests in New York city. He wedded Miss Adaline Reed, and of their nine children the eldest was Peter Charles, named in honor of his distinguished grandfather.

Peter Charles Adams was reared to adult age in Greene county, New York, where he was born on the 22d of November, 1822. The major part of his active career was marked by successful operations in Newark, New Jersey, and New York City, where he was engaged in the real estate business. His brother, Francis G. Adams, had been one of the California argonauts of about 1849 and had passed a few years in mining operations in this state, after which he established his home in the city of Chicago, where he accumulated a fortune in the banking business. Peter C. Adams continued to reside in New York City or its suburbs until his death, at the age of seventy years, and as a business man and as a citizen he ever commanded secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. On the 9th of September, 1843, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Anthony Morford, whose ancestors came from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled at Princeton, New Jersey. Mrs. Adams was a daughter of Samuel Denton Morford, and, through family intermarriages, is a kinswoman of the Denton, Roome, Anthony, De Riemer, Roosevelt and other representative families of New York City. She died at the age of eighty-seven years, in February, 1912, at Plainfield. A woman of gracious presence and gentle kindness, she held the affectionate regard of all who came within the immediate sphere of her influence. Peter C. and Mary A. (Morford) Adams became the parents of six children, of whom Charles D. was the first born, and of the number two sons and three daughters are now living.

Charles D. Adams was reared to maturity in New York City and was afforded the advantages of the best of schools in that city, including a course in the College of the City of New York. As a youth he was variously employed in mercantile and banking institutions in the national metropolis, and after he had been thus engaged for several years his father sent him to Europe, where he remained about three years. After his return to New York City he again turned his attention to business activities, until his removal to California in June, 1886. He located in what was designated as the Ontario colony, in San Bernardino county. At the corner of Euclid avenue and Twenty-second street he purchased a tract of unimproved land, upon which he planted one of the first orange groves in this district. He developed this grove of twenty acres and eventually sold the property. In 1909 he secured a site adjoining orchards he had already planted at Twenty-third street and Mountain avenue, Upland, and here he still continues to care for one of the finest orchard properties of this section. The beautiful residence of this estate, known as Overlook Knoll, erected by Mr. Adams, is spacious and sup-

plied with the best modern facilities and equipment and, with its old Spanish mission type of architecture, it is conceded to be one of the most beautiful of the many fine homes in this section of the state. It occupies a commanding site at an altitude of two thousand feet, affording a view over the whole of the great San Bernardino-valley with its lofty surrounding mountains, often snow-capped and an occasional glimpse of the ocean about Santa Catalina Island.

During the years of his residence in San Bernardino county, Mr. Adams has given his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises that have tended to further industrial and civic advancement and prosperity. He is actively identified with the organization of the first fruit exchange in this district, and he became secretary and manager of the same, assuming this office in 1894. In 1897 he organized the Upland Citrus Association and as secretary and manager remained in charge until September, 1910. Under his direction was established the first orange packing-house at Upland and he was indefatigable in his efforts to foster the interests of the fruit industry in this district, now recognized as one of the best in the state. During the entire period of his residence in California Mr. Adams has given his attention to the development and furtherance of the citrus fruit industry, and in this connection he is one of the recognized authorities of the state in regard to successful methods in growing and marketing citrus fruit.

At the time when the name of his home town was changed from North Ontario to Upland, the present title was selected by the citizens from that of the Upland Citrus Association, which had so greatly assisted in the development and upbuilding of the town, and as Mr. Adams gave the name to the association he is also virtually responsible for the naming of the beautiful little city that now represents his home. Soon after the organization of the First National Bank of Upland he became a member of its directorate and was elected vice-president.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams are zealous communicants of the Episcopal church and they are among the original applicants for the establishing of the present parish of Christ church, Ontario, soon after they came to Ontario colony. Though a small parish, under the present talented and honored rector, Rev. Richard H. Gushee, it has exerted an influence in the diocese out of all proportion to its size in the recovery of all parts of the Catholic inheritance of the American church. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been most earnest and liberal in the support of the various departments of parish and diocesan work and he is now serving and has served as senior warden on the vestry of Christ church, Ontario, for many years. He has represented his parish at all the diocesan conventions and has many times been elected and is now a member of the Diocesan Standing Committee, being a delegate to all the conventions of the Diocese of Los Angeles, including the one which secured the formation of the present diocese of Los Angeles, with Los Angeles as the see, or cathedral city. He had the privilege of supporting the election of Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D. D., to the bishopric of the diocese and the latter is still its sacerdotal and executive head.

On the 10th of December, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Agnes Cornelia McCormick, who was born at Harris-

burg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of David M. and Catherine (Mar) McCormick, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Keystone state. William A. McCormick, grandfather of Mrs. Adams, came from Belfast, Ireland, to America in company with a younger brother and settled in Washingtonville, Pennsylvania, where he died when his son David was a lad of ten years. David McCormick became extensively engaged in the coal business in the Pennsylvania fields and during the Civil war he was especially active in supporting the Union, as a confidential aid and advisor of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania. He was one of the representative citizens of Harrisburg, that state, at the time of his death, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife survived him by several years and she likewise was fifty-six years of age at the time when she was summoned to the life eternal. Her father, Joseph Mar, was of Scotch lineage, and was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. He was a descendant of the Earl of Mar, whose house was of the most ancient lineage of any of Great Britain. The ancestors of Mrs. Adams settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Among them was William Shaw, who served with Washington at Valley Forge, which entitles Mrs. Adams to be a daughter of the American Revolution and also of the Colonial Dames. The public services of William Shaw which renders her eligible to the latter society is in connection with the early history of Pennsylvania. An ancestor of Mrs. Adams on her mother's side, John Frampton, born in England in 1585, was a compatriot of Oliver Cromwell and prominent in the political affairs of his time. A descendant of his was William Frampton. He was a member of William Penn's First Provincial Council for the Province of Pennsylvania, he was a peace commissioner and jointly filled the office of register general and keeper of the Great Seal. He was a prominent man in his day and time.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three sons,—Egbert, Carl D. and Julian, who are grown up and in business for themselves. The oldest son, Egbert Adams, is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles. Carl D. Adams is now in charge of a beet sugar factory at Wallaceburg, Canada, having recently returned from a two years' study of the beet sugar business in Germany. Julian Adams is the assistant electrical engineer of the Pacific Electric Railway of Los Angeles. In politics Mr. Adams with his family, are Republicans.

GEORGE BURKHALTER. A rising young business man of Imperial, George Burkhalter is conspicuously identified with the advancement of the cotton interests of the Imperial Valley, being junior member of the firm of Foster & Burkhalter, proprietors of the Imperial Cotton Gin, of which he has the entire management. He was born, in 1880, in Alabama, which was likewise the birthplace of his parents, H. M. and Mary Burkhalter, who reared five children. His father owned a large plantation, and was quite noted in his community as cotton grower.

Brought up and educated on the home plantation, George Burkhalter became interested in the cotton industry when young, and has been associated with cotton growing and dealing during his entire active career. Going from Alabama to Texas in 1896, he established and operated cotton gins in that state for a number of years. In 1910 he and his partner,





H. J. Weyse

Mr. Foster, perceiving the possibilities existing in the Imperial Valley for the production of cotton, located in Imperial, California, where they established the gin now managed so ably by Mr. Burkhalter. Considering the newness of the county and the brief time that cotton has been produced in the Imperial Valley, this enterprising firm is doing a fair share of business, which is sure to increase in volume and value each year. The firm also operates two other cotton gins, both being advantageously located in Texas, in the cotton belt.

Fraternally Mr. Burkhalter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes great interest in promoting the good of the order.

HENRY G. WEYSE. It is gratifying to be able to accord in this publication specific representation of so many of the native sons of California who have here gained success and precedence in their respective fields of endeavor and who stand exponent of the progressive spirit through which has been compassed the magnificent development and progress of their native commonwealth. Of this number Mr. Weyse is to be noted as one of the essentially representative members of the bar of Los Angeles county and he is established in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles, with offices in the Grosse building. Since 1889 he has maintained his home in the beautiful suburban city of Santa Monica. His professional prestige is complimented by distinctive personal popularity in the community that has ever represented his home, and thus is set at naught in his case and application of the Biblical aphorism that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

Henry Guenther Weyse was born in the city of Los Angeles, corner of Eighth and San Pedro streets, on the 27th of July, 1863, and is a son of Julius G. and Caroline A. S. (Lange) Weyse, both of whom were born and reared in Germany and both of whom were representatives of sterling old families of that noble empire. Julius Guenther Weyse received in his Fatherland the best of educational advantages. He immigrated to America when a young man and in 1851 established his residence in Los Angeles, thus becoming one of the pioneers of this city and state. His wife came to the United States in 1854, their marriage having been solemnized in San Francisco. Julius G. Weyse had a varied career in California, where he was identified with mining operations in the early days, besides serving as a surveyor and also bringing his superior intellectual powers into play as an editor and poet. He died in 1863, a few months after the birth of his son Henry G. Weyse, and his wife survived him by nearly a quarter of a century. She passed the closing years of her life in Los Angeles, where she died in 1887.

Henry G. Weyse gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Los Angeles and in 1873, when ten years of age, he here became a student in a well ordered German school maintained under private auspices. In this institution he remained until 1876, when he took the initial steps in the ambitious plans formulated for him by his devoted mother, a woman of strong character and fine talents. He went to Germany and entered the admirable Gymnasium Ruthenium, a richly endowed institution at Gera, the chief town of Reuss-Schleitz, in which school he completed his higher academic studies and was graduated on

the 16th of September, 1884. After his return to the United States Mr. Weyse entered the law school of Harvard University, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, when he duly received from this historic institution his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In 1889 Mr. Weyse returned to Los Angeles, his native city and one to which his loyalty has ever been of the staunchest order, and here he initiated the practical work of his chosen profession by entering the law offices of the firm of Hutton & Swanwick, the members of which, Hon. Aurelius W. Hutton and Joseph W. Swanwick were leading representatives of the legal profession in the metropolis of southern California. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Weyse was admitted to the bar of California, by the supreme court of the state, and since that time he has been admitted to practice in the various federal courts of the state. He has been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession in Los Angeles, has gained reputation as a strong and versatile trial lawyer and as a counselor admirably informed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence and retains a clientele of representative order. He is identified with the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Harvard Club of Southern California, the California Club and the University Club. In politics he accords unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and has been an effective worker in behalf of its principles and policies. In 1895 he represented his native county in the lower house of the state legislature, but he has shown no definite ambition for public office, as he deems his profession worthy of his undivided allegiance. Mr. Weyse is a man of commanding presence, but is possessed of a genial and kindly manner that indicates sincerity and that has gained him staunch friends in all classes.

Mr. Weyse has been twice wedded. On the 3d of October, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Wolfskill Barrows, who was born and reared in California and who is a daughter of Henry D. Barrows, a well known citizen of Los Angeles, and one of its earliest pioneers. Mrs. Weyse died on the 6th of November, 1903, and is survived by one daughter, Mary Alice. On the 19th of October, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weyse to Miss Ysabel Wolfskill, the ceremony being performed at the Santa Barbara Mission. One daughter, Ysabel Wolfskill Weyse, has been born of this union. Mrs. Weyse, who is a most gracious chatelain of the attractive family home at Santa Monica, was born in Los Angeles, California, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this state. She is a daughter of Louis Wolfskill and a granddaughter of William Wolfskill, as was also the first wife of Mr. Weyse.

ARCHIBALD EDGAR, a retired rancher and one of the pioneer settlers in the valley is to be congratulated not only upon the material prosperity which he has won for himself, but also upon the fine family of sons into whom he has instilled his own high principles and honest methods of doing business. This father and his sons are known throughout the valley as leaders among its most progressive group of citizens, for though the father has passed by several years the "three score years and ten"

mark, yet he is still actively interested in anything that pertains to the life of the valley, and the wheels of progress have not rolled by and left him standing by the roadside.

Archibald Edgar has the heritage of a fine Scotch ancestry, and this strain in his blood makes itself evident in all of his dealings. He is a canny Scot all right, and it must be a clever man who can get the better of him in any kind of a deal. He was born in Scotland in November, 1834. His parents came to the United States when he was a mere child, but preferred Scotch mists to New York smoke, and were soon on their way back to their native land. Here Archibald grew up, but unlike his parents the rush and roar of America had made a great impression upon his young mind and as soon as he grew old enough he turned his face westward. This was in 1853, and upon reaching this country he came directly to Iowa, where he located for a time. It was here that he met his wife, Miss Emily Woolliscroft, whom he married in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar became the parents of six children, of whom five are living, namely, W. A., A., Ray, J. H. and a daughter who is now Mrs. Marshall.

With the opening up of the Dakota lands the family removed to the latter state, where they remained until 1892, when they set out on their long journey to California. They had a great lumber wagon, drawn by four horses, and filled to overflowing with household utensils, provisions and children, while up on the front seat the father handled the reins of his four big horses. It was great fun for the boys and there was plenty of hard work to keep them busy, for they had brought with them all the stock from their South Dakota farm, and the care and feeding of these dumb brutes, as well as the constant watch that had to be kept to prevent them from straying off, made life rather strenuous for the boys. The journey across the great plains was accomplished in three months, and their only mishap was in the loss of some of the stock, but then Mr. Edgar hardly expected to bring them all through safely and was only too thankful that his family were all unharmed. At various places on their journey they encountered roving bands of Indians, but were not molested save for the purpose of peaceful trading. Although the experience had been an interesting one, yet the whole family was glad when they came in sight of their future home in Riverside county, in the southeastern part of California. Here Mr. Edgar bought eighty acres of land, which was apparently of small value because it was unirrigated. This fact did not worry Mr. Edgar; he set to work and dug a well a hundred feet deep and the flow of water was more than sufficient to irrigate all of his land. The value of the land was now tremendously increased and soon he was able to sell it at a fancy price. In 1901 the family made its final move and settled in Imperial Valley, where the father took up a desert claim.

During this same year the sons launched their little shallop upon the waters of business, forming a co-partnership for the purpose of dealing in implements of all kinds, particularly farming implements, vehicles and heavy hardware. In 1908 the company was incorporated and is known as the Edgar Brothers Company. The officers are as follows: A. Edgar is president; T. B. Edgar, who is a cousin, is vice-president; J. H. is general manager; Ray is treasurer; and W. A., with H. E. Denning, as

assistant secretary. The company started business on a very modest scale, but through careful management and through handling goods that were in great demand the business has grown to its present large proportions. The main office and store is located at Imperial, where they can be near the old homestead. It was here that the first store was opened, and in two years the demands made upon them forced them to open a branch store in Calexico, with Ray Edgar as manager. In 1905 the Company opened another branch house in Brawley, of which T. B. Edgar took charge. The year 1907 saw yet another expansion, with the opening of another branch at Holtville and the installation of W. L. Huebner as manager. The Edgar Brothers Company employ about twenty men to handle the trade that comes to their four stores, and their large business, both in the wholesale and retail departments, is increasing day by day. Most of the harness, which is a large factor in their sales, they manufacture in Imperial. A considerable amount of the money which they have earned in their successful business dealings has been invested in land, their holdings amounting altogether to about fifteen hundred acres of rich land, all of which is located in the valley, and much of which is under cultivation. The property which their father owns is also under cultivation, and Mr. Edgar, Senior, has used the most improved methods, consequently his returns have been heavy.

To say that the Edgar Brothers have been successful does not state the case fairly at all, and to attempt to give them the praise that is justly due would be to bring upon the head of the writer the accusation of exaggeration, for really their success has been most remarkable. And with all this good fortune, so likely to turn the heads of the coolest men, they have remained as modest and lacking in conceit as when they were unknown boys, just stepping forward into life. They are fine examples of the modern up-to-date business man who has not only his welfare and that of his family at heart, but also the good of the whole community. Whenever a progressive enterprise is to be launched in the Imperial Valley, one may rest assured that among its main supporters will be found some of the Edgar brothers.

FERNAND PARMENTIER. One of the leading representatives of the architectural profession in California is this well known and distinctly popular citizen of Los Angeles, where he has been successfully engaged in the work of his chosen vocation since 1894. Mr. Parmentier is known as an architect of specially fine technical and artistic ability and he has planned and supervised the erection of many fine structures in Los Angeles, as had he previously done in the city of Chicago, where he fitted himself for his profession and followed the same for a number of years. His efforts have left an enduring impression in connection with the upbuilding of the fair city in which he maintains his home and no citizen is more loyal or progressive than he.

Fernand Parmentier is a scion of distinguished French ancestry and claims the city of Paris as the place of his nativity. He was born in the great metropolis of France on the 28th of May, 1865, and is a son of Ferdinand Alexis and Caroline Sophie (Engel) Parmentier, the former of whom was born in Nancy (Lorraine), France, and the latter in the



Fernand Parmentier



province of Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of the German empire. The father was an army officer during the major portion of his active career. The parents are both deceased, dying in Alsace-Lorraine. He whose name initiates this review was reared to the age of thirteen years in his native land and he was afforded the advantages of a college in Guebwiller, province of Alsace. From that point he came to America in 1878, and arrived in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 31th of November of that year. In the western metropolis Mr. Parmentier continued to attend school, and there, in 1885, he began the study of architecture, under effective preceptorship. In 1888 he became a member of the Chicago Architectural Club, and in the same year he entered into a professional partnership with Washington I. Beman, with whom he continued to be associated until the spring of 1893, when the alliance was dissolved and he formed a partnership with Frederick Baumann. In the preceding year Mr. Parmentier had become a member of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In October, 1893, he came to California, arriving in Santa Barbara on the 30th of that month, and in March of the following year he established his permanent home in Los Angeles, where he has since continued in the work of his profession, in which he has gained unequivocal prestige and success. On the 30th of August, 1901, he received the California state certificate to practice architecture, this being granted in connection with the new law providing for such certificates. On the 16th of January, 1902, he became identified with the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and he has been secretary of this chapter since the 21st of October, 1904. In February, 1911, he was enrolled as a member of the Engineers' & Architects' Association of Southern California. In December, 1911, he was elected a member of the National Geographic Society. While a resident of Chicago Mr. Parmentier became a member of the Illinois National Guard, and he served in the California National Guard for some time after establishing his home in this state. In politics he gives his allegiance to no particular party, but he manifests a lively interest in all that tends to advance the civic and material progress of his home city and state. He is popular in both business and social circles in Los Angeles and is numbered among the eligible bachelors of the metropolis of southern California.

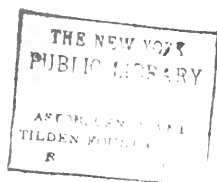
In conclusion is given a list of the more notable buildings of which Mr. Parmentier has been the architect. In Chicago he designed the plans for the office building of the Chicago City Railway Company, the Cooper block, the Sheridan Club House, the fine home of the Hyde Park Club, and the magnificent residence of the late Dr. Almon Brooks, on Lake avenue, near Forty-third street. In Los Angeles he figures as architect of the Cambria Union apartment building, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Mascarel building, the L. J. Christopher factory and store, the residence of G. Pellissier, the apartment houses of Mrs. G. Pellissier and John E. Murray, and many others. He also designed the beautiful residence of John V. Eliot, at Pasadena.

W. H. HARTSTORX. Having been connected with some of the earliest enterprises and industries of the Imperial Valley, contributing materially to its growth and development in various ways, and holding a place of

prominence in business, social and fraternal life, W. H. Hartshorn, a pioneer of Imperial, is deserving of more than passing mention in a biographical work of the representative men of this wonderful section. As the owner of several large tracts of highly cultivated land, he takes rank among the prominent ranchmen of his section and in work of a religious nature he has been active for some years, while his association with large business ventures stamp him as a man of ability and integrity. W. H. Hartshorn was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on the 12th of February, 1853, and is a son of Erasmus Darwin and Mariette (Meserve) Hartshorn, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in New Hampshire. The ancestors of Erastus Darwin Hartshorn came from England to this country, and those of his wife from the Isle of Jersey.

Erasmus Darwin Hartshorn was a large land owner in La Salle county, Illinois, where he settled in 1837. He sold out in 1868 and removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he bought large tracts of land, and where in addition to his agricultural pursuits he was engaged in the hardware business. The business qualities which made him successful both as a farmer and merchant were inherited by his son. The oldest of five children, W. H. Hartshorn was reared and educated in his native state, and as a young man was trained for the mercantile business in the establishment of his father. Subsequently he engaged in business on his own account, continuing in Illinois until 1888, in which year he moved to Nebraska, and there, with two brothers, entered the furniture business, and continued to be thus engaged until 1893. Mr. Hartshorn then moved to Escondido, San Diego county, California, and there turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he cultivated until 1901, which year he saw his advent in the Imperial Valley. At that time he bought an assignment of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles east of Imperial, which has been under cultivation since 1904, and in addition to this he owns two hundred and forty acres in two other tracts, practically all of this land being under cultivation. Since 1908 he has also been engaged in the real estate business. When he first entered the valley Mr. Hartshorn took charge of the city water system, at Imperial, and also was at the head of the first ice plant in the valley, which had a capacity of five tons of ice per day. These enterprises were the property of the Imperial Light and Power Company, of which Mr. Hartshorn is a stockholder, and he held these offices for two years, then going to his ranch for three years. At the end of this time he returned to Imperial, where he now makes his home. He still owns his farm in San Diego county, which is being cultivated by a tenant.

In 1878 Mr. Hartshorn was united in marriage with Miss Cara Louise Luther, daughter of Elisha and Lucretia Luther, and three children have been born to this union: Kenneth L., Earl D. and Ira A., the last named being deceased. Mr. Hartshorn has been a Mason for thirty-eight years, having been created a Mason in Buckley Lodge, at Buckley, Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1874, and later having been made a Knight Templar in Mount Olivet Commandery, Paxton, Illinois. He is now secretary of Imperial Lodge, No. 390, having served in this capacity for four years. He has also been active in the work of the Presbyterian church, being clerk and elder of the session. The Presbyterian church there was or-





Ed. P. Clark

ganized on the 26th of February, 1911, with a membership of thirty-two persons, but has increased rapidly in size and in usefulness. Mr. Hartshorn is one of the real pioneers of the Imperial Valley, but his activities have not been confined to developing his own interests or to working out movements for his own aggrandizement. Public spirited to a high degree, he has ever conducted his affairs in such a manner as to work for the best interests of the community, and thus has justly earned the esteem and respect of the whole section. He and Mrs. Hartshorn are very popular in Imperial, where they have hosts of warm friends.

ELI P. CLARK. When recognition is taken of those who have been prominent and influential factors in furthering the magnificent development and upbuilding of the city of Los Angeles and of southern California in general, there is all of consistency and justice in according a place of special distinction and precedence to Eli P. Clark, whose splendid initiative and constructive powers have been generously and effectively employed in the fostering of public-utility enterprises of the broadest scope and importance, especially in the promoting and construction of railways and electric lines, both city and interurban, and who has contributed to the civic and material progress and prosperity of Los Angeles and its fine surrounding territory, where his activities have wrought good along many legitimate channels. He may properly be designated as one of those who have made possible the magnificent Los Angeles of to-day, and here he was president of the Los Angeles Pacific Company, controlling a splendid system of electric street and interurban lines, until the properties and franchises of the company were purchased by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in 1910. Since then he has devoted much of his attention to railway promotion and construction in Oregon.

A scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Iowa, Eli P. Clark was born near Iowa City, Johnson county, that state, on the 25th of November, 1847, and he is a son of Timothy B. and Elvira E. (Calkin) Clark, the former of whom was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, and the latter in the Adirondack district of the state of New York, both families having been founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. When Mr. Clark was eight years of age his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa, which was then a mere hamlet, and there, after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, he finally entered Iowa College, an excellent institution which had been established in 1858, under the auspices of the Congregational church. He made good use of the scholastic opportunities here afforded him and at the age of eighteen he gained his initial experience in school teaching in a district school near Grinnell. In 1867 he accompanied his parents on their removal to southwestern Missouri, where his father purchased a farm in Newton county. Here he assisted in the work of the home farm during the summer seasons and devoted the winter intervals to teaching in local schools until 1875, when he joined a party of colonists crossing the plains to the territory of Arizona. The journey consumed three months and was made by way of old Santa Fe and Fort Wingate, which were still looked upon as the outposts of western civilization.

Upon arriving in Arizona Mr. Clark established his home at Prescott,

and he soon became one of the prominent citizens of the thriving little western city. There he was identified with various mercantile enterprises and there also he served one year as postmaster. At Prescott also he formed the acquaintance of General Moses H. Sherman, whose sister he later married, and with whom he was destined to be closely associated in important enterprises in later years. It may be noted at this juncture that General Sherman served for many years as territorial superintendent of schools in Arizona and that he was one of the most influential factors in the development of that territory. In 1878 Mr. Clark entered into partnership with Amos D. Adams, of Prescott, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, under the firm name of Clark & Adams. They equipped and operated three mills and built up a prosperous business. In 1877 he was appointed territorial auditor, an office which he held four terms,—a total service of ten years duration. It was during his administration as auditor that he formed the close friendship with General Fremont, who at the time was governor of Arizona territory.

While in Arizona he became concerned in railway developments, in which connection he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by the territorial legislature, in 1885, granting a subsidy of four thousand dollars per mile for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific Railway at Seligman. He was one of the organizers of the original company and was elected its secretary and treasurer. This corporation was turned over to Thomas S. Bullock, who agreed to construct and operate the line. Within the ensuing year the new road, known as the Prescott & Arizona Central Railroad, initiated operations, and after conducting a thriving business for the ensuing decade the corporation was succeeded by the present Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Company.

In a publication entitled "Makers of Los Angeles" there appeared an appreciative estimate of the career of Mr. Clark and the data therein incorporated in connection with an outline of his activities after coming to California are worthy of reproduction in this publication, though it should be borne in mind that in 1910, shortly after the publication of the original article, Mr. Clark retired from the presidency of the Los Angeles Pacific Company whose properties and interests were absorbed by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, as incidentally noted in a preceding paragraph. The context of the subject matter from the review mentioned is substantially as follows:

In January, 1891, at the urgent request of General Sherman, who had previously removed from Arizona to California, Mr. Clark came to California, where he was made vice-president and manager of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, now known as the Los Angeles Railway. Following the consolidation of all the local lines, in 1894, he acquired the local lines in Pasadena, and then constructed the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway, as an interurban line,—the beginning of the magnificent system later controlled by the Pacific Electric Company. In 1896 the old steam road running between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, through the Colegrove and Hollywood country, was rebuilt and put into operation. The opening of the line marked the beginning of the present Los Angeles Pacific Company lines, and of this com-

pany Mr. Clark was president until the transfer of its interests to the Southern Pacific Company, the while he was active manager of the affairs of the corporation until the autumn of 1905. This property has been his special care, and it is due to the work, industry and ability of General Sherman and Mr. Clark that it has become one of the country's finest railroads. To this excellent enterprise is due the building up of the wonderful foothill country between Los Angeles and the sea. To Mr. Clark is also due credit for the first steps toward the proposed subway out of Los Angeles, the surveys and acquiring of rights for which were begun in 1904.

Mr. Clark has also been concerned with the development of the great oil industry in southern California, and in this line of enterprise he has been closely associated with his brother-in-law, General Sherman, their holdings of oil lands being especially large. He also has large interests in beach properties and has put forth his energies in furthering the general development of the resources and manifold attractions of southern California. While serving as territorial auditor of Arizona and as ex-officio territorial assessor, Mr. Clark instituted improvements which eventually found concrete expression in territorial laws of benignant order. He is essentially broad minded and public-spirited, and he has ever been a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In the midst of the manifold exactions and complex interests of his significantly active and successful business career he has found time to give admirable co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, while he is liberal in the support of organized charities and benevolences, church and educational work and other agencies touching the common interests of the community.

At Prescott, Arizona, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Lucy Sherman, a sister of General Moses H. Sherman. Mrs. Clark was born at Salem, New York, and is a daughter of the late Enoch S. Sherman, who was long a representative citizen of Washington county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three daughters: Katherine Tritle, married to Wilfred Keefer Barnard; Mary Sherman, married to Dr. Henry Owen Eversole; and Lucy Mason, all residing in Los Angeles. They also have one son, Eugene Payson, who is receiving his education and technical training at the time of this writing in an eastern institution.

It has been well said that Mr. Clark is one of those progressive and loyal citizens who have helped to make Los Angeles famous throughout the world. Having retired from railroad building, he is at present engaged in the erection of one of the largest hotel buildings in Los Angeles, as well as on the coast, and it is particularly gratifying to note that he has won advancement to his present position by the application of his own energies and abilities.

W. E. FARMER. Born and reared in the healthful atmosphere of the farm, gaining from its abundant outdoor exercise full physical development and strength of sinew, and being thus well fitted for any struggle that fate might have in store for him, W. E. Farmer has brought to his vocation a health of body and clearness of mind that have enabled him to become one of the leading ranchmen of the Imperial Valley. Trained

from earliest boyhood to agricultural pursuits and inheriting a natural ability from his father, he has always endeavored to keep himself abreast of the progress his vocation is making, and his operations have ever been carried on along up-to-date lines. W. E. Farmer was born in Illinois, in 1877, the fourth in order of birth of the five children of J. A. and Martha J. Farmer, both of the Prairie state. Only one other child beside W. E. is living, Ransom, who resides on the old homestead.

After securing his education in the public schools, W. E. Farmer continued to assist his father until 1899, in which year he left his native state for the west, and first located at Rialto, California. There he interested himself in the orange industry for ten years, and in 1909 came to the Imperial Valley. He now rents and operates a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he raises barley and alfalfa, and he has also given twenty acres to cantaloupes. His large dairy is operated along hygienic lines, and the product of fifty cows finds a ready market in the cities of this section. Mr. Farmer has also been successful in hog raising, and the various branches of ranching find him an interested, active and progressive participant. He is a young man of spirit and indomitable energy, and no better evidence of his ability is needed than that which is shown by the success that has attended his efforts. The latest and most highly improved machinery is used in cultivating his land, and scientific methods have always found favor in his eyes. He is one of those belonging to the new school of tillers of the soil, those who make an earnest study of their vocation and seek to develop to the utmost the resources of their property. Well built and suitably placed buildings tend to enhance the value of the ranch, and the general prosperous appearance of the land gives ample evidence of the presence of excellent management.

In 1904 Mr. Farmer was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Macklin, a native of the state of Missouri, and one child has been born to this union, Fannie E., who is now deceased.

A. G. INGRAM. One of the finest ranches in the vicinity of Holtville is the Ingram ranch, situated about half a mile from the town. Mr. A. G. Ingram has charge of the entire holdings, which up until five years ago were acres of rolling sand hills covered with coarse grass or lying glittering nakedly in the blistering sun of this part of southern California.

A. G. Ingram was born in Kentucky, and initiated his business career by clerking, engineering and performing almost any odd job that came to hand. In February of 1907 he began work on the property that his mother had bought in 1904 in the Imperial Valley. In amount this consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, which had been lying practically untouched since its purchase. Mr. Ingram worked unceasingly, and also forced others to work, and in an incredibly short time the ranch was returning some of the money that had been put into it. Now the whole place is under cultivation, and is one of the ranches to which the attention of a stranger is always called as being representative of this section of the valley. The soil seems to be naturally adapted to the growth of alfalfa, and practically all of the land is devoted to this crop. Mr. Ingram was too busy getting the land into a state of production to





Dr. Stone

bother his head much about buildings, but nevertheless he has strong and serviceable structures and is continually adding some improvements. He also owns in his own name one hundred and sixty acres north of Brawley, sixty acres of which are planted to barley, and in addition to his ranching interests he is interested in real estate in Holtville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also of the order of Elks. He also has membership in the East Side Realty Company, which is incorporated for \$25,000 and is one of the leading realty firms in the Imperial Valley.

GENERAL GEORGE STONE. Holding at the present time the important post of United States naval officer of customs for the district of San Francisco, General Stone is a man whose career has been marked by large and worthy accomplishment and the gaining of high honors. He rendered distinguished services as an officer of the Union forces in the Civil war and in the "piping times of peace" he has always shown the same loyalty which marked his course as a soldier of the republic, the while his fine constructive and executive powers have been enlisted in the furthering of those interests which conserve the general welfare along both civic and material lines. He has been a resident of California since 1869 and has exerted much influence in connection with the industrial and social development of the state within the long intervening years. A man of fine intellectual and technical ability and a citizen of the utmost progressiveness and public spirit, he has made a definite and benignant impress upon the history of the great commonwealth of whose manifold advantages and attractions he has ever been enthusiastically appreciative. As one of the representative citizens of California and as one who commands secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of the state, General Stone is eminently entitled to special recognition in this publication.

General George Stone is a direct descendant of Hugh Stone, who came to the United States from Hereford, England, in 1640, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut, whence he afterward removed to Warwick, Rhode Island. He was born in Delaware county, New York, on the 30th of May, 1843, and is a scion of a sterling family whose name has been honorably linked with the annals of American history since the early colonial days. The original American progenitor was a native of England, where the family genealogy is traced back through many generations, and this worthy ancestor came to America in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, to establish his home in one of the New England colonies. With the history of that section of the Union the family name was prominently connected through several generations, and in each its representatives were found exponent of the best in the scheme of citizenship.

Robert Stone, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Rhode Island May 12, 1802, and died at Griffin Corners, Delaware county, New York, July 17, 1840. He followed the great basic industry of agriculture amid the New England hills until his removal to the state of New York. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Griffin, was born at Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, of Holland Dutch lineage, and was a member of one of the fine old families of the Empire state. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his musical gifts were uti-

lized effectively in stirring on the battlefield the courage of his compatriots. The grandfather of Mrs. Stone was a member of Colonel Abraham Brinkerhoff's regiment in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Caroline (Griffin) Stone was summoned to the life eternal in 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years, and of the six sons and five daughters General Stone is the only one now living.

General Stone gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county, and as a boy he attended school during the winter terms and employed his summer seasons by clerking in a general store. At the age of fourteen years necessity compelled him to abandon his school work in order that he might assist in providing for the many needs of the large family, whose financial resources were extremely limited. Thereafter he continued his services as a clerk in the country store until he responded to the higher call of duty and tendered his services in defense of the Union. His educational handicap of early years had been effectually overcome through self-discipline, through lessons gained under the wisest of head-masters, experience, and through long and active association with men and affairs.

When the dark cloud of civil war obscured the horizon, young Stone gave prompt evidence of his intrinsic patriotism and loyalty and subordinated all other interests to respond to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. In July, 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Third New York Cavalry, and soon afterward he proceeded to the front with his command, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. His military career was long and eventful and was marked by spirited loyalty and gallantry. Long before the affair at Appomattox he had risen to the rank of captain. He was promoted first sergeant in August, 1861, and on Christmas day of the same year he was given the grade of a second lieutenant. In June, 1863, he became first lieutenant in the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, to which command he had been transferred. General Stone was on duty in New York City during the great draft riots, and in this connection had command of the guard and patrol at military headquarters. In August, 1863, he joined his regiment to New Orleans, and the following December he was appointed and commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, which he had recruited and organized by order of General Banks, then in command of the Department of the Gulf. He continued the incumbent of that position until February, 1864, when he resigned the same. He was soon afterward reappointed first lieutenant and commissary in the Fourteenth New York Cavalry and was attached to the staff of General Lucas, commanding the cavalry brigade.

While participating in the Red River campaign General Stone was taken prisoner at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, on the 8th of April, 1864, and he was taken to Camp Ford at Tyler, Texas, where he was held as a prisoner of war until the following November, when his exchange was effected. In the same month he was appointed captain in the Eighteenth New York Cavalry and was detailed for service as ordnance officer on the staff of General Canby, in the Department of the Gulf. As a member of the staff of General Wesley Merritt he was in command of the arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, from September, 1865, until May 31, 1866,

when he was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, and duly received his honorable discharge. The service of General Stone thus covered the entire period of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved, and in addition to having been a member of the staffs of the generals already mentioned, he held similar preferment on the staff of General Banks, General Lucas and Generals Phil Sheridan and Thomas W. Sherman. He participated in a number of important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict, including the engagements at Monocacy, Ball's Bluff; Berryville; Winchester; Kingston; Tarboro; Weldon Road, Virginia; Washington, North Carolina; Summit and Greenville, Mississippi; Fort De Russy, Alexander, Fort Jessup, Sabine Crossroads and Mansfield.

General Stone has ever retained a lively interest in his old comrades in arms and in military affairs of general order. He is one of the best known members of the Grand Army of the Republic in California and is past department commander of the California department of this great patriotic organization. He is also an active and influential member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and is past commander of the California commandery of the same. These preferments will indicate the high esteem in which he is held by those who, like himself, were found enrolled as gallant soldiers of the Civil war. In the state militia of California General Stone has also been a prominent and valued factor. He served as engineering officer on the division staff of General Diamond and also that of General James, and in January, 1901, he received distinguished honor in his appointment to the office of adjutant general of the California National Guard, a position in which he continued until 1904.

After the close of his long and distinguished service in the Civil war General Stone turned his attention to civil engineering work, and he has been a prominent figure in connection with important operations in this field of endeavor. He assisted in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad and continued to be thus engaged until the completion of the road in 1869. In the same year he came to California, and here he has since maintained his home, the while his splendid energies have been given to the promotion of measures and enterprises which have conserved development, progress and prosperity. Within the intervening years he has done a large amount of railroad construction work, as superintendent or contractor. In such capacities he has been concerned with the construction work on the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Burlington & Missouri River, the Chicago & Rock Island, the Rio Grande Western, the Oregon Short Line, and the Southern Pacific Railroads. As contractor he completed the line of the Southern Pacific between the two California towns of Santa Margarita and Santa Barbara, which entire division of the coast line was constructed under his contract and personal direction, nine years being required for the completion of the work. His activities in railroad building have been an important feature of his contribution to the development of his home state and he gained high reputation in connection with this important line of industrial enterprise.

In the year 1901 General Stone became associated with other representative citizens of San Francisco in the organization and incorporation

of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, and the extensive and essentially modern plant of the company, in Solano county, has been in effective operation since August, 1902. This represents the first enterprise of the kind conducted on a large scale in California, and it was the second to be established in the state, the pioneer cement manufactory having been located at Colton, San Bernardino county. With the modern methods of concrete construction there is scarcely a line of industrial enterprise that is of greater value and importance than that of manufacturing Portland cement, and California is favored in having within her borders so admirable a concern as the Pacific Portland Cement Company, the history of which has been one of constructive growth and success. The product is of the highest grade; the output averages from five thousand to five thousand five hundred barrels daily; the materials used in the manufacturing are unexcelled in quality, with supply resources that can not be exhausted for many years, and the plant, with the most approved of modern machinery and other accessories, was erected and equipped at an expense of more than three and one half millions of dollars. Prior to the establishing of this fine enterprise virtually all the cement used in San Francisco and other sections of the state was imported from Europe. It is thus evident that in the development of this local industry there has been a wonderful and invaluable contribution to the industrial activities of the state, for cement thus produced is one of the most important elements in architectural and many other lines of enterprise, which tend to further material progress and upbuilding. General Stone has been president of the Pacific Cement Company from the time of its incorporation until recently, and his progressive policies and careful administration have been potent factors in making its success so noteworthy. He is also an interested principal in extensive mining operations in Amador and Nevada counties, California.

Admirably fortified in his opinions as to matters of public import and local and progressive as a citizen, General Stone has ever been aligned as an unswerving advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has long been recognized as one of the leaders in its councils in California. He has been a zealous and potent worker in behalf of the party cause and has shown marked ability and discrimination in directing the manoeuvres of the political forces at his command. His prominence in party ranks is indicated by the fact that he has served as president of the National League of Republican Clubs and also as president of the California League of Republican Clubs. He was a member of the Republican state central committee of California for ten years and was chairman of the same during six years of the time,—three successive terms. His ability as a political leader was significantly shown during his incumbency of this position, as within the six years none but Republican candidates were elected to represent California in Congress,—a condition without precedent and never since duplicated in the history of the state. After having served two years as receiver of the United States land office in San Francisco, General Stone was accorded further preferment in the government service. On the 15th of February, 1910, President Taft appointed him Naval Officer of customs for the port of San Francisco, of which office he is still the incumbent, and he is one of only seven such officers in

the entire United States. In his home city the General is identified with the Union League, the Bohemian and the Pacific Union Clubs, and he also holds membership in the Merchants' Club of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, Illinois.

In May, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of General Stone to Miss Annie Burr Jennings, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Mrs. Stone was a daughter of John S. and Mary (Wheeler) Jennings, representatives of prominent New England families founded in America in the early colonial epoch. Mrs. Stone was a woman of noble and gracious personality, loved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence, and a home circle whose every condition was ideal was broken when she was summoned to the life eternal on the fifth of January, 1906. She was a leading and popular factor in the social life of the community and her circle of friends was coincident with that of her acquaintances. General and Mrs. Stone became the parents of three daughters, all of whom survive the loved and devoted mother. Marea Wheeler and Leona Jennings are talented artists and maintain a studio in New York City, where they give their attention to their profession at such times as they are not studying in Europe in the furtherance of their art. Louise Gould, the youngest of the daughters, is the wife of Dr. Lathrop Ellinwood, one of the popular young physicians and surgeons of San Francisco and a son of Dr. Charles N. Ellinwood, who is one of the most distinguished surgeons on the Pacific coast.

TOM R. LANDERS. In the opening up of a new country for occupancy three classes of people are always in evidence, viz.: The promoter; the speculator; and the permanent settler. Although not one of the very early comers into the Imperial Valley, Tom R. Landers, who has a beautiful residence at El Centro, belongs to the latter-named class, and is contributing his full share in clearing and reclaiming this section of the desert, making it a possible place in which to live and to enjoy not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries, of modern life. He was born in 1860, in Texas, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits.

J. A. Landers, his father, was for many years a prosperous and extensive farmer in Texas, and a large cattle owner and dealer. He married Lorena Smyth, whose paternal great-grandfather Smith was a native of the Emerald Isle. Immigrating from Ireland to the United States, he sent his two sons to the public schools, where the books from which they were studying used to get so mixed up one with another that one son changed the "i" in his surname to "y," writing it "Smyth," the form which has since been used by his descendants.

The fifth of the eight children of the parental household, and the only one living in California, Tom R. Landers received his early education in the schools of his native district, while on the home farm he was well drilled in the various branches of agriculture and stock raising. Choosing for his life work the free and independent vocation of his ancestors, he carried on general farming for sometime in Texas, living there until 1909. Desirous then of enlarging his scope of action, he visited various places with a view to locating permanently, finally choosing Imperial Valley as the most desirable. He purchased various tracts, but eventually dis-

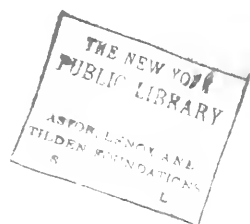
posed of all his original holdings. He then bought his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, lying south and west of El Centro, and has since devoted his energies to general farming, including the raising of cattle and hogs on a somewhat extensive scale. In addition to his valuable farming property Mr. Landers has a five-acre plot of land adjoining El Centro, on which he has erected a beautiful six-room residence, forty-eight by forty-eight feet in its measurements, the house, with its fine surroundings, being one of the most attractive and desirable in the vicinity.

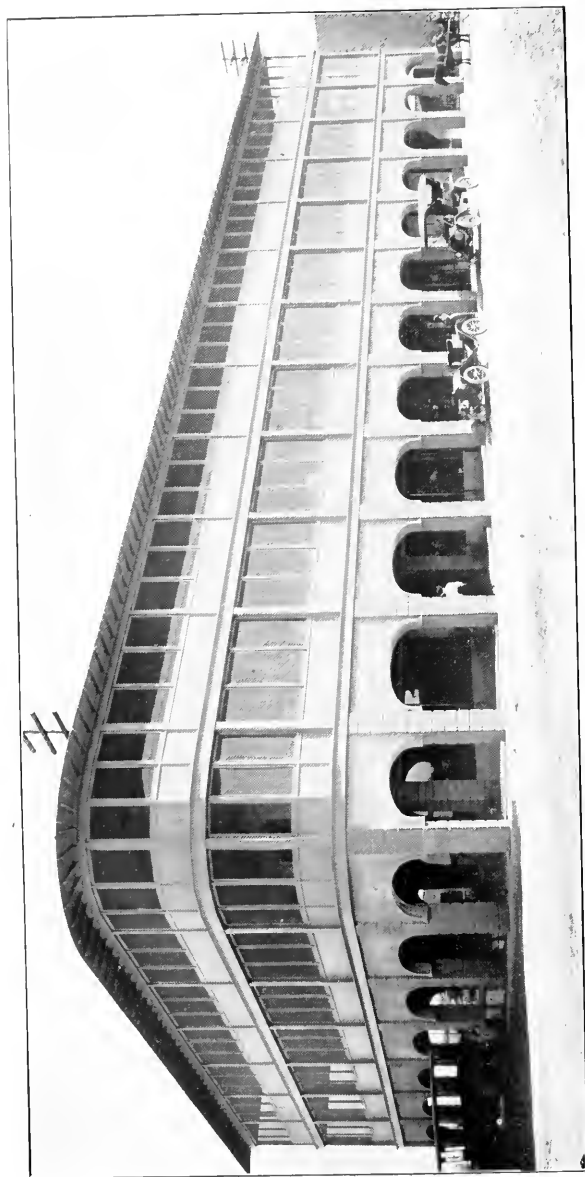
Mr. Landers married, in 1888, Ida Fisher, who was born in Missouri, in 1862.

CLARENCE E. CONANT. Prominent among the wide-awake and progressive agriculturists of the Imperial Valley is C. E. Conant, a man of culture and talent, whose mind has been broadened by extensive travel in foreign countries and by wide contact with men of affairs. The elder of the two children of George F. and Ella M. (Spicer) Conant, he was born in 1877, in Camden, Oneida county, New York, where his father is a well-known furniture manufacturer and a man of good financial standing.

Having obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Camden, Clarence E. Conant subsequently continued his studies at the Military Academy in Peekskill, New York; at the Pennsylvania Military College; at Andover College; at Yale University; and in 1901 was graduated from the Albany Law School, in Albany, New York. He subsequently took a post graduate course, and in 1902 was admitted to the New York bar. The following year Mr. Conant traveled in Europe, visiting the cities of note and adding to his intellectual attainments. In 1904, foreseeing the wonderful development of the southeastern part of California, where there were vast areas of land with large agricultural possibilities yet unused, he relinquished his early military ambitions and professional prospects and came to Imperial county with a determination to take advantage of every offered opportunity for increasing his material wealth. Mr. Conant has made most judicious investments in the valley, and in addition to having title to four hundred and eighty acres of land that is still in its virgin wildness has two hundred and eighty acres of finely improved land, on which he raises abundant annual crops. In 1912 two hundred and forty acres of his ranch he devoted to the growing of cantaloupes and three hundred acres to corn, raising a bountiful harvest of each every year on the same land; fifty acres are given over to the culture of cotton; twenty acres to the raising of malaga grapes; and thirty acres to asparagus, which is a profitable crop. He also carries on general ranching, and is giving a good deal of attention to the growing of hogs.

Mr. Conant is carrying on his agricultural labors after the most approved modern methods, and is meeting well deserved success. Prosperity smiles upon his every effort, and now, while yet in manhood's prime, he has secured a comfortable competence and occupies an assured position among the thrifty and esteemed ranchmen of Imperial county. Fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of





HOTEL OREGON, EL CENTRO

Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is also a member of the Phi Delta Phi of the Albany Law School.

GEORGE D. ARMSTEAD. Altogether worthy of special recognition in this publication is this essentially representative hotel man of southern California, and his success in his chosen field of enterprise is based on broad and varied experience and those sterling and genial attributes which ever make for personal popularity. Mr. Armstead is proprietor of the Hotel Oregon and the El Centro Hotel, at El Centro, Imperial county, and under his effective supervision both of these houses have been brought up to the best modern standard, the former of the two being the best and most popular hotel in the beautiful Imperial Valley, and the El Centro Hotel proving a valuable adjunct to the excellent business controlled by Mr. Armstead in the thriving little city of El Centro, where both hotels are located and are maintained under the personal supervision of the proprietor, who assumed control of the properties in January, 1911. There is no one agency which has more important bearing upon the prestige and progress of any community than that indicated in the extent and character of its hotel accommodations, which invariably give to the traveling public and casual visitors an adequate gauge by which to determine the status of the community in industrial, commercial and civic lines. Thus it is fortunate for the Imperial valley that there has been enlisted in this domain of public service so thorough, popular and success a hotel man as George D. Armstead. He knows the business from its alpha to its omega, and has had the wisdom to realize that proper service and incidental success are to be gained only through such knowledge. Thus he is the affable host, punctilious in keeping everything about his hotels in immaculate order; ever ready to accord every attention and service that will add to the comfort and pleasure of guests; and he also has special facility as a practical caterer, so that the service of his cafes is maintained at a high standard and yet without the waste and carelessness that are certain to attend inexperience. He has brought to bear also in his chosen vocation distinctive initiative and executive ability, and has made of success not an accident but a logical result. Both of his hotels are conducted on the European plan, and in connection with the Hotel Oregon is maintained a first-class cafe. This hotel, a substantial brick structure of three stories, has one hundred guest rooms, of which fifty are equipped with private baths. The house is modern in all equipments and facilities and is admirably arranged and conducted for catering to a discriminating patronage. The El Centro Hotel is the popular-priced hotel of the city in which it is located, and its facilities and service are excellent throughout, with a complement of forty-five guest rooms. Through the medium of these two houses Mr. Armstead is able to meet the demands of all classes of patrons, and his efforts have not lacked due appreciation on the part of the commercial travelers, tourists and other guests, as is shown in the substantial and rapidly increasing business.

Mr. Armstead has devoted practically his entire mature life to the hotel business, and he has not only been successful but he has found pleasure in his association with this important field of enterprise, so

that his enthusiasm never wanes and he is ever studying to make even better provision for the comfort and entertainment of his guests, the while his personality is such as to gain to him the loyal friendship of those with whom he thus comes in contact in a business and social way. In 1886, as a young man of twenty-two years, Mr. Armstead left his home in Tennessee and went to the city of Chicago, where he initiated his association with the hotel business, to which he has given his attention during the long intervening period. He was signally favored in gaining this early experience in the Palmer House, long the leading hostelry of the western metropolis and one of the most celebrated in the entire Union. From the year mentioned until after the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Mr. Armstead continued to be employed in Chicago hotels, and he then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained about four years, as an attache in turn of the Metropolitan and Clarendon hotels. In 1896 he came to the Pacific coast and located in the city of Tacoma, Washington, where he continued to be identified with the hotel business until 1898, when he made a new and noteworthy venture by going to Alaska and opening the first cafe in the new camp or town of Skagway, where he lived up to the full tension of the vital activities of that celebrated district and where he met with excellent success. He remained in Alaska about two years and then returned to more civilized conditions. He secured a position in the celebrated Hotel Portland, in the city of Portland, Oregon, under that popular and veteran hotel man, Harry C. Bowers, who is now proprietor of the magnificent Multnomah Hotel, recently opened in that city. After leaving Portland Mr. Armstead was identified with the hotel business at Everett, Washington, for some time, and he finally came to California, where he has found a most attractive and fruitful field of endeavor. He remained for a time in San Francisco and thereafter was identified with various representative hotels in and about Los Angeles. In January, 1911, he effected the lease of the two hotels of which he is now proprietor, and the success which has attended his regime attests the wisdom of his course in thus identifying himself closely with the interests of the prosperous and progressive little city of El Centro and with those of the beautiful and opulent Imperial Valley, one of the finest sections of southern California. Mr. Armstead is an active and popular member of the California Hotel Men's Association, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with St. Paul Lodge, No. 59, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is liberal, progressive and public-spirited as a citizen and business man and is ever ready to lend his influence and cooperation in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He is one of the best known and most popular hotel men on the Pacific coast and is a distinct acquisition to his sphere of enterprise in California, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. In politics he is a staunch Republican, though he has never manifested any predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office.

Mr. Armstead finds a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the historic Old Dominion commonwealth as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of a family there founded in the colonial days, the

lineage being traced back to staunch English origin. He was born at Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th of January, 1804, and is a son of George E. and Mary (Caldwell) Armstead, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives at Jackson, Tennessee, where the former died in 1879 and the latter soon after the close of the Civil war. George E. Armstead was likewise a native of Virginia, whence he removed with his family to Tennessee when the subject of this review was a child. He became a prosperous agriculturist and merchant in Tennessee and was a man who ever commanded unqualified popular esteem. He was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated upon the nation and he gave valiant service as a soldier in the command of General Forrest. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson, and he never lacked the courage of his convictions. He was a man of most kindly and generous nature, of strong mentality and well fortified opinions, so that he wielded no little influence in the communities in which he lived at different stages in his life.

George D. Armstead, whose name initiates this review, was reared to adult age in Tennessee, and was there afforded the best educational advantages, including those of the Southwestern Baptist University, at Jackson, Tennessee. As has been previously noted in this context, virtually his entire active career has been one of close identification with the hotel business, and his success has amply justified his choice of vocation.

On July 1, 1904, at Riverside, California, he was married to Mrs. Kate Metzler, (nee Cooper of Indianapolis, Indiana), a daughter of J. W. and Sarah Cooper.

WALTER C. THOMAS. Among the new business enterprises of El Centro is the El Centro Bottling & Ice Company, owned and conducted by Walter C. Thomas, which had its inception here in 1908, at that time a small, struggling concern, but which has since grown to be one of the leading industries of its adopted field and now ships its product all over the Imperial Valley. Walter C. Thomas, whose progressive ideas, constant enterprise and industry, and alert, inherent business ability have made possible the rapid growth of this company, belongs to the younger generation of business men of El Centro, and was born in Texas, in 1887, a son of Micajah and Lucina Thomas, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Kentucky. In 1887 the family came to California, and here Walter C. Thomas, who was the fourth in order of birth of a family of seven children, was reared and educated.

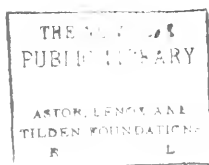
In 1908 Mr. Thomas came to El Centro and established himself in business, but in 1911 the concern had grown to such a degree that it was decided wise to organize it and extend its field, and the present officers of the company are Walter C. Thomas, president; S. F. Lee, vice president; L. R. Thomas, secretary and treasurer; and L. Thomas and F. O. Huble, directors. The present plant is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most highly improved machinery for the manufacture and bottling of all kinds of soft drinks and sodas, and during the long, hot summer months the business done by this establishment extends all over the Imperial Valley and shipments are made to various other points. Prac-

tically every soda water fountain and drink counter in the Valley serve the popular products of the works, the syrups being made from the juice of fresh fruits, in strict compliance with the pure food laws. The reason of the wide popularity of these goods is found in their delicious flavor and their absolute purity, the aim of the proprietors always having been to give to the public the best and purest goods possible of manufacture. Mr. Thomas is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and has discharged the duties of his position with careful conservatism, although he has ever been ready to grasp an opportunity which offered itself. At present the company is contemplating the addition of an ice and distilled water plant to be run in conjunction with the bottling business, which will add greatly to the interests of El Centro.

Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Marion L. French in January, 1908, and to this union there have been born two interesting children: Walter C., Jr., and Marion L.

A. W. Cook. Entitled to special consideration as a pioneer of the Imperial Valley, where he has attained success in the industrial activities which have brought about its wonderful development, is A. W. Cook, one of the progressive dairymen-ranchers of this section, who owns an excellent property not far from Imperial. Mr. Cook is a native of England, and was born February 14, 1864, a son of Charles and Sarah Cook, natives of that country.

A. W. Cook received a good education in his native country, and in 1882 emigrated to Canada, from whence in 1885 he moved to Michigan, and there followed lumbering, farming and various other occupations that presented themselves. Later he went to Illinois, where farming occupied his attention for some time, but like many young men of his day turned his face toward the west and moved on to Portland, where for a number of years he was engaged in the ice business. In 1898 Mr. Cook first came to California, locating at Redlands and engaging in fruit culture, and while thus occupied was for some time manager of the estate of C. F. Taylor, the property of which was devoted to the raising of oranges. Mr. Cook first came to the Imperial Valley in 1901 and located his land, a tract of forty acres. In November, 1902, he started with his wife from Redlands overland in true pioneer fashion, with one cow, a team of horses and a wagon in which were packed their household goods. Mr. Cook's cash capital at this time, by the way, was twenty-five dollars. The trip as made by them was characteristic of travel during the pioneer days and may assist the younger generation in forming some idea of the trials and hardships incident to the time. After traveling over the mountains and meeting with many minor misfortunes the little party approached the New river, and while crossing the temporary bridge the horses and wagon broke through the structure. This necessitated the horses being detached from the wagon, which was left imbedded in midstream, but was finally taken apart and floated ashore, when a new start was made. The same accident was averted at the New river proper, as a guide was there to take them safely across. During one of their journeys between camps the distance was seventy-two miles, over which they were compelled to haul water for their own use and their





J.W. Fredericks

stock. Finally, however, they reached their destination, but it was necessary for Mr. Cook to go into debt for \$1,000 before he could start in business. This incumbrance has been fully eliminated and Mr. Cook is enjoying a high grade of prosperity. He has an excellent herd of thirty-six cows, twenty of which are blooded animals, and he finds a ready sale for the product of his dairy and is a stockholder in the Imperial Creamery Company of Imperial. Hard and faithful work has brought its reward, and he is now enjoying the fruits of a long life of enterprise and industry. Mr. Cook has each year added some new improvement to his ranch, which is under a high state of cultivation and gives evidence of careful and skillful management.

In 1900 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Lota O. Bumgardner, and to this union one child was born, Arthur B., who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two adopted children, whom they are rearing with all the love and tenderness of parents: Lois and Paul. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of Imperial, in which Mr. Cook is a trustee and a teacher in the Sunday-school. He and his wife are prominent in religious and charitable work, are welcomed in the best society of Imperial, and have countless warm friends in the valley who have watched their material success and social accomplishments with gratified interest.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. FREDERICKS, who since 1902 has been district attorney for Los Angeles county and whose connection with important criminal law cases has made his name well known throughout the United States, is of eastern birth and education and a member of a professional family. The ancestors of his father, Reverend James T. Fredericks, and his mother, Mary Patterson, have been for two generations prominent among the lawyers, physicians and Presbyterian clergymen of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. While James T. Fredericks and his wife, Mary Patterson Fredericks, were living at his pastoral location of Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, their son John D. Fredericks was born on September 10, 1869.

The public schools of Burgettstown, supplemented by a course in Trinity Hall Military Academy at Washington, in the same state, provided the preliminary education of John D. Fredericks. At Washington and Jefferson College, also in Washington, Pennsylvania, he pursued his collegiate studies until 1890.

After his graduation Mr. Fredericks came to Los Angeles, California. Shortly afterward he accepted a position as instructor in the state school at Whittier, where he was engaged for some three years. In the meantime he studied law and in 1895 was admitted to the bar of California.

In 1898 Mr. Fredericks enlisted in the Spanish-American war, in which he served officially as adjutant in the Seventh California Volunteers. Returning to Los Angeles county, he was appointed deputy district attorney in 1899. In 1902 he was elected to the office of district attorney; in 1906 he was re-elected; and again re-elected in 1910, each time as a Republican.

The important litigation with which District Attorney Fredericks has been actively concerned has included a number of cases of national

and international note, among them being the oiled roads case, the McNamara case and the Darrow case.

One of the most interesting of these cases was the oiled roads case. The suit was brought by the Dustless Roads Company of New Jersey against the city of Redlands, California, for infringement of its patents for using crude oil on roads. Realizing that this meant many millions of dollars to the state of California, the counties of the state secured the services of Captain Fredericks to defend their interests. The Dustless Roads Company were endeavoring to secure \$15.00 per mile for all California roads on which oil was used. Captain Fredericks was instrumental in securing evidence from remote sections of Pennsylvania—where he made several trips in search of evidence—that oil had been used for such purposes years before, in order thus to invalidate the company's contention and claim of patenting the "idea." He succeeded in finding an old gentleman in Titusville, Pennsylvania, who had an indistinct recollection of having read somewhere about such process in the making of roads, and of having saved the article. Captain Fredericks assisted this old man in going through the various old files of papers and collections of clippings until the article was found. From such a slight clew an excellent case was worked up. It was bitterly fought for some time, covering a period of nearly three years. Mr. Fredericks' successful handling of it called forth widely expressed satisfaction throughout the state.

District Attorney Fredericks' winning of the case of the McNamara brothers, who in 1910 blew up the Los Angeles *Times* building with dynamite, causing the loss of many lives and much property, attracted the attention of the whole world. That case, concluded in 1911, and the Darrow bribery case, which is still pending, are too recent and too well known in all details to require comment here.

Captain Fredericks has been largely instrumental in organizing the association of District Attorneys of Southern California for the purpose of formulating legislation suggesting amendments to laws and creating new laws for the purpose of aiding the state in the prosecution of crimes. Much good has been done along these lines.

Captain Fredericks maintains his home in Los Angeles. He is a member of the Knights Templar, of the California Club, University Club, the Union League, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Gamut Club and the City Club. His family consists of Mrs. Fredericks—formerly Miss Agnes Blakeley of Los Angeles—and their four children, named John D., Jr., Doris, Deborah and James.

SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE. It is now apparent to all that the country must no longer look solely to the eastern states for her leaders in social and political matters. The generation that follows the pioneer has always been fruitful of strong, splendid citizenship, and it is this generation that is now the ruling power in the west and is producing the men that are influencing the thought and action of the country at large as well as their own sections. Among these men is Samuel M. Shortridge, of California, one of the best known attorneys of San Francisco. As a lawyer he is recognized as one of the clearest thinkers and most level-headed members of the bar of the state, and his success has been merited

by years of hard work and close application. To the country in general he is perhaps better known as a speaker of force and power and as a loyal fighter in the ranks of the party he believes stands for the truest political faith.

Samuel Morgan Shortridge was born on the 3rd of August, 1861, at Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, Iowa. He is the son of a clergyman, and when he was yet a small boy his father moved to the far west and settled in Salem, Oregon, their way passing through the state of California. In Oregon, Samuel had his first real chance to go to school, but his father only remained in the state for a year or two. They went to Oregon in 1874, so that when they later removed to California, Samuel was old enough to aid the family finances by going to work. He secured employment in the mines. First he operated the old overshot wheel at the Cold Spring Gravel Mine, in Nevada county, and later he worked at the forge. Always determined to do whatever came to hand in the best possible way, he became eventually a fine blacksmith. There was no opportunity here for an education, and as the boy had other ambitions than being a mechanic, however skilled, he moved to San Jose and lived with his brother in order to attend the public schools of the city. He was graduated from the high school in 1879, and after doing some post graduate work he received a first grade state certificate, entitling him to teach in any public schools of the state. This he accomplished before he was eighteen years of age. His first position was at Ruthersford, Napa county, and he taught there for several years, resigning to take the position of principal of the St. Helena public schools. During this time he had been spending much of his spare time poring over law books and in 1883 he gave up his position as principal in order to have all of his time free for the study of law. In 1884 he was admitted to the supreme court of California, and is now a member of all the courts, state and federal.

With his natural gift of oratory, by which is meant not emotional embroidery of language, but plain, forceful speaking that clears the cobwebs from men's minds and makes them see the straight course of action that should be pursued, it was to be expected that he would turn to politics. He has campaigned the state from one end to the other, speaking in behalf of numberless candidates of the Republican party, of which he has been a working member ever since he attained his majority. During all of this time he has refused to accept any position of honor, save the most temporary, for himself. He was a presidential elector from the fourth district in the Harrison campaign in 1888, presidential elector at large for William McKinley in 1900 and presidential elector at large for President Taft in 1908.

Mr. Shortridge is married and has two sons, Samuel M., Jr., and John G. He is one of the men of whom the state of California is proud. She has had many opportunities of late years to test the metal of her prominent men and Mr. Shortridge is one of those who has stood the test.

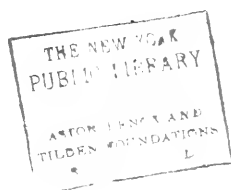
C. CLYDE CURTIS. While it is claimed, and perhaps rightly so, that the settlement of the Imperial Valley did not entail the hardships and

privations on its pioneers that those of the northern portion of the state suffered, it cannot be denied that many obstacles, difficulties and discouragements were encountered and overcome by the courageous men and women whose persistency and determination made possible the cultivation of this section of the country. C. Clyde Curtis, of Holtville, can testify to this fact, and for a time was one of a party of five persons whose entire water supply consisted of three canteens of warm, insipid water drawn from a hole in the old bed of the Alamo river every six hours, and this was constantly being shared with the travelers who passed the frontier hotel. Mr. Curtis is a splendid example of the men of courage and enterprising spirit who, in spite of numerous setbacks and misfortunes, have kept steadily at their task until they have not only elevated themselves to places of independence, but while so doing have brought about the fertilization of this formerly useless stretch of desert waste.

Mr. Curtis arrived in the Imperial Valley November 25, 1903, and in 1904 his wife filed a claim on one hundred and sixty acres of desert land, of which one hundred and twenty acres are now under cultivation and supporting a herd of twenty dairy cows and numerous other stock. On first coming to the valley, Mr. Curtis located at Holtville, or where Holtville now stands, there being little prospect at that time of there ever being a city at this point. Prior to the distribution of water by irrigation this locality was a dry, arid waste, and the five occupants of the pioneer hotel were forced, as before stated, to depend upon what water could be secured from the old bed of the Alamo for means to assuage their thirst. He states that five skeletons were found in the desert in the immediate vicinity of Holtville, while he has encountered many rattlesnakes in the desert and keeps their rattles as mementos.

C. Clyde Curtis was born in Lake Village, Indiana, in 1881, the fifth in order of birth of the six children of J. E. and E. J. (Jenkins) Curtis, natives of Michigan. In 1884 he was taken by his parents to Nebraska, where he was educated in the public schools and reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed. Mr. Curtis has been singularly unfortunate in having met with a great many discouragements and drawbacks which have tended to retard his financial progress, and in addition to having met with sickness and accident, in 1907 his home and its contents was destroyed by fire, proving a total loss. He has not allowed himself to be discouraged, however, but has kept steadfastly on, persevering persistently and laboring industriously, and has eventually gained a position for himself among the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Curtis has the distinction of being the first bridegroom in Holtville, having been married here July 19, 1905, to Miss Cora M. Shepherd, daughter of W. W. and L. C. Shepherd, of Kentucky, and to this union there have been born four children, namely: Ethel M., Earl W., Melvin R. and Glenn F. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are faithful members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Curtis, being the possessor of a fine voice, was for a number of years a member of the choir of his church in Nebraska. He and his wife are people of refinement and taste, and at their comfortable home true western hospitality is ever in evidence.





MARY ELLA WEBB
First Child Born in Imperial Valley.

SAMUEL WEBB. The Imperial Valley of California has been fortunate in that its pioneers have been men of courage, enterprise and perseverance; hardy individuals whom no disappointments could discourage, no hardships cause to falter. It is not alone to the pioneer cultivators of the soil, nor to those whose activities have been directed along professional lines that this section owes its present prosperity, for the mechanics and tradesmen have done their full share in bringing about ideal conditions, and among them may be mentioned Samuel Webb, proprietor of a blacksmith and general repair shop, who has the additional distinction of being the father of the first white child born in Holtville. Mr. Webb is now one of the successful men of the valley, but his success has come only after a number of misfortunes, and the persistence with which he has worked himself to a position of independence should serve as an example worthy of emulation by the youth of today. He was born in Arizona, September 22, 1882, and is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Miller) Webb, natives of California and Tennessee, respectively, who had eleven other children.

Mr. Webb's father was the proprietor of the *Arizona Daily Democrat*, and after the youth had completed his educational training he entered the office of this newspaper, and was its manager in 1903, when he left Arizona to come to the Imperial Valley. On January 4th of that year he settled in Holtville, being employed by a Mr. Peterson in the manufacture of brick. Subsequently he gave up that occupation to engage in contracting and building, and during the time he was engaged in the latter business constructed the bridges spanning the Alamo and New rivers, but in 1909 met with a severe accident, which incapacitated him, and when he had recovered, a year later, turned his attention to blacksmithing and general repair work, in which he has since continued. In 1904 he was elected justice of the peace, a position in which he served very acceptably until 1910. He has always interested himself in everything that would tend to be of benefit to this section, and he and Mrs. Webb are the owners of 320 acres of land in the valley, used for ranching purposes, and an acre of land and two residences situated in Holtville.

On June 15, 1902, Mr. Webb was married to Miss May Gorden, of Washington, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Viola and Mary. The latter, born July 12, 1905, is the first child born in Holtville. No blare of trumpets announced this birth of the first child; no couriers were dispatched to spread the tidings throughout the land. The birthplace was humble, as those were pioneer days in the county, and it could not be truthfully said that the child was born with the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth, but a happy and successful future is predicted in the case of the first-born of Holtville's children, as it comes of the sturdy pioneer stock of which the valley is so proud.

Mr. Webb considers it his bounden duty to live up to the rules of good citizenship, and his standing and reputation in his community are accordingly high. He has found time from his business activities to engage in social relaxation, and is popular with the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Eagles, in all of which he holds membership.

THADDEUS WHITE. One of the well known and substantial dairymen and stock raisers of the Imperial Valley, Thaddeus White, the owner of a ranch at Ten Foot Drop, identified himself with this section when it was still in its infancy, and can well recall, from personal association, the scenes and incidents which marked the pioneer period. A typical example of the self-made man, during the ten years of his residence in the valley he has developed a handsome property from the desert and assisted materially in blazing the way for those who have come later. Mr. White is a native of England, and was born November 8, 1847, a son of James and Harriet (McGeorge) White, both of whom were born in the mother country. The family immigrated to the United States in 1850, it consisting of the parents and four children, and settled first in Michigan, where James White was engaged in the lumber business. From Michigan they went to Chicago, Illinois, and there both Mr. White and his wife passed away.

Thaddeus White was only about twelve years of age when death claimed his parents, and his early years brought him many hardships. His schooling was principally secured in the school of hard work, and he early learned to make his own way and to depend entirely upon his own ability. He remained in Illinois until 1880, in which year he went to Missouri, and that state was the scene of his agricultural activities until he came to California in 1901. Here he found that his years of hard, persevering labor and vigorous, out-of-door life stood him in good stead, for they had given him the courage to overcome the numerous obstacles that arose in the path of the early pioneers and which often discouraged and disheartened those of a less sturdy character. Like others of these settlers, he was handicapped by lack of financial backing, but he did not allow himself to be diverted from the path that he had chosen, and has lived to see his eighty-seven-acre property develop and flourish, assuring him of handsome returns for the years of persistent labor expended upon it. The land is now all in a high state of cultivation, and here he keeps a herd of forty sleek, well-fed dairy cows, of good breed, from which he secures dairy products that bring high prices in the local markets. He has also given a great deal of attention to raising blooded horses, and is known as one of the best judges of horseflesh in his district.

While a resident of Missouri, in 1881, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Skipper, of Illinois, daughter of L. L. and Elcine Skipper, natives of the Prairie state. To this union there have been born six children, four of whom are living: James, Fletcher, Roy and Lervy, all single and living with their parents. Although Mr. White has not cared for public office, preferring to give his whole attention to his ranch, he takes a good citizen's interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and is in favor of progress along all lines. Knowing that his own affairs will be bettered by the betterment of the community, he has so conducted his activities as to develop the best resources of this section, and is accordingly respected by his fellow-citizens as a man who has the best interests of the Imperial Valley at heart.





JAMES G. HAMILTON AND FAMILY

J. G. and W. O. HAMILTON. Among the leaders of that group of men to whom the citizens of El Centro and of the surrounding section of this part of Imperial Valley look for support and guidance when any progressive movement is under discussion are James G. Hamilton and his son, W. O. Hamilton. Coming into the Imperial Valley with wide experience in the stock-raising industry, which he had gathered on the broad plains of Texas and in the fertile valleys of Tennessee, the father, James G. Hamilton, speedily identified himself with the above industry in his new location and is now one of the heaviest stock raisers in the valley. He has given his whole life to the business and is a recognized authority in many parts of the country on various breeds of stock, while the animals from his ranch are much prized by the neighboring ranchmen for breeding purposes. His life in the open air has given him a splendid physique, and although he is nearing his three score and ten one can never think of him as an old man, not even when he is surrounded by his stalwart sons. These young men are worthy exponents of the clean methods of living and thinking of their father. W. O. Hamilton is one of the most active business men in El Centro, and he uses his powerful influence for the betterment of the city in every movement, be it civic, educational or social.

James G. Hamilton was born in the state of Tennessee, on the 25th of November, 1849. He was brought up in this, his native state, and here he received his education. He was quite young when he ceased to study books and took up the study of men, following the path of his own inclination into the agricultural industry. The land that he owned in the state of his birth consisted of a hundred and ten acres, and it was his ambition to raise produce of only the very best quality. Soon, in connection with his agricultural pursuits, he took up stock raising, and some of the finest stock in Tennessee grazed on his land. In 1890, the raising of stock having proved more interesting and more profitable than the growing of cotton and corn, Mr. Hamilton decided to go down into the true cattle country in the state of Texas. Here he bought up seventeen sections of land, and with his sons proceeded to go into the business on a large scale, having as many as from thirteen to fifteen hundred head of cattle at one time.

Mr. Hamilton was three times happily married, his first marriage taking place on the 23d of July, 1869, his bride being Miss M. J. Kirk. Five children were born to this union, two of whom, W. O. and W. P. Hamilton, are now living. Their mother died on the 11th of June, 1887, leaving a little eight year old son. The following year Mr. Hamilton married a cousin of his first wife, Miss Mary E. Kirk. She became the mother of two children, Joseph W., who was born on the 23d of January, 1889, and James G., whose natal day was the 3rd of June, 1890. On the 19th of January, 1902, Mr. Hamilton lost his second wife and on the 19th of April, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza W. Fuqua, of Bedford county, Virginia. The present Mrs. Hamilton, though born in this country, is of French origin.

In 1906 three of the sons of Mr. Hamilton, W. O., W. P., and Joseph, went out to California and proved to be valuable additions to the little colony in the Imperial Valley. Three years later, in 1909, the

father concluded to follow his boys to the country of which they wrote so enthusiastically, so selling out his holdings and disposing of his stock he moved to El Centro, which is the county seat of Imperial county. Here he is now living, and in company with I. A. Morgan is doing business on as huge a scale as he was in Texas. These two men own the ranches upon which their stock is pastured, and they handle about two thousand head of cattle. Some of this is shipped east for beef, and a considerable part is sold to the ranchers in the valley with which to stock their ranges.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Baptist church, but he has lived too close to nature to have become hide-bound by any creed, so his views on religion as well as upon most matters are very broad minded. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hamilton's eldest son, W. O. Hamilton, was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1876, and when he was a young boy he went with his parents to Texas and here he grew up on the great ranch of his father. He received his education in the common schools, and then began to help his father in his business. In no way could he have become better fitted for his work in life, not so much from the knowledge of the stock-raising business that he gained, though that was to be very valuable to him when he later moved to California, but the close association with a man of as high ideals and noble principles as his father was bound to have a strong influence on his character, how strong can be well seen by his life in El Centro.

In the fall of 1905 he came to California, and in company with his brother W. P. purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. After they had improved this they had a chance to sell at a good profit, so they sold one hundred and twenty acres and with the proceeds embarked in the mercantile business in El Centro. They entered into partnership with Mr. Payne, the firm being Payne and Hamilton. Subsequently the firm sold out to the B. Solomon Company, which is still operating the business. W. O. Hamilton next went into the employ of the Valley Hardware and Implement Company of El Centro, where he remained two years, gaining a valuable knowledge of the business and making innumerable friends, both of which accomplishments were to serve him in good stead when he launched out for himself. This he did in 1900, when he and his brother organized the Hamilton Supply Company, of which George F. Wolfelin was the third member of the firm. They carried on a very lucrative business for a year and then the firm was merged into the Imperial Valley Mercantile Company, the two brothers being part owners in the latter firm. After a time Mr. Hamilton was made traveling salesman for this firm, which post, through his wide acquaintance and popularity all over the valley, he is especially well qualified to fill. The two younger brothers, Joseph W. and James G., have also come out to the Imperial Valley and are now proprietors of the Enterprise Grocery Company, one of the leading stores of its kind in El Centro, and the four young men, taken together, form an important factor in the business and social life of the valley.

W. O. Hamilton has been married twice. His first wife was Miss

Alice Boyd, and the ceremony was performed on the 4th of May, 1904. One daughter, Mary A., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton on the 20th of December, 1906, and the mother died on the 15th of March, 1911. Mr. Hamilton has since married Miss Nettie A. Larsen.

Mr. Hamilton has always taken much interest in the public affairs of the city, and has been especially active in educational matters, feeling that the children who have the good fortune to live in the Imperial Valley should receive every other benefit in order that they might be worthy of their beautiful environment. Since 1907 he has been a member of the city council, and at present he is a member of the board of education for both the high and grammar schools. He is also a member of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District.

The fraternal orders come in for a large share of his attention, he being particularly active in the ancient Masonic order. In this order he is past master of the El Centro lodge and is the present high priest of the chapter. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of the Odd Fellows and of the Elks.

The perfect sympathy which exists between the father and his sons is beautiful to witness. They have brought into this independent country, where the ties which bind people together are of necessity somewhat loose, something of that close feeling of kinship that is the especial property of the southern people. Feeling that Imperial Valley has brought them success and prosperity, they feel that they can never repay her, but their neighbors will tell you that they have brought to the Valley double the gifts that they have received, for in their loyalty they are always ready to give of their time, money or ideas to the advancement of the valley.

D. S. PACKARD. The United States government, in choosing its representatives for various official positions, appoints only those whose former records clearly establish their integrity, probity and utmost reliability, as well as their intelligence, ability and capacity for work. One of the most important departments in the government service is that of the customs, and the officials in whose hands the work of this department is placed are chosen for their courage and tact in addition to the other qualities, for more problems of a delicate nature, requiring extreme diplomacy at times, occur in this branch of the service, perhaps, than in any other. One of the governments most faithful and trustworthy representatives in the Imperial Valley, and a man who has shown himself to be a capable public official, is D. S. Packard, United States custom house collector at Calexico, who has ably discharged the duties of his present position since March, 1907. He is a native of Missouri, where he was born in 1872, a son of F. M. and G. A. Packard, and belongs to a family that originated in this country August 23, 1638, at which time the progenitor, Silas Packard, came from England and settled at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts. From that colony many patriots bearing the name enlisted in the ranks of the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and members of the family have been known in all the professions, arts and sciences, in busi-

ness, in fact in all the vocations of war and peace, and have invariably maintained the high reputation of the name.

Thaddeus M. Packard, the paternal grandfather of D. S. Packard, fought as a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil wars, enlisting as a musician, with the rank of captain, as he was skilled in performing on many instruments. He was one of the originators of the "Packard" shoe industry in Brockton, Massachusetts, but eventually, during the Civil war, moved to Ohio, where he re-inlisted and served until the end. His death occurred in Cincinnati in the winter of 1882. His widow now resides in Los Angeles, California. On the maternal side, the grandfather of Mr. Packard was William P. Grainge, one of Missouri's pioneers, residing at Warrensburg. He was one of the courageous, adventurous gold seekers of the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," coming to California during the rush of that year by the way of the Horn. After seeking the precious metal for a year or so he returned to his family in Missouri, where he lived until 1879, and then, still having the "fever," he returned with his family to California and settled in Ventura county, where he yet resides at the great age of ninety-two years. The father of Mr. Packard came with his family to California in 1886, settling in Ventura county, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but finally moved to Los Angeles, where he now lives in retirement. He is a native of Massachusetts and his wife, of Missouri.

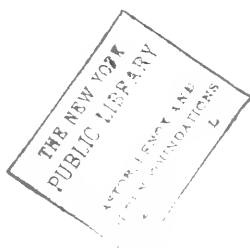
D. S. Packard completed his education in the public schools of California and was reared to be a rancher, an occupation which he followed on his father's property until he decided to make his own way in the world. Securing a position as inspector at San Diego, by taking a competitive civil service examination, he remained there for a short time before being appointed to his present position at Calexico. A master of the Spanish as well as the English language, Mr. Packard is well qualified to fill this important office, the duties of which are often onerous and dangerous. Two of his linemen ride along the border often as much as fourteen hours a day, and Mr. Packard has so perfected his system as to be known as one of the most efficient men in the service, and much feared by the smuggler. Among his fellow citizens in Calexico he bears the reputation of being an earnest and conscientious official, and he has many friends throughout the entire valley.

In 1896 Mr. Packard was married to Miss Maude Thompson, and one daughter was born to this union, Lucille. After the death of this wife Mr. Packard again married, in 1903, to Miss Stella Storey, of the historic old family of that name in Pennsylvania. Mr. Packard is ardently interested in fraternal work, and is at present a valued member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

PHILO JONES. The enterprises to which a community owes its importance in an industrial and commercial way are those which build up and develop its resources, aid its citizens and do the most good to the greatest number. In this connection extended mention should be made of the Imperial Investment Company, a concern that is doing much for the Imperial Valley in general and Brawley and vicinity in particular, the president of which, Philo Jones, is one of the valley's leading busi-



Phil Jones



ness men. This company, which does a large real estate business and looks after the interests of the farmers, in addition to establishing town-sites, was organized August 31, 1903, by J. W. and H. C. Oakley, and Mr. Jones became its president in June, 1907. He was born on his father's farm near Davis, Macomb county, Michigan, in 1874, the eldest of the three children of David T. and Lavina (Sutliff) Jones, natives of Wales and New York, respectively. David T. Jones is now vice-president of the Imperial Investment Company, and a well known business man of Brawley.

The early education of Philo Jones was secured in the grammar schools of his native vicinity, and when he was nine years of age was taken by his parents to California. Subsequently he was graduated from Chaffey College, Ontario, California, also attended the University of Southern California, and after leaving the latter institution, in 1897, became receiver for the Union Iron Works of Los Angeles. He later went into the printers' supply business for two years as inside manager and during the next five years was connected with several public utility companies. Mr. Jones entered the real estate business as assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles Investment Company of that city, and in 1907 made his advent in the Imperial Valley and settled at Brawley, where he has since resided. Mr. Jones is one of the live, wideawake business men of this thriving little city, and has identified himself with some of its leading business ventures. He is president of the People's Abstract & Trust Company of El Centro, a director in the Imperial Valley Milk Company and the Brawley Co-operative Building Company, and a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Republican County Central Committee and a prominent Mason. In religious matters his faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at present he is president of the board of trustees. He is well known throughout this part of the valley as a man who has been identified with large transactions, and the work he has accomplished entitles him to a position of importance among the men whose activities have served to benefit the community. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among the Imperial Valley's best citizenship, and no man stands higher in public esteem.

Mr. Jones was married in 1909 to Miss Myrtle H. Nance, of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Margaret J., born in September, 1911.

J. H. GLENN. To a decision made on the spur of the moment, when he had fully decided to dispose of his holdings and seek a new field of operations, J. H. Glenn owes his present high position among the successful ranchmen of the Imperial Valley. Like many older and more experienced men, he had come to this section as a pioneer and his early operations had only proved discouraging, but when he was on the point of abandoning the new country, better judgment prevailed, he made a fresh start, and today stands as an example of the self-made man, and one who had the courage and ability to carry his operations to a successful termination. He now holds an assured place among those who have developed this fertile section, and may take a justifiable pride in what he

has accomplished. Mr. Glenn was born in 1876, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of J. G. and Mary A. Glenn, who still reside in the east. J. G. Glenn is a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years as a private of Company E, One Hundredth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and since the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living, but with the exception of J. H., and one son who resides in Arizona, all remained in the Keystone state.

Reared in his native county and educated in the common schools, Mr. Glenn chose a farmer's vocation, and in 1899 came west to California, locating near Los Angeles, where he remained for three years. In 1902 he became a pioneer of the Imperial Valley, entering a claim of forty acres, his capital at that time being twenty-five dollars and a bicycle. His early efforts at ranching proved disheartening, and at last, despairing of ever attaining success, he sold his property. While making out the papers in the office, however, some inherent foresight prompted him to repent of his action, and he immediately entered one hundred and sixty acres and started anew. The twenty-five dollars have been increased to a valuable ranch, one hundred and twenty acres being in a high state of cultivation, and there is no more successful young agriculturist in the section. He follows ranching in its various branches, but devotes the greater part of his attention to hog raising, and the animals bred on his property find a ready sale in the western markets. The ranch on which Mr. Glenn lives is in all essentials the product of his own skill, good taste and industry. The grounds which surround the well-built residence are well laid out, and the various buildings are substantially made and patterned in a modern manner.

On November 13, 1911, Mr. Glenn was united in marriage with Miss May Clema Riggs, daughter of Zachary Taylor and Anna Riggs, of St. Marys, West Virginia. Mr. Glenn has been prominent in Oddfellowship, and is popular with the members of the local lodge.

CHARLES F. THORPE. The manifold attractions and advantages of California have drawn within her gracious borders many citizens whose places of nativity lie far distant from this sunset land of the American republic, and of this number is Charles Frederick Thorpe, who resides near Cucamonga, San Bernardino county, and who is one of the representative orange-growers of this most favored section of the state. He is a native of England and a scion of one of the sterling old families of the "tight little isle," with whose annals the name has been identified for many generations,—indeed from the time when "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Representatives in the various generations have been prominent in professional, industrial and mercantile activities in England, and the father of him whose name initiates this review was the founder of the American branch of this fine old family.

Charles Frederick Thorpe was born in the historic borough of Hastings, county Sussex, England, on the 30th of September, 1856, and his native place, one of the ancient cinque ports of England was the landing place of the great Norman, William the Conqueror, the famous battle



C. E. Thompson.



of Hastings having been waged about seven miles distant from the town whose prestige is now principally that of an attractive watering place. Mr. Thorpe is a son of Charles Barrow Thorpe and Lucy Myrtilla (Barrett) Thorpe, the former a native of Sussex county and the latter of Yorkshire. The paternal grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was for many years one of the influential citizens of Hastings, where he conducted an extensive mercantile business, and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives at Rye, on the English channel, about ten miles distant from Hastings. He was venerable in years when he was summoned from the scene of life's activities and his wife, who survived him, was ninety-four years of age at the time of her death. Of the children of this sterling couple, Charles Barrow was the third in order of birth of the four sons, and he was the only one of the number to leave his native land and establish a home in America.

Charles Barrow Thorpe was reared and educated in his native land and there gained thorough experience in the mercantile business, through discipline secured in his father's extensive establishment. He finally engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, in the town of Rye, and a number of years later he disposed of this business and became associated with a large mercantile concern in the city of London. In 1864 he came with his family to the United States and established his home in the city of Detroit, where for two years he was manager of the dry-goods department of one of the large wholesale houses of the city. Failing health then caused him to return to England, and he passed the residue of his life at Rye, where he died at the early age of thirty-seven years. His wife returned to America and passed the gracious evening of her life at the home of her daughter, in Detroit, where she died in 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. After the death of her husband she became the wife of John P. Mitchell, and they resided for a number of years in northern Michigan. She was a daughter of William Barrett, a prominent lawyer and influential citizen of Otley, Yorkshire, and one who served on the king's bench for many years prior to his demise. His admission to practice, by order of court, is recorded in an ancient document of sheepskin parchment, and occurred in the reign of William IV. This interesting and valuable heirloom is now in the possession of Mr Thorpe, of this review, who prizes the same most highly. Judge Barrett died in England, when about fifty years of age, and soon after his death his wife accompanied some of her kinsfolk to America. She established her home in Pontiac, Michigan, and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her demise. Charles B. and Lucy M. (Barrett) Thorpe were devout communicants of the established Church of England and after coming to America continued their affiliation in the Protestant Episcopal church. Of the three children, one daughter died at the age of two years; Katherine is the wife of James O. St. Clair, who was formerly a prominent representative of the great mining industry in the upper peninsula of Michigan and who is now living retired in the city of Detroit, that state; and Charles Frederick, of this review, is the youngest of the children.

Charles F. Thorpe was eight years of age at the time of the family removal to America and after the death of his father he accompanied his mother and sister to northern Michigan, where he attended the public schools. This discipline was supplemented by a partial course in Racine College, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church at Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained a student for three collegiate years. At the age of twenty years he had the privilege of passing two months at the great Centennial Exposition in the city of Philadelphia, and after his return home he assumed practical duties and responsibilities by taking the position of paymaster and bookkeeper for a large mining company in the upper peninsula of Michigan, his stepfather, John P. Mitchell, having been one of the principal stockholders of this corporation. Mr. Thorpe held this dual position for eight years, with residence at Republic and Humboldt, Michigan, and for several years thereafter he was with another extensive mining company, in which the late Marcus A. Hanna was an official and heavy stockholder. At this time Mr. Thorpe had charge of the books, reports, etc., and also served as paymaster of the Winthrop mine. In 1891 he purchased an interest in a drug store in West Duluth, Minnesota, and two years later he purchased the interest of his partner. The enterprise was most prosperous under his direction and in 1895 he sold the stock and business and came to California. He purchased an orange grove of twenty acres at Cucamonga and upon this fine place he made many admirable improvements, including the erection of a most beautiful, picturesque and modern residence, of the historic old California mission style of architecture. He purchased and improved additional land in the same district and continued to reside on his original place until 1910, when he sold the property and purchased a tract of two hundred and eighty-five acres adjoining the homestead on which he had lived and prospered during the fifteen years of his residence in San Bernardino county. He is now devoting his attention to the improvement of his new and extensive landed estate, which will be devoted to the propagation of citrus fruits on a large scale and with facilities of the most modern and improved order. About one-fourth of the land is available for cultivation at the present time and his attractive home is located near the foothills north of Cucamonga. His land extends up into the hills and includes a beautiful canon, with exceptional water-rights from a stream that will afford the best of irrigation facilities. He purchased the property from William Whitfield, who secured the government patent to the same under homestead entry. The home of Mr. Thorpe is one of the ideal places of the San Bernardino valley, of which it commands a magnificent view, as does it also of the picturesque mountain passes. Such are the places which lend unrivaled charm to southern California, for here are all the picturesque attractions of mountain and vale, with foliage of tropical luxuriance, under the proper irrigation, and here also the "kindly fruits of the earth" mature in profusion and offer the most delectable field for industrial enterprise of the most profitable order.

Mr. Thorpe is still interested in iron-mining operations in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he owns a one-eighteenth interest in a

property leased to the Cleveland-Cliff Iron Company. These mining lands in Marquette county, that state, have been leased for a period of fifty years, the operations there carried on giving a handsome royalty to the fee owners of the holding company. He is also the owner of valuable residence and business property in the city of Los Angeles, including the fine five-story office building which bears his name and which was erected by him in 1906, at the southeast corner of Franklin street and Broadway. He is now preparing to erect at Beverly Hills, near Los Angeles and Santa Monica, a handsome modern residence, which will constitute another of the show places of that most beautiful district. This new mansion will overlook the beach and will constitute his permanent home. Mr. Thorpe has identified himself most thoroughly with the varied interests of southern California, has aided in the promotion of enterprises and measures for development and progress along industrial and civic lines, and is essentially broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen the while he holds secure place in the esteem of the community in which he has maintained his home for more than a decade and a half. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Cucamonga and was its first vice-president, an office of which he continued incumbent until the death of the original president, when he succeeded to the office of chief executive, serving nearly two years.

Though never imbued with ambition for political office of any order, Mr. Thorpe is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and gives his influence in support of good government—municipal, state and national. He is affiliated with Pomona Lodge, No. 789, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

The domestic life of Mr. Thorpe has been one of ideal order and his wife has proved a most gracious chatelaine of a home known for its generous hospitality and many social charms. At Ishpeming, Michigan, on the 24th of November, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thorpe to Miss Anna M. Crowley, who was born at Negaunee, that state, another of the thriving mining cities of the Upper Peninsula, and who is a daughter of Charles Crowley. Her father was born in Massachusetts, was for a number of years identified with business interests in northern Michigan, and he passed the closing years of his life in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe have six children,—Lucy Myrtila, who is the wife of V. P. Demens, of Cucamonga; Charles Alfred, who resides in the city of San Francisco; Frank Sidney, who is a successful orange-grower in the Cucamonga district; and George Audley, now married and residing in Los Angeles. Mildred H. and Mary Constance are in school and remain at home, the last two children mentioned having been born in California.

HALLDOR E. H. ARMANN, whose post office is Holtville, but whose holdings are in No. seven, where he owns three hundred and twenty acres, is a prominent rancher in the Imperial Valley. Ranching, however, is still practically a side issue with him, and it is only recently that he has devoted much time to it. By profession he is an architect and

builder, and has executed some of the most important commissions in this section of the country. It would seem as though architecture and ranching would give him sufficient occupation for his thoughts, but not so, all his spare time he uses in planning new labor saving devices, several of which have proved very successful.

Halldor Armann is a native of North Dakota, where he was born on the 4th of April, 1884. His father is Halldor H. Armann and his mother is Margaret (Eyjolfsdottir) Armann. Both of his parents were born in Iceland. When they immigrated from Iceland they settled in Nova Scotia, Canada, enduring there the hardships of pioneering in a forest country which when cleared off was unproductive, resulting in abandonment of the settlement. There the senior Mr. Armann learned the English language both to speak and read it. He also learned the American way of farming, built a fine log house, granary and barn, which were all afterwards left for the hunters to make bonfire out of. After two years of this hard toil they moved to Winnipeg, Canada. Working at day labor, the father soon earned and saved up a good amount, in which his wife assisted him by taking in washing and other day work. This was at the time of what was known as the Winnipeg boom, at the close of which he lost a big share of his hard earned little pile. He, however, continued to work out until he had enough ahead to start for North Dakota, where he settled in what is or was known as the Gardar Icelandic settlement in Pembina county, (Pembina). They bought out a homestead and settled on it in 1883, and, enduring again the toils of a pioneer's life, they worked themselves up to independence. During the time the father made everything from the toys for his children to the implements for the farm, such as a wagon, sled, toy wagons and sleds, harrows and harness, bob-sleds as good as the manufactured "best," furniture, tools and pocket knives, while the mother made the clothes for her children, including their pretty little starched or cloth hats that they proudly wore to church, their stockings and moccasins—in fact almost everything they wore. She always took great delight in fancy sewing, and she also wrote some interesting letters that were greatly admired when read in her native country. Both parents were greatly interested in music in younger years, and after playing the accordion for some time the father made an instrument that had one string, which he used until they bought an organ. It was while performing on this one stringed instrument accompanied by his and the mother's singing, that a visitor became so charmed that he made the remark that it was as if he were gliding to Heaven.

The family consists now of five children, the youngest being a girl, while Halldor Harmon, of this review, is the oldest of the four boys. The first child born to them in Winnipeg was a girl, whom they had the sorrow of seeing pass away before they went to North Dakota. Their ranch is now known as the River Forest Farm (P. O. address R. F. D. No. 3, Edinburg). They own a good farm, also a good house, barn, silo, granary and such, as well as considerable stock. One of his brothers, Hannes H., is also located in the Imperial Valley and owns one hundred and sixty acres in No. Seven.

Halldor Armann received a thorough education in the schools of his

native state, attending first the grammar and high schools and completing his work in the Fargo Agricultural College. Here he studied steam engineering, and from this drifted into architecture, having discovered that he had an unusual talent for drafting. Since that time he has followed the profession of an architect more or less closely. With the realization that in order to reach a high place of efficiency in any line of work one should be familiar with the working details, he became a practical carpenter and builder, thus perfecting himself in every side of his profession. He has the advantage of many of his brethren in that he is able to draft his plans and then work them out.

He first came to the valley in 1907 and made his entry on one hundred and sixty acres, as a desert claim, during the following year. In February of 1909 he had prospered in the carpenter's and builder's trade, which he had in the meantime been industriously pursuing in Holtville, so that he was able to add to his holdings one hundred and sixty more acres. A considerable part of this he has under cultivation, in spite of the fact that it has been next to impossible to secure competent help. This is the one great lack under which this section of the country labors, and for want of which the ranchers are sometimes well nigh desperate. The lure of "easy money" has drawn so many derelicts and men totally incapacitated for the hard life of the rancher, and it is with this class that the rancher must make his crops. One of the men whom Mr. Armann employed to assist him once was possessed of an artistic turn of mind, so on the return of Mr. Armann from a brief absence he found the "beautiful brown earth" extensively displayed in oils and watercolors on his walls but not a speck or stain on the immaculate garb of the man he had left to dig post-holes. This was disgusting but the episode of the photographer was ludicrous, for whenever there was a bit of plowing to be done it was necessary for Mr. Armann to chase all over the three hundred and twenty acres in search of a black box and a man, or rather a pair of legs walking around under a black cloth. When this was located he was met with the plea "just this bit," or in most reproachful tones "you've spoiled my picture." These are some of the trials of a rancher in the Imperial Valley.

After working as a builder in Holtville for a couple of years, Mr. Armann went to Los Angeles and opened up an architect's office, remaining here through the season of 1910 and 1911. In this capacity he worked for the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, drawing up the plans for their large car barns, measuring one hundred and eleven by six hundred and forty feet. This structure was built of reinforced concrete and without the trusses which he drafted for this great weight, cost when completed, \$110,000.00. After the completion of this work he entered the employ of the Diamond Lumber Company, draughting designs for them on a commission basis.

Since a boy he has possessed the inventive faculty, and he has taken care to cultivate and develop this gift. His best invention was a floor cleaner, patented in 1906. He is now working on an irrigating head-gate, out of which he expects to make considerable money, as head-gates are in great demand in this valley. He is interested in fraternal orders

to the extent of belonging to the Independent Order of Foresters (of Canada), and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church.

The remarkable characteristic of this man is his versatility; he seems to be able to take up almost anything and to handle it well. This is partly due to the fact that he has the type of mind that is quick to seize the salient points of a situation or of a piece of mechanism, as the case may be. He has the hardihood, inherited from his pioneer father and mother, and has the untamable spirit, that is his heritage from the far Northland, which forces him on regardless, or rather in spite, of the obstructions that may block his path.

J. L. TRAVERS. The growth of El Centro in the short space of four years from a barren stretch of desert, uncultivated and undeveloped in any way, to a community of more than 2,000 population, the county seat of Imperial county and the commercial center of the Imperial Valley, has been almost phenomenal, and has been brought about by the efforts of men of progressive American spirit, who have devoted their best energies toward bringing out the natural resources of this productive region. One who has played a most important part in the activities in this section is J. L. Travers, the pioneer contractor and builder of El Centro, who erected the first structures on the townsite. Mr. Travers was born in Massachusetts, in 1872, and is a son of Robert and Ann Travers. Robert Travers, a former sea captain, gave up the life of a sailor in 1890 and came to California, where he became interested in orange growing, and he died in Redlands, April 22, 1910. Of the two children of Robert and Ann Travers, J. L. Travers of this review is the eldest.

J. L. Travers located in Redlands, California, in 1898, and in 1905 transferred his residence to El Centro. Coming to the valley when everything was in its infancy, he succeeded from the start. A practical man, thoroughly conversant with every detail of his business, he has so conducted his affairs that it is generally conceded that the acceptance of a contract by him is a sufficient guarantee of its completion in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared. He is part owner in the Imperial Valley Planing Mill, and he has also been associated with other ventures of a large nature. He is far-seeing in his plans and quick in their execution, painstaking in all the minutiae of his work, and takes a personal interest in everything handled by him. He has filled contracts all over the Imperial Valley, and commands at times a force of seventy skilled mechanics. Among the structures erected by Mr. Travers may be mentioned the Oregon Hotel, a three story brick building; the El Centro Hotel, a two story brick building with annex; the El Centro National Bank Building; the Peterson block; the Bill block; all the school houses, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches; the power station; the laundry and creamery, ice plant and practically all of the town aside from the Holt opera house block. As a business man, Mr. Travers takes a prominent rank in the Imperial Valley, and is rightfully regarded as one of the leading men of the county, whose ambitions have been rewarded by a most generous degree of success.

Mr. Travers is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fel-



Jasper L Travers.

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lows, of which he is at present filling the office of noble grand, and was also noble grand of Redlands Odd Fellows Lodge in 1903, and is one of the prime movers in the organization of the Odd Fellows in El Centro. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Eagles, and has filled all the chairs in both lodges. In connection with his Odd Fellow affiliation Mr. Travers is also a member of the Rebekahs. Politically speaking, he is a Republican, but has not taken more than the part of a good citizen in the affairs of his community in that respect. In April, 1912, he was elected a member of the grammar school educational board of El Centro.

In 1893 Mr. Travers married Miss Emma J. Snow, and they have one daughter, Ruth.

GEORGE L. CAMPBELL. In this rapidly developing section of southern California, "Progress" seems to be the watchword, and no one seems better suited to bear the standard than George L. Campbell. He has contributed much to the commercial prosperity of the valley, owning and operating two of the most popular stores in the section. He has interested himself in the civic upbuilding of his home town of Seeley and has worked so industriously for the betterment of its social conditions that he was appointed postmaster of the town. In addition to this position of responsibility his fellow citizens have several times honored him with positions of trust, especially showing their belief in his personal integrity and courage in appointing him deputy sheriff, which office he now holds.

The birth of George L. Campbell took place on the 25th of December, 1872, in the state of Oregon. His father was Joseph Campbell and his mother was Angeline (Scott) Campbell. His father was born in the state of South Carolina, while his mother was a native of Illinois. The former was extensively engaged in the mercantile business, and it is very likely inherited tastes and ability, as well as the force of early associations, that led his son to follow in his steps and become a merchant. Joseph Campbell moved his family to California when George was only two years old, so the greater part of the son's life has been spent within the confines of the state of his adoption. He is the middle one of the five children of his parents, and to this he ascribes some of the success of his later life, for being neither the eldest nor the baby, he early learned to stand on his own feet and ask favors of no one.

George L. Campbell was educated in San Diego, or in its vicinity, and has never lost his love for that beautiful city. After the completion of his preparatory work he was sent to the Los Angeles Business College, where he was graduated. As a young man he was undecided as to what work he would devote his life, but knowing that "experience is a safe light to walk by" he tried his hand at various pursuits until he finally decided that he was intended for a merchant.

Mr. Campbell started out in business for himself with a large stock of courage and a very small stock of cash, amounting to about \$600. With this capital he established his general merchandise store at Silsbee in 1904. The ranchers and townspeople soon learned that the goods to be bought at Mr. Campbell's store were to be relied upon, and he pursued the good policy of selling his wares at just as low a price as possible, in

this way soon securing a large trade. In 1911, his first venture in the mercantile world having been so successful, he was emboldened to open a department store in Seeley, and this investment has proven to be as justifiable as the first. As a merchant Mr. Campbell leaves nothing to be desired, his stock is always of good quality, and he believes in making only a fair profit. His courtesy and kindly manner has inspired his clerks with a desire to emulate him, so if a customer desires good service he is very likely to go to one of Mr. Campbell's stores.

When Mr. Campbell first came to the Valley it was in 1903, in the guise of a prospector. His trip was made overland in a wagon drawn by mules, and his stay was short, but in December of the same year he returned, this time to stay. He took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of desert land, upon which he located in 1904. He has gradually been getting all of his land under cultivation, and there is only a small part of it that does not show the rich and luscious green of the alfalfa.

In addition to his mercantile pursuits and his farming interests Mr. Campbell has had time to give to the public. He was elected deputy county clerk, and served faithfully through 1908 and 1909. He now holds the post of deputy sheriff, as has been mentioned. Like most men in this country, Mr. Campbell has not been able to keep his fingers out of the real-estate pie, and the plums that he has drawn have numbered several. He owns at present a couple of lots in Seeley, and several pieces of property in the rapidly growing city of San Diego.

He takes an interested part in the social life of his home town, and is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, belonging also to the Masons, his affiliations being with El Centro lodge.

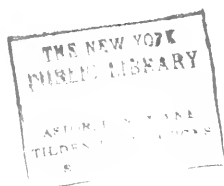
In 1900 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Ella Clay, the daughter of James Clay. They have two children, Lawrence and Joseph.

IRA ATEN. The Imperial Valley of California is prolific of successful and enterprising ranchmen, but all have not attained to the prominence that has come to Ira Aten, whose fine property has been developed to its utmost. No better evidence of the fertility of the soil of this section could be found than the tract over which Mr. Aten has labored during the past few years, and the successful experiments in fruit raising which he has carried on have convinced him that almost any fruit or vegetable may be grown here. A firm believer in the benefits to be derived from modern methods and highly improved machinery, his activities have done much to promote the progress of his adopted community, where he is acknowledged to be one of the most successful and at the same time one of the most practical ranchmen of the valley. Ira Aten is a product of the Prairie state, having been born in Illinois on the 3rd of September, 1862, and is a son of Reverend A. C. Aten and Kate (Dunlap) Aten, natives of Ohio. The Reverend A. C. Aten is still living and has reached the age of eighty years. He served through the Civil war as a soldier, fighting for the Union. He now resides in Texas, and for fifty years has been a minister of the Christian church.

When Ira Aten was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Texas, and there he was reared and received his education. A hearty, robust and adventurous youth, at the age of twenty he became a member of the



Wraffen



famous Texas Rangers, and during the seven years that he was connected with the far-famed organization he won a name for daring and skill in tracking criminals. While in the ranger service Mr. Aten witnessed the culmination of one of the frequent clashes between the whites and the negroes, commonly known as the clash between the Jaybirds (whites) and Woodpeckers (negroes), which ended in the death of the sheriff of Fort Bend county and three others and many wounded. The post left vacant was a very undesirable one, but among the hardy, venturesome men of that section there were many aspirants for it, none of whom, however, could be agreed upon by both factions. Eventually Mr. Aten's name was mentioned by Governor Ross, then governor, and after his appointment he served in the office for nearly two years, not desiring the office longer. Moving to the Pan-Handle district of Texas, he found that his reputation had gone ahead of him and he was soon elected sheriff of the new county of Castro, where he served four years, with such satisfaction that he won the implicit confidence of the entire community. Subsequently Mr. Aten entered the employ of the Capital Syndicate Ranch, known as the "XIT" brand, and was given charge of the Escarbada division in Deaf Smith county, which covered nearly six hundred thousand acres and entailed the care of thirty thousand head of cattle, about ten thousand calves being branded each year. Mr. Aten served the company for ten years and then moved to southern California. When the Imperial Valley was opened up he was one of those who had the foresight and courage to locate on a good property, and he now owns one hundred and sixty acres near El Centro and a tract near Berenice covering six hundred and forty acres. Mr. Aten does a general ranching and farming business, has a choice dairy herd and raises hogs, maturing them at two hundred pounds in eight or nine months. He is the father of the cotton industry of Imperial Valley, having planted cotton three years with success before he could induce the farmer to plant on a commercial scale. A visit to Mr. Aten's farm is a revelation to those who can be made to believe that this section only a comparatively short time ago was an arid waste, non-productive and useless. In his orchard, chiefly maintained to supply his own table, may be picked apples, pomegranates, pears, apricots, oranges, grape fruit, lemons, tangerines, figs, prunes, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, blackberries and dewberries, olives, almonds and English walnuts.

The life of Mr. Aten has been so filled with adventure and hardship that he is satisfied to settle down to the peaceful occupation of tilling his land and looking after his farms. This, however, should not be taken to mean that he has retired, nor that his activities have in any way ceased, for he is one of the most industrious and progressive men of the community, and one after whom many of the neighboring ranchmen pattern their operations. Every demand on his time or strength has been fully met, every emergency has found him ready, every duty of good citizenship has been promptly and fully performed. He stands well in the opinion of his fellow men, and is most highly esteemed by those who know him best. He is a member of the board of directors of the El Centro National Bank, and is also a member of the directorate

of the Imperial Valley Oil and Cotton Company, of which he was one of its chief promoters. In spite of the fact that his father has been a life-long Republican, Mr. Aten has always affiliated with the Democratic party and is an ardent supporter of the same.

On the 3rd of February, 1893, Mr. Aten was married to Miss Imogen Boyce, a native of Texas. Her father served as a confederate soldier. They have had five children: Marion H., A. Boyce, Ira D. Imogen and Eloise. These boys show the same ambitious spirit as their father. They are all educating themselves through their own efforts, being high school students at present and expect to finish their education at the State University. They have about two hundred stands of bees, from which they derive on an average a profit of nine dollars a stand per year. Ira D. owns a hundred head of sheep and raises one hundred and fifty per cent of lambs each year and sells for his school maintenance. With such a start in life as these lads are getting, it is safe to prophesy that they will be successful later on.

V. K. BROOKS. Noteworthy among the active, prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Imperial county is V. K. Brooks, who owns and occupies a well-appointed and well-managed ranch lying near El Centro. Although his entire capital was but twenty-five dollars when, a little more than ten years ago, he first made his appearance in the Imperial Valley, he possessed the physical vigor, manly courage and spirit of determination that invariably commands success, and in the few years that have since elapsed he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. The eighth child in succession of birth of the twelve children of John G. and Margaret Brooks, he was born in 1867, in Lexington, Kentucky. Brought up and educated in his native state, he was graduated from the Central University of Kentucky, in Danville.

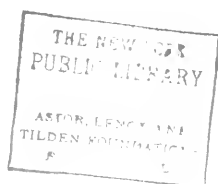
Although fitted for a professional career, Mr. Brooks chose the occupation of a farmer, which he finds both pleasant and profitable. Leaving Lexington in 1898, he followed farming in Arizona for three years, coming then to Imperial county, California. Locating in the Valley in October, 1901, Mr. Brooks filed a claim on one hundred and twenty acres of land, and later took up another tract of eighty acres. He has since sold off more than half of his holdings, and now owns but eighty acres of his original entries. He has labored earnestly and wisely in his efforts to improve his property, and has been exceedingly fortunate in his work, his ranch being now in a high state of cultivation, yielding large annual harvests of alfalfa, which he uses for feeding cattle and hogs. He likewise has a large dairy, which he is managing with profit, its productions meeting with a ready sale wherever offered.

Mr. Brooks married, October 10, 1903, Miss Ruby Edge, and into their pleasant household two children have been born, namely: Mabel and John. Mr. Brooks has ever evinced a warm interest in local affairs, and has served acceptably as school trustee and has been twice chosen as deputy assessor of Imperial county.

ALLEN R. FERGUSON. In every large enterprise there must be one man who is willing to stand sponsor for it, and to carry on his shoulders the burden of the responsibility for its success. It has fallen to



Allen R. Ferguson



the lot of many to act in this capacity for banks or railroads or big educational institutions, but rarely does it come to pass that one man is answerable for the birth, growth and prosperity of a town. Just this has happened in the case of Allen R. Ferguson and the town of Seeley. In 1907 the site of the present town was not even under cultivation, and in 1912 it had risen to the rank of a third class postoffice. This remarkable growth was due partly to its advantageous position or situation, but mainly to the foresight of Mr. Ferguson, who saw that of necessity a town must grow up somewhere near the present site of Seeley, and so hastened to divide his property into building lots, to lay off streets and prepare for modern improvements, with the result that he has already sold one half of the lots on the town site. Although he is a progressive and up-to-date man, yet he is conservative and has managed affairs in so sane a way that the harmful effects of a boom have never been felt in Seeley.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, on December 14, 1867, and is the son of Jefferson and Cornelia (Smith) Ferguson. The father was a native of West Virginia, while the mother was born in the sister state, Virginia. Ten children were born to them, Allen R. being the sixth of that number. He was reared and educated in his native state, and when a young man of twenty-two years the attraction which the west had always held for him drew him to California, where he went into the horticultural business at San Diego. He devoted himself chiefly to the raising of the small fruits. For fifteen years he lived in San Diego and became well known for the fine quality of blackberries which he produced. At the end of this time he took a step that looked extremely foolish to his business associates. He left his safely established business, in which he was certain to make a livelihood, to go out into the wonderful country of which they had heard so much, but which they looked upon at best as rather a risky proposition. But Mr. Ferguson had been investigating and had spent many nights in calculating just where the San Diego & Arizona Railroad would pass through this valley, and even if the line did not come near his property whether he did not stand a chance of greater success in the Imperial Valley than in San Diego. It was a matter of winning everything or losing all. He won, for Seeley is directly on the line of the San Diego & Arizona. Mr. Ferguson came to the Valley in 1907, the year in which Imperial county was separated from San Diego county. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which, save the amount which he devoted to the town site, is now under cultivation, being planted mainly to barley and cotton. Forty-seven acres of his tract of land he set apart for the town which he saw in the not far distant future, and no sooner were the lots on the market than they were eagerly snapped up. As has been mentioned before, he has sold one half of all the lots laid out, and the town is still growing at a rapid rate, so the prospects for the future are bright. In 1911 the Seeley post office was established through the efforts of Mr. Ferguson, and in one year it has grown to an office of the third class. At the time of its origin Mr. Ferguson was appointed postmaster, which office he has held ever since.

The phenomenal growth of the new town is evidenced by the fact

that since it was laid out and established in September, 1911, it has become the possessor of a complete system of electric lighting, as well as a modern and sanitary water system. The water comes from the great irrigation system of the Imperial Valley, and the system was established and put into commission in February, 1912. The admirable location of Seeley gives the town a superior advantage for sewage outlet, the town lying nine miles west of El Centro, the county seat, and practically on the banks of the New river. The facilities offered for a complete sewer system are thus multiplied, and add a valuable asset to the town. Since September, 1911, numerous business blocks and residences have come into existence, and building processes go merrily on. The Globe Milling Company have already erected a mill and warehouse in Seeley and are carrying on business. The town is laid out on a generous plan, all streets being eighty feet wide.

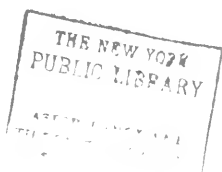
On the 7th day of November, 1894, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Olivia Peters, the daughter of John N. and Nancy R. (Harris) Peters, the father being a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia; they now reside in West Virginia. Their daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, and was a teacher in the public schools of her native state prior to her marriage. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, all of whom are now deceased.

Much of Mr. Ferguson's success may safely be accredited to his wife, for with her clear mind and cheerful courage she has aided her husband to plan and carry out his great work. If Mr. Ferguson is known as the father of Seeley, Mrs. Ferguson should surely be called its mother, for her heart and soul have been wrapped up in this worthy enterprise since its inception.

Mr. Ferguson delights in association with his fellow men and holds as sacred the ties that bind him to them through his affiliation with the El Centro lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also through his membership in the Woodmen of the World, in San Diego.

JOSEPH ALTMAN. Even in an age when young men are recognized in the field of business and in a section of the country where many of the most successful men are those from whose cheeks the bloom of youth has not yet fled, few have attained the success that has come to Joseph Altman, of Calexico, in so short a space of time. Born and reared in a foreign country and coming to the United States as an immigrant with but a smattering of the English language and no influential friends or financial aid to assist him, through his own efforts he has attained a place among the successful merchants of the new country and stands today an excellent example of the self-made men of whom the Imperial Valley is so proud. Mr. Altman was born in Hungary, in 1888, and is a son of Solomon and Lillian (Altman) Altman, natives of the same country, their children numbering seven, four of whom are in the United States. Joseph, however, being the only one in the Valley.

After receiving a common school education in the institutions of his native country, Joseph Altman came to the United States in 1902, with other members of the family, and settled first in San Francisco, where he





Henry Strover

obtained employment in a men's furnishing establishment. Applying himself assiduously to his tasks, he made his services valuable to his employer, and as he was advanced in salary his native thrift caused him to carefully save his earnings. Eventually he was able to engage in business on his own account, and in 1908, looking about for a location, he came to the Imperial Valley. Commendable foresight made him confident that there was a successful future in store for Calexico, and here he established himself in business, becoming the proprietor of a furnishing goods store, and his patronage has since grown to considerable magnitude. His place of business is twenty-five by eighty feet, and he carries a large line of up-to-date goods, modern in design and excellent in quality and workmanship. Each year has found him adding to his stock and putting in new equipment, and his establishment now compares favorably with the stores of this kind in the large cities. Bright, alert and energetic, he possesses original ideas and the ability to carry them out to a successful conclusion, and his unfailing courtesy and geniality of manner have made him a general favorite with customers and acquaintances, and no man has a wider circle of personal friends. He is a valued member of the Farmers and Merchants' Club of Calexico, and is ready at all times to enlist his support and services in behalf of any measure which promises to promote the general welfare of his adopted community.

HENRY STROVEN. Among the goodly representation of successful and scientific farmers and ranchmen of the beautiful Imperial Valley, none is more deserving of mention than Henry Stroven, a resident of California since 1892 and identified with the agricultural interests of the Imperial Valley since 1901. Beginning with practically no assets beyond his natural energy and a fine mental equipment, Mr. Stroven has become the owner and proprietor of a splendid property of one hundred and sixty acres, which is a particularly fine example of what may be accomplished with a piece of land and a generous portion of applied energy.

Born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1870, Henry Stroven is the son of Hiram and Minnie (Vetter) Stroven, both natives of Germany, Henry being the first born of their six children. He was reared in his native state, and beyond the advantages of a common-school education his schooling has been limited. As a young man he learned the trade of a stone-mason, and later became familiar with the details of concrete work, which came into vogue in recent years. In 1892 he came to California, locating first in San Bernardino county, where he successfully plied his trade for some little time. In addition to his regular labors he managed a fruit ranch by proxy, as it were, realizing a fair degree of success in the venture. The natural thrift, peculiar to the German, was a dominant force in the make-up of Henry Stroven, and as a result of his efforts and a rigid economy he was in a comparatively short time in a position which enabled him to launch out into the ranching business and he purchased a tract in the Imperial Valley, as previously mentioned, where he has since been occupied in the development of the property. As it stands today, Mr. Stroven's ranch is one of the finest and most picturesque to be seen in his vicinity. Combining practicability with scientific methods, he has been able to accomplish in a few years what other men have

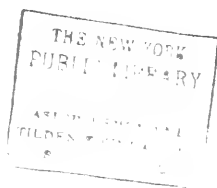
failed to bring about in a life time of labor. He has a comfortable and commodious set of buildings on the place, and while his dwelling is not the most costly and extravagant to be found in the valley, yet it surpasses by far the homes of many of his associates, and is entirely adequate to his needs. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the development of Mr. Stroven's ranch has been the locating of a hot water gusher which has been flowing since 1910. Mr. Stroven conceived the idea that the Colorado river had in previous ages flowed through the valley, its bed being near to or under his ranch. With that idea in mind he sunk a well and at a depth of 812 feet struck a stream of water, 106 degrees Fahrenheit. The well has flowed a seven inch stream continuously since that time, and the stream seems to increase with the passing of time, rather than diminish.

In addition to his many duties in connection with the successful conduct of his ranch, Mr. Stroven has been able to devote some of his time to the administration of public affairs, having been a member of the school board for the past six years, and is still the incumbent of that office, where he has given conscientious and altogether valuable service to his town. He is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Holtville.

In 1900 Mr. Stroven married Miss Lizzie Ott, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1892. Four children have been born to this union. They are Carl, Helen, Isabelle and Mary. In national affairs Mr. Stroven affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES E. SCOTT. No section in the United States can boast of a more sturdy and courageous band of pioneers than the vigorous and fertile Imperial Valley, but not all of the early settlers of this section had the courage of their convictions to such an extent as had Charles E. Scott, one of the first settlers in No. 5, tract 1515, and a man who has been active in advancing the best interests of his adopted community. Mr. Scott was born in the Dominion of Canada, in 1854, and is a son of J. W. and Rebecca (Scott) Scott, farming people of the Dominion. They had five children, of whom three are living, and two of these, S. E. and C. E., make their home in the valley.

After completing his education in the common schools of his native vicinity, Charles E. Scott began working on his father's farm, and continued to remain on the homestead until 1882, in which year he moved to Michigan. Subsequently, in 1884, he went to Kansas, where he followed general farming until 1901, but met with only ordinary success and had much trouble with grasshoppers and similar plagues. In the year 1901 he came to the Imperial Valley, and after looking over the ground decided that there was a future for the section, although at that time there had been but few improvements made and the land looked very unpromising. However, Mr. Scott was willing to try his fortune, and he accordingly filed on a half-section of land, and in 1902 brought his family to the ranch, where he has been a constant resident to the present time. By 1904 Mr. Scott's land was under cultivation, and he now devotes 160 acres to cotton and a like acreage to alfalfa, and he can feel that the success which has rewarded his efforts is but the result of his own courage





J. M. Hark

and perseverance. Like others of the early settlers, he saw both the wet and the dry sides of the valley, but unlike a number of them he did not allow himself to be discouraged by the outlook, and the faith thus displayed has been justified and Mr. Scott today stands among the substantial men of his section. He has always been a great friend of progress and is ready at all times to test new methods, this being proven by the fact that he was the second person to take water stock east of the Alamo river. He has a number of fine improvements on his property, including substantial, modern buildings, and the general prosperous appearance of the ranch gives conclusive evidence of the presence of excellent management. In addition to this land Mr. Scott is also the owner of a pleasant home in San Diego, where he spends the hottest months of summer.

On December 3, 1882, Mr. Scott was married in Michigan to Miss Jennie Thompson, of Canada, and three children have been born to this union: Ethel P., Margaret C. and Florence M. He has not found time as yet to engage in public life to any extent, his only interest at present being that taken by any good and public-spirited citizen. He has made a number of sincere friendships since coming to his present home, and has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen in a high degree.

J. W. HART. The fertile fields of the Imperial Valley have attracted settlers from all over the United States, and from every vocation and profession. Many of these settlers who are now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits had had no previous experience in tilling the soil, but came here and took up lands largely as an investment, eventually remaining to become active farmers and ranchmen. Of this class is J. W. Hart, one of the pioneers of the valley who had the courage to remain on his holdings through the doubtful period, refusing to allow himself to become discouraged even when the situation looked the darkest. That his faith in this wonderful country has been justified is evidenced by the fact that today, after something over eight years, his annual gross sales from his property aggregate \$25,000.

J. W. Hart is a product of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in 1855, a son of Charles and Ann Hart, natives of England, who are now both deceased. They immigrated to the United States in 1843, settling at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there seven children were born to them, J. W. being the third in order of birth. He was reared in his native community and secured a public school education, and when twenty years of age left the parental roof and migrated to Nebraska, where he spent the next twenty years in the lumber business. Subsequently he became a contractor and builder, and after following that vocation for five years in Nebraska moved to California, locating in San Bernardino, where he established himself in business as a hardware merchant. From time to time Mr. Hart had been in receipt of reports regarding the new Imperial Valley country that was being opened up, and so enthusiastic became the messages that he finally decided to pay the locality a visit, and, settling up his affairs, he came to the vicinity of Brawley in December, 1903. Although Mr. Hart had not been reared an agriculturist, he was a good judge of land and soil conditions and he at once came to the conclusion

that there was a great future for the district. He with his family filed on three desert claims of 320 acres each, and from that time on reclaimed about one-quarter section yearly until his land was all in a high state of cultivation. It is devoted to alfalfa, barley, grain and truck, and he also raises hogs and horses for the market. During his career as a business man Mr. Hart had always made a practice of using the most modern methods, and this plan he brought into play when he started ranching, with the result that his property is fitted out with the latest and most highly improved machinery, appliances and appurtenances, while his buildings are of modern construction and architecture. He owns his own thresher and engine, has his property fenced and cross-fenced, and in every way has made it a model ranch. Two crops are raised yearly, and, as before stated, the gross sales amount to \$25,000 annually. Mr. Hart is a member of the board of directors of the Valley Telephone Company. In politics a Republican, while in Nebraska he was for one term mayor of Stromsburg. He has taken a great deal of interest in Masonry, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Commandery, K. T., at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Hart was married in Nebraska to Miss Rachel Brooks, a native of Iowa, and three children have been born to this union: John B., Miss Ethel, and Maud, the latter of whom married a Mr. Freeman.

JACOB CHURCH. One of the most desirable ranches of its size in the Imperial Valley is that of Jacob Church, lying one mile east of Holtville. This property is being conducted as a dairy farm by Mr. Church, who has been identified with this line of endeavor all of his life and is thoroughly versed in every detail of the business. The career of Mr. Church is an example of what thrift, energy and progressive ideas may accomplish if directed along the proper channels, for although he came to this country only two years ago, unfamiliar with the language or with agricultural conditions in this country, he is acknowledged to be one of the leading ranchmen of his community and holds a prominent place as a citizen.

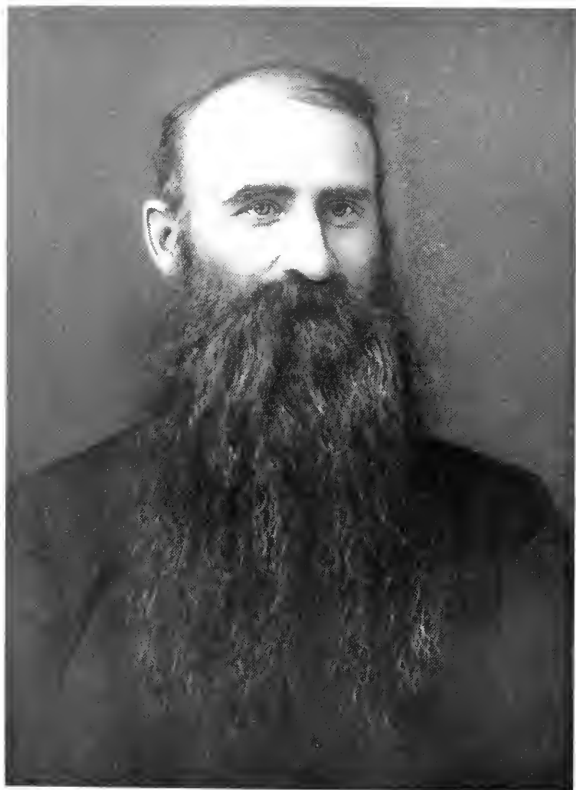
Mr. Church is a native of Switzerland and was born in 1876, a son of Jacob and Rosine Church, also natives of that country. Mr. Church was the second in order of birth of his parents' seven children, only one other of whom, a sister, resides in the Imperial Valley. After receiving a good common school education he was for some time engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then turned his attention to the dairy business, learning the art of butter and cheese-making as it is taught in Switzerland like in no other country in the world. He was married in his native country in 1901, to Miss Elizabeth Hurlimann, and to this union were born three sons: Herman, born in 1902; Adolph, born in 1904; and Werner, born in 1906. With his family Mr. Church immigrated to the United States July 10, 1910, and on July 15th following rented a ranch of 160 acres, a large undertaking for a foreigner. He at once established himself in the dairy business, stocking his ranch with 100 milch cows, and soon proved conclusively that this section was excellently adapted to the dairy business, but in November of the same year moved to his present property of eighty acres, where he carries on the same business on a smaller

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E. E. Doane

but more systematic basis. He has a dairy of sixty cows, his herd consisting of Durham, Holstein and Jersey stock, and the manner in which he is conducting his affairs and the success which has attended his efforts leave no doubt as to his ability either as a dairy man or business citizen. Every little detail of his business receives conscientious personal attention, and this habit of always depending upon no one except himself has probably had much to do with his success. He is the type of citizen whose activities are bound to build up the community in which he resides, as his operations have been strictly along legitimate lines, and the confidence in which he is held in the business world is demonstrated by the ready sale with which his products meet in the markets. A progressive, wide-awake business man and thorough, public-spirited citizen, Mr. Church is popular among his fellow ranchmen and has made and maintained a number of warm friendships in the Valley.

G. E. DOANE. With a good ranch and convenient modern residence, situated three and one-half miles due east from Holtville, with ample corals and outbuildings and other appliances for his business, with a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness, great industry and foresight in his work, and an enthusiasm which might well serve as an example to men a great many years younger, G. E. Doane is a representative ranchman of the Imperial Valley and has the respect of all who know him. He is a product of the Golden state, having been born in Santa Clara county in 1851, and is a son of Solomon and Nancy Doane.

Solomon Doane was born in Massachusetts, and was married in Illinois, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania. In 1846 they removed to the state of Oregon, and in 1849 made their home in California. Mr. Doane became a successful ranchman and accumulated 1,000 acres of land. Of their six children, Mr. Doane is the fourth in order of birth. His brother, Captain G. C. Doane, served as a member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under Captain Sewell Reed, well known in California as a captain of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in the early '50s. Captain Doane served for three years during the Civil war, afterwards became a captain in the Second United States Regulars, and was at one time military superintendent of Yellowstone Park. While acting in the latter capacity he composed and had printed a pamphlet setting forth the beauties of that region, entitled "The Wonderland," which at the time of its publication was the recipient of much favorable criticism.

G. E. Doane was educated in his native county, and completed his studies in San Francisco. Like many young men of his day and locality he followed various pursuits for a number of years, but finally settled in San Diego county, in what is known as Doane's Valley, and was there engaged in the hog and cattle business. He remained there until 1906, after which he traveled through Mexico looking for a favorable location, but in May, 1907, came to the Imperial Valley, where he secured 320 acres, fifty acres of which he now has under cultivation, devoted to the raising of alfalfa. When he first located on this property Mr. Doane, like many others, lived in a tent. His ranch being situated on the extreme eastern border of the valley, he has twenty-five miles of desert on his eastern border. While residing in his first primitive residence, Mr. Doane killed four

"side-winders," a species of rattlesnake found on the plains, and during his residence here has shot nine coyotes, these animals being a great pest to the ranchers on the edge of the desert, into whose flocks they make great inroads. Mr. Doane, however, has been equal to the occasion, as wild animals are not a new experience to him. In his younger days he was considered a skilled hunter, and often killed California lions and bears, and on one occasion was attacked by Indians. A number of pelts decorate the walls of his home, ample evidence of his skill with the rifle. In his spare moments Mr. Doane has devoted himself to labor of a literary nature, and a number of his productions, both prose and poetry, have found their way into various western publications. He has led an active life, full of adventure and crowded with experience, but has now settled down to spend the remainder of his life in developing his land and doing his share as a good citizen in bringing forth the resources of this newly-opened section of the country. He also has fifty lots in Holtville.

In 1904 Mr. Doane was united in marriage with Miss Irene W. Hayes, who was born in Texas, and they have had one son, Edwin, who was born in 1907.

ASA D. STEPHENS. Among the residents of the Imperial Valley the Stephens brothers should be among the first noted, for not only is their ranch a representative one, but they were among the earliest pioneers in the eastern part of the valley. They were not just members of a pioneer family but were actually pioneers themselves, for the death of their father the year after he had settled in this section threw upon their shoulders the responsibility of their mother and the younger children, and the necessity of holding down the claim: They early learned a man's lessons, but they possessed the optimism of youth and were young and strong; so they were victors in the end. After such a struggle the success that has come to them is no more than is justly due and the pride with which they are spoken of by their fellow-citizens is well merited.

The family, consisting of Michael and his wife, Polly A. (Holman) Stephens, with their seven children, came to the valley in 1903. The eldest, John W. W., was born on the 5th of February, 1881, and is married to Salina Wallburg. They have one child, Virgil T. Lafayette R., who was born in 1883, married Stella Jenkins, and one daughter, Mabel, has been born to them. Asa D., who was born on the 1st of March, 1884, became the husband of Miss A. C. Theisen, and they have one child, Nettie E. Joseph H., whose birth-date was the 20th of August, 1888, lives in the Imperial Valley. The eldest of the girls, Hattie J., was born on the 1st of August, 1891, and married M. J. Wilson. She now lives in Stockton, California, with her husband and little daughter, Margaret C. Zella E. and Samuel D., whose births occurred respectively on the 12th of March, 1894, and on the 15th of April, 1896, are both still at home, as are all the older sons except John W. W., who lives in Denver, Colorado.

Michael Stephens, the father of the above children, was born in Kentucky, on the 18th of January, 1853. His wife was a native of Missouri, the year of her birth being 1856. They were married in 1880, but did not come to California until 1902. They moved to the Imperial Valley

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the following year, and Mr. Stephens took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. He died during the year 1904, and it was necessary to divide the property to prevent it from reverting to the state. His three sons, Asa D., Joseph H. and Lafayette R., each took forty acres and have brought the land into a high state of efficiency. The crops that they raise are mainly alfalfa, barley and corn, but a great deal of their time and attention is spent in the rearing of fine stock. The mother, Mrs. Polly A. Stephens, lives on the ranch with her sons.

In 1910 a branch postoffice was established on their place for the benefit of neighboring ranchers. This is known as the postoffice of Hazelwood, and has a lively and efficient postmaster in the person of Joseph H. Stephens.

It is no wonder that the mother looks with joyful pride upon her stalwart sons, for when their father died, the eldest was only twenty-one, and none of them knew very much about farming, especially in this part of the country, for they had only been in California a couple of years. She remembers how they used to toil through the long burning days to get their land under cultivation so they could hold down their claim. She remembers how, when she was wearied with work and ready to sink under the burdens, not so much of her own work but of her children's, the boys would come in, and no matter how worn out they were themselves, they always had a happy face and cheery laugh to show to her, and soon she would have forgotten her worries. It is for these gifts of the spirit, rather than any material prosperity, that the mother is grateful to her boys. Their devotion to their mother is an example of their fine natures and strength of character which make them worthy citizens of this valley that contains so much that is finest in American manhood.

S. C. BLACKMAN. In recording the names of the pioneers of the Imperial Valley, prominent place should be given to S. C. Blackman, who well merits the title of self-made man, since he has depended on his own resources from his youth up, coming to America from a foreign country and making his way up the ladder step by step until he has reached the domain of definite success and public confidence by his strenuous exertions. As a pioneer brick manufacturer of this section he was one of the first to carry on that occupation in the valley, and he is now the proprietor of a prosperous blacksmithing, woodworking and general repair shop at Holtville. Mr. Blackman is a native of Australia, where he was born in 1882, the youngest of the seven children of C. H. E. Blackman, a native of Germany.

Mr. Blackman received his education in his native country, and there served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade and subsequently worked thereat as a journeyman. In 1900 the family immigrated to the United States, settling first at Tustin and subsequently moving to Orange county, where the father purchased an orange grove. In his native country Mr. Blackman also had some experience in mining and other vocations, but during the last twelve years the greater part of his attention has been given to brick making. He first came to the Imperial Valley in 1902 and secured employment with the Holtville Brick Company, the first manufacturers of brick in the valley, and he has continued to be associated with

this firm to the present time. In 1911 he decided to turn his knowledge of mechanics to some account, and accordingly purchased his present shop and established himself as a blacksmith, wood turner and general mechanic, and is now doing the largest business in Holtville. A skilled mechanic, his work is of a superior nature and his trade has increased steadily. As rapidly as possible, he has added to the machinery and equipment of his shop, which is fast becoming one of the most modern as to appurtenances in the valley. He has always demonstrated his public spirit in matters of civic importance and has ever been ready to give his time and influence to assist in advancing those measures which he deems will be of benefit to his adopted community in any way. In 1910 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Holtville, and he has since served in that office to the universal satisfaction of the community.

Mr. Blackman was married in 1907 to Miss Bertha Taggart, and to this union there have been born two children: Ellen, born in May, 1908; and Charles S., born in April, 1910. Mr. Blackman is a valued member of the Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, although the greater part of his time is devoted to his business, which he finds sufficient to occupy his mind and satisfy his aspirations. He is much esteemed by those who know him for the sterling character of his manhood and his good business capacity.

ALVIN C. WILSON. Prominent among the earliest settlers of Imperial Valley and among those men who have done much towards the development of that favored region is Alvin C. Wilson, a well-to-do rancher and breeder of fine cattle and horses. Since his advent in the Imperial Valley in 1902 he has accomplished wonderful things in the way of improvements to his fine ranch, and his place is now a representative establishment of the best ranches in the Valley.

Alvin C. Wilson was born in Phoenix, Arizona, December 6, 1882. He is the son of Joel and Julia Wilson, both natives of the state of Texas, but who moved to Arizona in their young married life, where they went into stock-raising, and in which they were particularly successful. They were the parents of eleven children, Alvin C. being the second born. He was reared in the rather elemental Arizona districts, and such schooling as he obtained was given him in the country schools of his time and place. He first came to the Imperial Valley in 1902, returning home in the following year and again visiting the Valley in 1904, when he decided to remain. Such capital as he possessed he invested in a number of teams and took a contract in grading, a business which, if properly managed, can be made a paying proposition. Under the judicious management of Mr. Wilson the contract was a money-maker for him, and in a comparatively short time he was in a position which permitted him to buy eighty acres of improved land, which he purchased with the intention of going into the stock raising and dairying business. Now after about six years of careful, industrious endeavor, Mr. Wilson is the proprietor and owner of as fine a piece of improved ranch land as may be found in the Imperial Valley. He has an excellent dwelling and commodious barns of every variety required for the care of his stock and products. His handsome herd of fifty Holstein cows is a pleasure to behold, and in addition

to them he has a fine lot of thoroughbred horses, as well as a flock of fowls of various strains. His game fowls are of a particularly high standard.

In 1905 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Belle Briggs. One child was born to their union, Gretta L., born September 2, 1908. Mrs. Wilson is a native of Arizona, as is her husband.

JAMES MILTON MANNON. A man of vigorous mentality, and of great versatility of talent, James Milton Mannon, of Ukiah, has won a position of note among the leading members of the legal fraternity of Mendocino county, his professional knowledge and ability being recognized and appreciated. A son of Robert Mannon, he was born in Brown county, Ohio, of substantial Virginia stock, his grandfather, William Mannon, having been born and bred in the Old Dominion. His great-grandfather on the paternal side served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He migrated from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky, from there going to Ohio, and spending his last days in Adams county.

William Mannon, who was a pioneer of Brown county, Ohio, purchased a tract of wild land, and began the improvement of a farm, on which he resided until his death, while yet in manhood's prime. He married a Miss Paul, who was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. She survived him many years, and reared their large family of children to lives of industry and honesty.

Born in Adams county, Ohio, Robert Mannon was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when ready to settle down in life located in Brown county, Ohio, and began his active career as a successful farmer by buying a tract of land, a few acres of which had been cleared, and on which a small brick house had been previously erected. He afterwards bought and sold several different farms in that county, and spent his last days on a farm in Jefferson township, passing away at the age of seventy-six years. The maiden name of the wife of Robert Mannon was Eliza McFerson. She was born in Brown county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of her father, Samuel McFerson. Her grandfather McFerson, Mr. Mannon's great-grandfather, was born and reared in Scotland, and on coming to this country settled as a pioneer in Brown county, Ohio, purchasing a large tract of military land, and improving a farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was very successful in his agricultural labors, becoming an extensive landholder, at his death leaving to each of his sons and daughters a good farm. Settling in Union township, on land which he inherited from his father, Samuel McFerson was engaged in general farming until his death, which was caused by an accident, ere he reached middle age. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Culter, was born in England, and came to the United States with her parents, who were pioneers of Brown county, Ohio. Five children were born of the union of Robert and Eliza (McFerson) Mannon, as follows: Martha, Mary, James Milton, Robert A. and Lizzie May.

Brought up in Brown county, Ohio, James Milton Mannon obtained the rudiments of his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of his native district. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Russellville high school, and afterwards continued his studies in the Bloomingburg

Academy, and at the State Normal School in Lebanon, an institution now known as the Ohio National University. During the time he spent his vacations as a teacher, having first taught school in Byrd township, Brown county. Giving up teaching as a profession in 1873, Mr. Mannon came to the Pacific coast, and after visiting different places in southern California located in San Luis Obispo county, and for a year was a bookkeeper at a quicksilver mine in Cambria, and afterwards clerk in a store for a while. In 1876 he entered the office of the county assessor in San Luis Obispo, and served as deputy assessor for a year. In 1877 he was elected police judge, but resigned the office in the fall of that year and located in Cambria, on a cattle ranch in which he had a half interest, at the same time accepting the appointment of deputy assessor of the county. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Mannon was elected justice of the peace, and having been appointed notary public opened an office in Cambria and carried on a general conveyancing business. In 1880 he bought a half interest in a saw-mill, and retained it for a year.

In the meantime Mr. Mannon had improved all of his leisure moments in the study of law, and soon after his admission to the bar, in 1881, located in Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he has since been actively and prosperously engaged in the practice of law, at the present time his son, Charles M. Mannon, being associated with him. As the representative of several corporations, he has been engaged in numerous cases of importance, large amounts of property and great business interests being frequently involved.

A prominent member of the Republican party, Mr. Mannon has served the town and county in various offices. In 1892 he was elected to the town council, and for four years was president of the board. In 1886 he was elected district attorney, and filled the office satisfactorily one term, and during six years, from January, 1897, to January, 1903, was superior judge of Mendocino county, being elected to the position on the Republican ticket.

Fraternally Mr. Mannon is a member of Abell Lodge, No. 143, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; a member and past high priest of Ukiah Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.; a member and past commander of Ukiah Commandery, No. 53, K. T.; a member of Ukiah Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F.; of Ukiah Lodge, No. 213, K. of P.; of Shaffner Company, No. 29, U. R. K. of P.; and belongs to the Brigade Staff, Uniform Rank K. of P., California and Union League Clubs of San Francisco. Mr. Mannon is now vice-president of the Ukiah Savings Bank and a stockholder of the Willits Bank. In 1891 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Mendocino State Hospital, and served efficiently in that capacity for four years.

On December 8, 1875, Mr. Mannon was united in marriage with Martha Clark, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hamilton) Clark. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mannon, namely: Charles McFerson and James Milton, Jr. Charles M. Mannon was graduated from the Leland Stanford, Jr., University with the class of 1898; from the Hastings College of Law in 1900; and is now associated with his father in business, having a large law practice in Ukiah and vicinity. James M. Mannon, Jr., was graduated from

the University of California in 1899, and from the Hastings College of Law in 1902. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, being a member of the firm of Page, McCutcheon, Knight & Olney.

H. S. MOORE. Almost every branch of agriculture is being followed in the Imperial Valley, and the farmers and ranchmen here have been recruited from nearly every state in the Union. There is practically no way to estimate the resources of this wonderful section, but it is evident that almost anything is possible to those who have the industry and ability as well as the persistence to follow their chosen line to a logical conclusion. One of the most successful ranchmen of the valley, whose fine property is situated about two miles east of Holtville, is H. S. Moore, who, although he had no experience in the business prior to locating here, has become one of the leading dairymen of his district. Mr. Moore is a native of the state of Vermont, where he was born in March, 1871, the only child of S. and Ella Moore, natives of the Green Mountain state.

Mr. Moore attended the public schools of his native vicinity, and as a youth decided to follow the meat business. He was for a few years employed at various places in the east, but in 1890 turned his face towards the west, and in that year settled in California, first locating at Redlands. He followed the same line as a journeyman butcher until moving to Long Branch, at which point he had an establishment of his own, but eventually sold out to come to the Imperial Valley. Mr. Moore's excellent property of eighty acres has been devoted to the raising of alfalfa for the feeding of his herd of sixty choice milch cows. Although, as before stated, he had no previous experience in this work, he succeeded from the start and when he first settled here was able to make a profit of \$3,000 in a year from thirty head of cattle. He now averages from his cattle, hogs and poultry from \$4,000 to \$4,200 per annum, and is generally conceded to be one of the most successful dairymen of the valley. His success, however, has not been a matter of chance, for he has ever been an industrious and persevering worker, but the competence that he has earned is all the more acceptable and gratifying because it has come as a result of his own individual effort. Progressive in spirit, each year has found him adding to the improvement of his buildings and the equipment of his property, and as rapidly as circumstances will allow he is adding to his herd. Those with whom he has come in contact in a business way have found him to be a man of integrity and upright principles, and he has a number of warm personal friends who are watching his career with gratified interest.

In 1885 Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Lou Upchurch, at Redlands, California, she being a native of this state, and three children have been born to them: Alfred H., Arthur S. and Helen L.

W. C. CARPENTER. The rapid growth and development of the Imperial Valley can be shown in no better manner than by giving a record of the operations of W. C. Carpenter, whose present magnificent ranch, located one mile east of Holtville, was little more than a desert waste

four years ago, and is now one of the most fertile and productive properties in this section of the country. Mr. Carpenter's early training was along agricultural lines, but for many years he was identified with other enterprises. His success in the new country, however, has demonstrated that he was taught well in his youth, and he has been able to put into practice many of the rules and principles taught him by his father in his boyhood. Mr. Carpenter was born in Kentucky, May 23, 1847, and is a son of Chauncey and Catherine Carpenter, the former a native of Vermont. W. C. Carpenter was the second in order of birth of his parents' seven children.

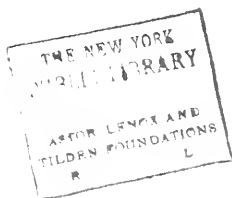
When Mr. Carpenter was twelve years of age his parents removed from the Blue Grass state to Iowa, where he secured his education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. His father's property was situated 110 miles from the nearest railroad and the principal duties of the son were to freight the produce of the farm to the railroad and to return with needed supplies. His mode of conveyance was an ox-team, and the journey consumed ten days. When he reached the age of eighteen years, in 1865, Mr. Carpenter decided to give up farming for a railroad career, and subsequently was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the capacity of clerk and operator, from which he rose to various other positions of importance. He was, at the time of his retirement, one of the company's oldest and most trusted employes and was a general favorite with his fellows, and trusted and esteemed by his superior officials. In 1908 Mr. Carpenter gave up railroad work to come to the Imperial Valley, and here he has become one of the prominent ranchmen of the section. Each year has found him adding new improvements to his property, and new equipment of the most modern make. His residence, the finest in Holtville, cost \$3,500, and is tastefully and beautifully furnished. Surrounded by level, well-kept lawns, and shaded on all sides by beautiful trees, it adds materially to the natural beauty of this section, and is pointed out to travelers as the home of one of Holtville's most progressive and enterprising men. This title has been well earned by Mr. Carpenter, who throughout his life has been a hard and faithful worker. He is always among the first to enlist in movements that promise to be of benefit to his community, and has earned the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens by the public spirit which he has displayed. He is a well-liked member of the local lodge of Masons, and is popular with all who know him. While Mr. Carpenter did not serve as a soldier during the Civil war, the family was ably represented by his cousin, Brigadier-General Stoneman, who later became a prominent officer in the ranks of the United States Regular Army.

In 1872 Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Wild, and four children were born to this union, namely: Ida B., who married W. F. Robinson; Harry L., who is deceased; and Floyd F. and Williard W., who reside at home and assist their father on the ranch.

JAMES ROLPH, JR. Much of distinction applies to Mr. Rolph in the fact that he is serving as mayor of his native city, and as chief executive of the municipal government of San Francisco he is giving a clean, progressive and loyal administration. Insistent in the advocacy and promo-



James D. Beebe



tion of all measures and enterprises that tend to conserve the civic and material advancement and prosperity of the California metropolis and known as a man of impregnable integrity and fine administrative ability, he is a type of that class of high-minded citizens whose interposition in offices of public trust can not but prove a matter of popular congratulation. San Francisco has had its ordeals and formidable malfeasance in connection with its government, and it can not but be gratifying to note the clarity, progressiveness and absolute loyalty which characterize the present administration, under the effective leadership of Mayor Rolph, who fully exemplifies that vital spirit and dauntless courage through which has been compassed the upbuilding of the Greater San Francisco within the period since the city passed through its great cataclysm of destruction and rose from its ashes to better and nobler material and civic status.

James Rolph, Jr., was born in San Francisco, on the 23d of August, 1869, and is a son of James Rolph. The future mayor of San Francisco here attended school in the Mission, his studies having been pursued in turn in the Valencia school, at Twenty-second and Valencia streets; the Agassiz school and the Haight Primary school. He was graduated in the Mann school, and thereafter was a student for three and one-half years in the Trinity Academy, on Mission street, in which well ordered institution he was graduated.

On the 24th of May, 1888, Mr. Rolph initiated his career in connection with the practical activities of life by assuming the dignified position of office boy in the commission house of Kittle & Company, in which, through faithful and effective service he won promotion to the office of cashier. He continued in the employ of this concern and gained a thorough knowledge of all details of the commission business. In January, 1900 he formed a partnership with his former schoolmate and valued friend, George U. Hind, and engaged in the shipping and commission business. Under the firm name of Rolph, Hind & Company a large and substantial enterprise has been built up, and the concern is now one of the most successful and important of the kind in the metropolis of California, with a reputation that constitutes its best commercial asset. Upon the organization of the Mission Bank, Mr. Rolph became president of the institution, and he has since remained the incumbent of this office, besides which he has also been president of the Mission Savings Bank from the time of its organization, in 1907. He was for three years president of the San Francisco Ship Owners' Association, with the affairs of which he continues to be actively identified, and he is a member and director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, besides which he is an influential member of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he served as president for several terms.

Mayor Rolph has not only achieved large and definite success in business through his own ability and well ordered endeavors, but he has also, and at all times, manifested the utmost civic loyalty. This has found exemplification in the tangible support given by him to all progressive enterprises projected for the general good of his native city, and his fine initiative and constructive powers have well qualified him for leadership in such movements. He is essentially one of the representa-

tive citizens of California, and his course has been so ordered as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and is giving most valuable aid in the promotion of the work of the same, as he is fully appreciative of the cumulative value the great exposition will have in furthering the prestige and further progress of San Francisco and the entire Pacific coast country. He is identified with various fraternal and other civic organizations of representative order.

In politics, with admirably fortified convictions and opinions, Mayor Rolph accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he has found time and opportunity to give effective service in its local ranks. At the primary election, on the 26th of October, 1911, Mr. Rolph was made the Republican nominee for mayor of San Francisco, and in the ensuing city election he was victorious by a large majority of votes, his plurality in the primary election having been 20,369 votes. He entered upon the discharge of his onerous and exacting duties as chief executive of the municipal government and his administration is marked by absolute fairness, courage, firmness and invincible loyalty to the city and its people, the while all of his policies are for the betterment of San Francisco. He has fully justified the popular trust reposed in him and emphatically indicated in his election to the mayoralty, and his regime is certain to pass on to record as one of the best in the history of municipal government in San Francisco.

CHARLES BLISS. In reviewing the careers of those men prominently concerned in the industrial life of the Imperial Valley and who are honored for their integrity and ability, specific mention must be made of Charles Bliss, whose excellent ranching property of 240 acres adjoins the city limits of Holtville on the north. Although practically a new-comer to this section, Mr. Bliss has, during the two years he has resided here, demonstrated to his neighbors that he is possessed of the ability to carry on operations of an extensive nature, and the manner in which he is conducting his business of hog raising gives him a prominent place among the men who follow this line of enterprise. Mr. Bliss was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1849, the fourth in order of birth of the eight children born to George M. and Matilda (Overstreet) Bliss, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Illinois.

After securing a public school education Charles Bliss turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for a number of years was the owner of a farm in his native state. He accumulated considerable property and rose to a place of prominence among Illinois agriculturists but, desiring to locate in a section where land was more plentiful, in 1886 took his family to Washington, and there purchased a tract of 137 acres. There he followed general farming until 1910, at which time he decided to try his fortunes in the Imperial Valley, and since then has become one of the substantial men of the vicinity of Holtville. Mr. Bliss' long experience as a farmer and stock-raiser stood him in good stead when he first located in the valley, and he at once recognized the opportunities for success to be found in the business of hog raising, to which he accordingly gave his attention. A careful study of the different breeds convinced





J. W. Wood MW

him that the Poland-China was the best for commercial purposes and he has met with a large measure of success in handling this animal, which matures rapidly, and of which he now has about 700, 200 of which are ready for the market. Mr. Bliss is an astute business man, and is able to secure the highest market prices for his stock. His equipment for the carrying on of his business is thoroughly modern in every respect, and his operations have always been carried on along the most progressive lines. His ranch is in an exceedingly convenient location, being favorably situated near the railroad lines. His Washington property, which is very valuable, is still in his possession, and is now being operated by his son, Charles E.

In 1876 Mr. Bliss was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane McCann, the daughter of Hamilton and Nancy McCann, and five children have been born to this union, namely: Henry C., Charles E., Andie B., Earl and Frank. Mr. Bliss is a member of an old and honored family and one which traces its ancestry back in England to the fifteenth century. He is closely related to the noted singer, P. P. Bliss. A thorough business man and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Bliss has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen in a marked degree, and is already making his influence felt in the community. Progressive in spirit, he intends to increase the extent of his operations, and the near future, no doubt, will find him among the most extensive stock raisers of the Imperial Valley.

JAMES W. WOOD, M. D. California has its full quota of able and successful physicians and surgeons,—men who stand exponent of the highest professional ethics and also of the best type of citizenship,—and a prominent and honored representative of this order is Dr. Wood, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Long Beach, Los Angeles county, for a quarter of a century and who is recognized as one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the southern part of the state. In the exacting work of his chosen calling he has made of success not an accident but a logical result, for he has been indefatigable in his efforts and has been a close student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession, in which his research and investigations have been carried far and with marked discrimination.

Dr. James Watson Wood has not only achieved marked distinction in his profession but has also given himself with characteristic loyalty to the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community in which he has long maintained his home and in which he is a citizen of prominence and influence,—one who maintains inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. The Doctor finds a due meed of satisfaction in reverting to the fine old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity, and the family lineage is traced back to the staunchest of English origin. The founder of the American branch was the Doctor's grandfather, John Wood, who came from Newcastle, England, and settled near Geneva, Ontario county, New York, where he became a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen and where he continued to reside until his death. He was one of the sterling pio-

neers of that county and contributed materially to its civic and industrial development and upbuilding.

Dr. Wood was born on the old family homestead near Geneva, New York, and the date of his nativity was November 17, 1856. He is a son of John M. and Rebecca (Rupert) Wood, both of whom were likewise born in that section of the Empire state. The father devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits and continued to reside in Ontario county during the entire period of his long and useful life,—a citizen of sterling character and of high civic ideals and one who wielded no little influence in public affairs of a local order. He died on the old homestead near Geneva, in 1901, and there his wife died at the age of forty-eight years. Of the children three sons and one daughter are now living.

In the public schools of Geneva, Dr. Wood gained his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, and there he continued his studies in Canandaigua Academy. He then put his scholastic attainments to practical test by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which he was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his home state for two years,—1878-9. In 1880 Dr. Wood went to South Bend, Indiana, where he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Drs. Dunning and Kilmer, who were at that time numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of northern Indiana. After a year of study under these effective conditions Dr. Wood went to the city of Chicago, where he entered the celebrated Rush Medical College, which he attended two terms and the following year he transferred to the College of Physicians & Surgeons, which later became the medical department of the University of Illinois. From the latter he was graduated in March, 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus admirably equipped for the work of his profession, he went to Palestine, Texas, where he served his novitiate as a practitioner, but the climate did not prove agreeable to him and at the expiration of one year he removed to Juniata, Nebraska, where he continued in successful practice for two years and where his marriage was solemnized. At the expiration of the period noted he returned to Indiana, but about a year later, in 1887, he came to California and established his home at Long Beach, where he has been actively engaged in practice during the long intervening years and where his success and prestige have been on a parity with his well recognized ability. He conducted an individual practice until July, 1903, when he admitted as an assistant Dr. Amos F. Hamman, who became his partner at the expiration of one year, this alliance continuing until 1906. In July, 1900, Dr. Joseph M. Holden became an assistant in the office of Dr. Wood, with whom he was thus associated for over two years. Since the autumn of 1907 Dr. Wood's professional coadjutor has been Dr. Clarence O. Waterman, and the firm title is Wood & Waterman. Dr. Wood has long retained an extensive and representative practice in Long Beach and vicinity and his professional reputation is of the highest. He has availed himself of the best facilities and agencies of modern order in the prosecution of his labors for the alleviation of human suffering, and he has been an appreciative and indefatigable student during the long years of earnest and

exacting devotion to professional work. Concerning him the following pertinent and consistent statements have been made:

"Dr. Wood is of a cheerful and buoyant nature, optimistic in temperament and thoroughly sympathetic and genuine in his friendliness. He has made countless friends during his residence at Long Beach and has incidentally gained financial independence through well directed endeavors. He is examining physician for several of the old-line insurance companies and also acts in a similar capacity for the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he has served as physician of the local organization since 1890. He is assistant surgeon of the Pacific Electric Railway Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. For ten years he has given special attention to the surgical branch of his profession, and many admirable operations, both major and minor, stand to his credit. Dr. Wood has always had implicit faith in the future of southern California and has made judicious investments in real estate, besides which he is interested in several mining properties. He has taken a prominent part in public affairs in his home city and as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party has given effective service in behalf of the cause. He is above all things a loyal and patriotic citizen and ever ready to lend his influence and active cooperation in the furtherance of the best interests of the community."

Dr. Wood was prominently concerned in the movement which resulted in the incorporation of Long Beach and since that time has given valuable service in the various city offices. He was the incumbent of the position of health officer from 1890 until 1898, in which latter year he resigned to assume the duties of member of the city council, to which office he has been elected as representative of the ward and in which he continued to serve, with all of loyalty and progressiveness, for two years. In 1884 the Doctor was elected a member of the board of trustees of the school district, and in 1897, 1900 and 1903 he again received election as a member of the board of education. It is largely due to his earnest and well directed efforts that the public-school system of Long Beach has been brought up to the present high standard of efficiency. As a staunch Republican he has frequently served as delegate to party conventions and he has otherwise done much to further the interests of its cause.

Dr. Wood was prominently concerned in the movement which resulted in the formation of the Southern California Medical Society, the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he has made numerous and valuable contributions to the periodical literature of his profession. In the midst of the thronging cares and labors of his humane vocation Dr. Wood has found time to enjoy the best social amenities, and in his home city he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, besides which he holds membership in Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Los Angeles. He is likewise identified with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. Dr. Wood has ordered his life upon a high plane of integrity and honor, and thus has not been denied the fullest measure of popular confi-

dence and esteem, the while he is known as one of the most essentially representative citizens of Long Beach and as one thoroughly en rapport with southern California, of whose manifold advantages and attractions he is deeply appreciative.

At Juniata, Nebraska, in October, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wood to Miss May McDonald, who was born in South Bend, Indiana, of Scottish lineage, and whose family removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1883. Dr. and Mrs. Wood have two children,—Edith M. and Donald, both at home, Donald being a pupil in the public school.

F. M. FERGUSON. In the region of the Imperial Valley, still practically in its infancy, the work of development is going steadily forward, and in Imperial county the interests of progress are safely vested in the keeping of men of vigorous purpose and definite ambition. The industrial activities are advancing in scope and importance, and those who are thus taking the initiative are the ones who will reap the maximum rewards in the days to come. Prominent among the successful ranchmen of Holtville is F. M. Ferguson, who came to this region in the earliest days of its development and has become a solid, substantial citizen of the new community, doing his full share in developing the county's resources and in assisting to make this one of the garden spots of the state.

F. M. Ferguson, whose holdings in real estate amount to 560 acres, and whose wife is the owner of 120 acres, all of which is under cultivation, resides in Holtville. He was born in 1843, in the state of Missouri, and is a son of Moses and Ann (Zimmerman) Ferguson. Born on a farm and reared to agricultural pursuits, it was but natural that he should take up the tilling of the soil as his life work, and for forty-five years he lived in his native state. In February, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, acted as a state guard, participating in the various battles in which his regiment was engaged while the raids of the Confederate General Price and his 21,000 men were being repulsed. A brave and faithful soldier, he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and as such was discharged March 17, 1865. On October 20, 1868, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth T. Auld, who was born in Ohio, in 1850, daughter of Alexander T. Auld. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Cora F., who married a Mr. Whitney; Porter M.; Albert C.; Mrs. Estella Shaw; and Myrtle M., who is deceased. F. M. Ferguson is a popular comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. A progressive, industrious and enterprising citizen, his life has been a busy and a useful one and he has accumulated a handsome competency. In spite of his numerous private interests, however, he has found time to do his duty as a citizen, and no man in the valley is more highly esteemed or has a greater number of warm personal friends.

Albert C. Ferguson, son of F. M. and Elizabeth (Auld) Ferguson, was one of the first settlers of the Imperial Valley, where he located as early as 1901. Taking up a claim of desert land, he remained at Imperial for one year and when the eastern portion of the valley was irrigated he moved to Holtville, where he resided for some years, occupying a most attractive modern home, near which was located his ranch of





Musically Yours
V. E. Thompson

560 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Ferguson is now a resident of Berkeley, California.

Mr. Ferguson was born in the state of Missouri, in 1873, but was reared and educated in Kansas, where he lived for fifteen years. From Kansas he moved to Oklahoma, where he became a claim holder, and four years thereafter sold his land at a good profit, at that time moving to the Imperial Valley. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, has proven himself equal to every emergency that has presented itself, and since making his home on his present location has been one of the solid men of his section. As a citizen he is of potent force in advancing every interest he deems of value to the community, and among his wide circle of acquaintances has many warm friends.

In 1898 Albert C. Ferguson was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Howard, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Harold, Icie, Laura and Adna. The family belongs to the Friends church.

LYNDEN ELLSWORTH BEHYMER. In those refining and idealistic influences and agencies which mark the city of Los Angeles as a center of metropolitan culture and concomitant facilities, the interposition of Lynden Ellsworth Behymer has been one of most emphatic and significant order, and the city owes to him a debt of gratitude for his effective efforts in providing entertainments of the highest order in musical and kindred lines. He has done much to quicken and mature the true artistic spirit in the beautiful metropolis of southern California, his enthusiasm in his work never failing, even in the face of adverse conditions and, at times, of apathetic popular interest. Within the necessarily circumscribed limitations of a sketch of this order it is impossible to enter into manifold details concerning the splendid achievements of Mr. Behymer in the city that has been his home for more than a quarter of a century, and in whose musical, literary and social activities he has been a prominent and honored factor. However, it is incumbent that in this publication be given such an epitome of his career as shall bear somewhat of evidence of his earnest and fruitful endeavors, which have been an honor to him and a distinct contribution to the finer amenities of Los Angeles. He is well known throughout southern California and it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Behymer finds a due amount of gratification in claiming the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He is a descendant of Jonathan Behymer, an early pioneer, who was a contemporary and close friend of Daniel Boone, the historic frontiersman, and he was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near the city of Cincinnati, on the 5th of November, 1862, a son of Aaron and Charlotte (Leach) Behymer, both natives of Ohio. The father devoted the major part of his active career to building and mercantile pursuits. The mother, who was of stanch Scottish lineage, was a representative of the same family as was the distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. Edwin Leach, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

L. E. Behymer was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Ohio and after completing the curriculum of the high school he continued his studies in the Northwest Normal School at Stanberry, Gentry county, Missouri. In 1886 he came to California and established his home in

Los Angeles. During the long intervening years he has been prominently identified with and devoted the major portion to his time and attention to the representative musical, dramatic and literary movements of the city. He has been essentially the directing force in these lines and his course has been marked by nice discrimination, as well as by high artistic appreciation. Steadfast in his loyalty to his home and its people, he has spared neither time nor effort, to say nothing of expense and financial hazard, in his efforts to secure to the city the highest talent in the musical and dramatic professions, so that it may well be understood that the city owes him a debt of perpetual gratitude. It was through his insistent and timely efforts that Los Angeles enjoyed rare seasons of music, during which were presented the "Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York city; the Maurice Grau Grand Opera Company; the Los Angeles Grand Opera Company; the Conreid Grand Opera Company; the San Carlos Grand Opera Company; and, for the first time on the Pacific coast grand opera in Italian, at top prices of one dollar, when the Bevani Grand Opera Company gave four weeks of successful presentations at these figures, demonstrating that it can be done in America, as well as in Europe. "La Boheme" saw its first presentation in America under this indefatigable impresario in old Hazard's Pavillion, and Mme. Nellie Melba first sang the role of Mimi on this occasion. It was also the debut of Fritzie Scheff as Musette in America. Credit is also due to him for the appearance of the Damrosch Orchestra, the Russian Symphony Orchestra, the Strauss Orchestra and other of the notable musical organizations that have appeared on the Pacific coast. To him is due the early presentation of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in a number of her most famous roles. The appearance also might be added of the Ben Greet Players in their interesting and classical dramatic interpretations; the Hading-Coquelin Company; the Passion Play; Everyman; outdoor pastoral plays and the introduction of picture plays by Alexander Black; also the illustrated travelogues by Burton Holmes, Dr. Stoddard and R. B. Baumgardt. On the musical list he has been able to present to the public such celebrated individual characters as Madame Adelina Patti; Gadski; Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Mlle. Fritzie Scheff; Madame Emma Eames; Madame Grenville-Reache; Madame Emma Calve; Ignace Paderewski; Mischa Elman; Jan Kubelik; Leopold Godoriskay; the Flonzaley Quartette; Fritz Kreisler; Eugene Ysaye; Madame Carreno and many others.

These represent but an infinitesimal part of what he has done in providing the highest class of amusements to the city of his home. It should also be noted that for many years the late and loved Madame Modjeska, who long maintained her home in California, intrusted to Mr. Behymer many matters pertaining to her affairs. He holds as one of his most cherished memories his associations with this distinguished and noble woman and great dramatic artist.

Mr. Behymer is manager of the Auditorium Theater and the great Philharmonic courses in California; also of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and the Woman's Symphony Orchestra of that city. Of the latter he has had the managerial direction from the time of its organiza-

tion. He has been most successful in exploiting these two admirable orchestras, each of which has attained high reputation. In 1868, in recognition of his distinguished services in the domain of musical and dramatic art, Mr. Behymer was elected an officer of the French Academy. In September of the same year, he received from the same source the distinguished Decoration of the Palms. Mr. Behymer is one of the most prominent and popular members of the Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for nearly twenty years has been one of the most active and influential factors in the affairs of this organization. In the time-honored Masonic order he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with Los Angeles Consistory No. 3. His ancient-craft affiliation is with Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, Free & Accepted Masons, and he also holds membership in Al Malaikah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, while the Golden West Commandery No. 43, of the Knights Templar of California, holds him as a Templar brother. He is vice president of the Gamut Club, another prominent Los Angeles organization, and an honorary member of the Savage Club of London, England. Though never a delver in the mysteries of practical politics, he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Progressive Republican party.

On the 3d of January, 1886, at Highmore, Dakota territory, Mr. Behymer was united in marriage with Miss McNettie Sparks, and they have three children—Glenarvon, Enid and Elsie. Mr. Behymer is a man of most buoyant and optimistic nature, genial and companionable, and it may consistently be said that his friends are legion.

THE STAHL BROTHERS of Brawley, California, are inherently pioneers. America and Westward! That was the old time cry. Probably the same spirit that caused the grandparents of the Stahl brothers to cross the Alleghanies and settle near Canton, Ohio, in 1828, when there were but two log huts to mark McKinley's famous town, caused these boys to locate on the great Colorado desert in the Imperial Valley in the spring of 1903. It was the spirit of opportunity, the call of the desert, to help in building up from a wild and barren waste a great and good country; that lured these boys from their pleasant eastern home; and how well they have succeeded is shown by their fine ranches, homes and mercantile business in and around Brawley. Their success is the result of combined efforts and hard work.

In farming they had remarkable success, each year netting them greater returns and each year adding their portion of development to the Imperial Valley—the Egypt of America. But not being satisfied with farming alone, they ventured into the mercantile business, investing thousands of dollars in a stock of merchandise, when the turbulent Colorado rushed unfettered to the sea. Their friends cried "fools," wholesalers said "pay cash," customers said "give us credit"—thus with capital, prudence, judgment and hard work they entered into the new venture and today people cry "What success." The intelligent public appreciates their efforts and recognizes the successful part they have performed in the development of the now prosperous, famous Imperial Valley.

CHARLES H. BLINN. The incumbent of the office of special deputy surveyor of customs in the city of San Francisco, Mr. Blinn has been a resident of California for more than two score years and has been employed in government service for more than thirty of these years, besides which he served as a loyal soldier of the Union during nearly the entire course of the Civil war.

Charles H. Blinn is a scion of a family, of English lineage, that was founded in New England in the colonial days, and representatives of the same were found enrolled as gallant soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Blinn is a native of the old Green Mountain state and is a member of a family whose name has long been identified with the annals of that commonwealth. He was born in the city of Burlington, Vermont, on the 27th of January, 1843, and is a son of Chauncey and Editha (Harrington) Blinn, both likewise natives of Vermont, where the former was born in 1817 and the latter in 1822. The father passed the closing years of his life in the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he died in 1884, and his devoted wife survived him by nearly a decade, her death occurring in 1892.

Charles Henry Blinn gained his early education in the common schools of his native city, where he also attended Burlington Academy, in which well ordered institution he pursued higher branches of study. He was eighteen years of age at the inception of the Civil war, and his youthful patriotism caused him to respond to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. On the 4th of September, 1861, Mr. Blinn enlisted as a private in Company A, First Vermont Cavalry, and he was thus one of the first of the loyal sons of New England to go forth in defense of the nation's integrity. He continued with his command in its various maneuvers and conflicts until May 24, 1862, when he was captured by the enemy at Middletown, Frederic county, Virginia. He was held as a prisoner of war in the historic Belle Isle prison until the 17th of the following September, when his exchange was effected. He rejoined his regiment and remained with the same until November, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. Mr. Blinn took part in many engagements, including a number of the important battles marking the progress of the great conflict, and his military record was such as to redound to his lasting credit and honor. He has ever retained a lively interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, in San Francisco, of which organization he is serving as quartermaster at the time of this writing, in 1912, this making his thirtieth year of service. As already intimated, Mr. Blinn comes of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Jonathan Blinn, having been a soldier in the Connecticut forces in the great struggle for independence. By reason of this ancestral loyalty and service Mr. Blinn is eligible for and holds membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Blinn returned to his native state, where he was employed in a hotel at St. Albans until 1868, when he came to California and established his home in San Francisco, where he has continued to reside during the long intervening period. He was for ten years associated with the *Alta Californian*, one of the early and

influential newspapers of San Francisco, and at the expiration of this period, in 1878, he entered the government service, with which he has since been continuously identified. He held the office of chief permit-clerk in the local custom house for a quarter of a century and was then promoted to the position of chief adjuster of duties, an incumbency which he retained four years. He was then advanced to his present office, that of special deputy surveyor of customs. Of the officials of this port, he is now in tenure of the office that is fifth in relative importance, and he is known as a careful and efficient executive.

In politics Mr. Blinn has ever given allegiance to the Republican party and his first presidential vote was cast while he was in the army, in 1864, for President Lincoln. He is a member of the National Union and is identified with various social organizations in his home city.

In the year 1870 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blinn to Miss Nellie Holbrook, who was at the time a well known, popular and exceptionally talented actress. Mrs. Blinn long filled a prominent place in connection with the social activities of her home city and her gracious personality gained to her the high regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. She was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of July, 1910, and her name is held in reverent memory by the wide and representative circle of friends whom she had drawn about her. Mrs. Blinn was a woman of fine intellectual and social gifts and was for years a leading advocate in California of the woman-suffrage movement, to the furtherance of which she contributed much. At the time of her death she was president of the Susan B. Anthony Club of San Francisco. She is survived by one son, Holbrook Blinn, who seems to have inherited much of her dramatic and intellectual ability. Holbrook Blinn was born in San Francisco, in 1872, and was graduated in Leland Stanford University as a member of the class of 1895 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Yielding to natural predilection, he forthwith entered the theatrical profession, and he has attained to precedence and marked popularity as one of the leading character actors of the American stage, besides which he gained high favor in his profession in England, where he was engaged in its work for eight years.

In October, 1910, Charles H. Blinn contracted a second marriage, as he was then wedded to Miss Vivian Bailey, who was at the time a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of San Francisco.

ZELOTES L. PARMELEE. Not less through the success which he has gained in connection with normal lines of business enterprises than through the unequivocal verdict of popular approbation passed upon him by his fellow men is to be determined the status of Mr. Parmelee as one of the representative citizens and honored and progressive business men of the fair metropolis of southern California. He is president of the Z. L. Parmelee Company, of Los Angeles, and this concern represents one of the important industrial and commercial enterprises of Los Angeles, as the company manufacture gas, electric and combination fixtures, metal wrought work, and other products, besides handling gas stoves, andirons, fire screens, portable grates, etc. The well equipped and essentially metropolitan establishment of the company is located at 718-

20 Broadway, and the enterprise is one of broad scope and importance, as representing the concrete results of the ability and well directed endeavors of Mr. Parmelee and his coadjutor, R. C. Kennan, who is secretary of the company.

Zelotes L. Parmelee was born at Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois, on the 19th of January, 1851, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Tyler) Parmelee, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, in 1819, and the latter of whom was born in Indiana, in 1830. James Parmelee was one of the honored pioneers of Illinois, where he established his home about the year 1845 and where he became one of the representative citizens of Montgomery county. The major part of his active career was devoted to agriculture and in 1864 he came to California, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He died in Los Angeles in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty years, and here his widow still resides. The family made the long and weary journey across the plains to California in 1864, and a team and wagon provided the transportation facilities.

He whose name initiates this sketch gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was a lad of thirteen years at the time of the family removal to California, so that he well remembers the incidents of the long and hazardous journey, in which his boyish interest and enthusiasm found constant pleasure. The family home was established at Dixon, Solano county, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality and period he was finally enabled to enter Napa College, in which he completed a four years' course. After leaving college Mr. Parmelee was identified with agricultural pursuits in Solana county for two years, at the expiration of which, in 1876, he removed to Los Angeles, where he remained for a brief interval. He thereafter passed two years at Westminster, Orange county, a section that was at that time included within the limits of Los Angeles county. There he held the position of bookkeeper and salesman for the Westminster Co-operative Company and also had charge of the local post-office. In 1878 he returned to Los Angeles and assumed a clerical position in a grocery store which occupied quarters in an adobe building on the site of the present Nadeau Hotel and which was known as the American Cash Store. In 1880 he went to Tucson, Arizona, where he remained for one year during which he had general charge of the fruit and grocery store of the firm of Woodhead & Gay. In 1881 he opened at Stockton, California, a grocery store which was there established by his former Los Angeles employer, C. W. Gibson. In the enterprise O. F. Washburn was associated, and after a period of three years Messrs. Parmelee and Washburn purchased of Mr. Gibson the business, which they thereafter conducted under the title of Parmelee & Washburn until 1886, when Mr. Parmelee disposed of his interest and returned to Los Angeles, where he purchased of his former employer, Mr. Gibson, the latter's thriving business. The establishment had in the meanwhile been changed from a grocery store to one in which were handled crockery and gas fixtures. Mr. Parmelee disposed of his crockery stock and business to F. W. Dohrmann of San Francisco, and devoted his entire attention to the other department of the enterprise, from which has been

developed the large and important business now conducted by the Z. L. Parmelee Company, of which he is president. Through careful and conservative policies and progressive methods Mr. Parmelee has won large and worthy success and has gained prestige as one of the enterprising and substantial business men of the metropolis of southern California, the while his course in all the relations of life has been so directed as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in both business and social lines. As a citizen he has shown a loyal and helpful interest in all things tending to advance the material and social welfare of the community, and while aspirations for public office have been entirely foreign to him he has given a staunch support to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and has offered co-operation in measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home city and state. He is an earnest and liberal supporter of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of its advisory board of directors. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Brotherhood and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. While a resident of Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Parmelee was one of the organizers of a local lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars and was elected its first worthy chief. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tucson, and while residing at Stockton, California, he was a member of the directorate of the local Young Men's Christian Association. In Los Angeles Mr. Parmelee and his family hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church of South Pasadena and are numbered among the most zealous and liberal supporters of the various departments of its work.

At San Jose, this state, on February 1, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parmelee to Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, and their home life has been one of ideal relations. They have two daughters,—Clara E. and Florence M. Mrs. Parmelee, who is a gracious factor in the social activities of her home city, was born at Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of April, 1858, and is a daughter of William and Keziah Goldsworthy, both of whom were born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsworthy were honored pioneers of the Badger state, whence they came to California in 1860, when Mrs. Parmelee was a child of two years. They passed the closing years of their lives at Stockton, this state, and during his residence in California Mr. Goldsworthy gave his attention principally to stone mason work. For nearly twenty years Mrs. Parmelee has served as treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Conferences of California, Arizona and Nevada, and her duties in this fiscal office are of important and responsible order, as she handles from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars annually and has direct supervision of remitting funds to the various foreign missions. She is influential in other departments of church work and also in the affairs of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

WILLIAM N. SPEEGLE. The substantial and more progressive citizens of Humboldt county have no better representative than William N.

Speegle, who was for many years associated with newspaper work, but is now serving as postmaster at Eureka. A son of Monroe Speegle, he was born at Castroville, Monterey county, of early colonial ancestry. His paternal grandfather George W. Speegle, migrated from Alabama, his native state, to Arkansas in pioneer days. In 1849, again seized with the wanderlust, he started, with his family, for California, journeying across the plains when buffalo, deer, wolves and other wild animals were plentiful, and hostile bands of Indians were much in evidence, oftentimes terrorizing the emigrants journeying westward. After several months of steady travel he arrived with his wife and children in San Diego, being one of the first American families to locate there. Both he and his wife died a short time later.

A lad of but seven years when his parents died, Monroe Speegle was cared for by his older brothers, James L. and William, with whom he went to the mines in Yuba county. He secured only a meager education in the pioneer schools, depending for his education upon his personal application later in life, and for awhile after attaining his majority was engaged in stock raising in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties, after which he was for a number of years county recorder of Monterey county. In 1886 he removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he has since been successfully engaged in various pursuits.

The maiden name of the wife of Monroe Speegle was Florence A. Wescoat. She was born in Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter of Jonas and Amy (Flint) Wescoat, the former of whom was born in New York state and the latter in New England. Mr. Wescoat, an expert mining engineer, migrated from the Empire state to Iowa, from there coming to California as a pioneer mining engineer, and attaining prominence in the profession. He lost his life in the Santa Rosa earthquake. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Speegle five children were born, as follows: Amy, wife of Arch Conner; William N.; Lillian, wife of Fred Isbell; James M.; and Florence E., wife of Arthur Woodward. By his first marriage, Monroe Speegle had one son, Walter Speegle.

Receiving his preliminary education in Salinas, William N. Speegle was graduated from the Santa Rosa high school at the age of sixteen years, and the following year began his newspaper career in the mechanical department of the Santa Rosa *Republican*, where he learned the art preservative, remaining there four years. He was afterward associated with the *Imprint*, at Petaluma, for a year, from there going to Eureka to accept a position with the *Standard*. Mr. Speegle has since been connected with that journal, in different capacities, and became its owner in 1901. He devoted his entire time to its interests until February, 1911, when he was appointed postmaster at Eureka, a position which he is filling in a most satisfactory and commendable manner.

Mr. Speegle is prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the following named organizations: Eureka Lodge, No. 652, B. P. O. E., being a past exalted ruler thereof; Humboldt Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M.; Eureka Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Eureka Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A. S. R.; to Gethsemane Chapter, No. 2, Rose Croix; to the De Molay Council, No. 2; to the Knights of Kodash; and to the Oakland

Consistory. He is likewise a member of the Humboldt Club and of the Sequoia Yacht and Boat Club.

Mr. Speegle married, in 1896, Cora A. Thompson, who was born in Woodman, Grant county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hon. James and Julia M. (Drake) Thompson.

HON. JAMES F. THOMPSON. Among the citizens of prominence that Eureka has been called upon to mourn within the past few years is Hon. James F. Thompson, a man of sterling integrity and worth, who contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of his adopted Californian home. He was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, of colonial ancestry, and having received a good education began life as a teacher.

He afterward lived for a few years in Woodman, Wisconsin, from there moving to Clayton county, Iowa, where, in addition to serving as superintendent of schools, he represented the county in the state legislature. In 1885 Mr. Thompson came to California, and having settled at Eureka purchased the *Standard*, a daily Democratic newspaper, which he conducted until 1896. Differing then with his party on the silver question, and being an ardent supporter of William McKinley, he then became affiliated with the Republican party.

Mr. Thompson was appointed receiver of the Eureka Land Office by President Cleveland, and at the expiration of his term was twice reappointed to the same position by President McKinley. He continued a resident of Eureka until his death, December 27, 1905, being numbered among the most valued and esteemed members of the community. He was also prominent in fraternal circles and was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was a past grand master of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of California and attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge as the state delegate.

Mr. Thompson married in 1865, Julia M. Drake, who was born in Wisconsin, a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson reared five children, namely: Ella, wife of F. W. Georgeam; Cora, wife of W. N. Speegle; Minerva, wife of W. E. Powell; Edith, wife of Cyril Bland and Charles, deceased.

HON. JOHN B. SANFORD. A man of brains, energy and enthusiasm, Hon. John B. Sanford, of Ukiah, has achieved success in the journalistic world as editor and publisher of the *Dispatch Democrat*, a weekly newspaper, and as a representative to the state legislature and as state senator, has long been a dominant power in the public affairs of town, county and state. A native of Tennessee, he was born May 17, 1860, near the village of Mulberry.

His father, Rev. Samuel L. Sanford, a native of North Carolina, was left an orphan at an early age, and for awhile was cared for by friends. But a mere child, however, when thrown upon his own resources, he worked at various kinds of manual labor, but never for a moment neglected any offered opportunity for advancing his education, and later in life taught school a few terms. By nature deeply religious, he was early converted to the Baptist faith, and turned his attention to the study of theology, being subsequently graduated from the Southwestern Baptist

Theological Seminary. Being ordained to the ministry, he preached in different localities in Tennessee, remaining there until 1881. Coming then to California, he served as pastor of the Baptist church at Ukiah for a number of years, after which he was engaged in missionary work, and also preached at Willits and in other places, continuing active in the work of the denomination until a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1899. While a resident of Tennessee he was for a number of terms moderator of the Duck River Baptist Association, and for twelve years was moderator of the Clear Lake Baptist Association, in California.

Rev. Samuel L. Sanford married Jane Kennedy, who was born in east Tennessee, a daughter of Aleck Kennedy. She died in 1907, leaving five children, as follows: Derona, wife of J. L. O'Rourke, of Seattle, Washington; Oscar A.; Edward J.; John B.; and Mecca, wife of P. P. McPeak, of Willits.

John B. Sanford obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Tennessee and Ukiah, California, and was graduated from the State Normal School in San Jose, California, with the class of 1890. In the ensuing year he took a special course of study at the San Francisco Business College, and was afterwards engaged in teaching for eight years, during which time he was principal of the Willits school and the Pt. Arena school. He served on the board of education of Mendocino county for several terms. In 1898 Mr. Sanford purchased the *Dispatch Democrat*, which he has since conducted most successfully, by his skilful management making it one of the leading papers of the county.

In his political affiliations Mr. Sanford has always been actively associated with the Democratic party, and has made his influence felt in public affairs. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1894, and served his constituents so faithfully and ably that he was honored with a re-election to the same position in 1896 and in 1898. In 1902 he was elected to the senate, and was re-elected as senator in 1906 and again in 1910. While a member of the legislature he has served on many committees of importance, including those on finance, education, capital and labor. He has the record of the longest service in the legislature of any man now serving in that body, and for fourteen years has been chairman of the Democratic caucus. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention which met in Fresno in 1908, one of the most memorable conventions ever held in the state. He was also vice chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1908. He has been president of the Democratic Press League of California ever since its organization in 1898. Fraternally Mr. Sanford is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Elks, the Red Men, the Eagles, the Ancient Order of Foresters and several insurance orders. For four years he was the high chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters for the Pacific coast, comprising seven states, and during that time edited the *Ancient Forester*, the official organ of the order.

Mr. Sanford married, in December, 1898, Nina B. Hughes, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Rev. J. H. Hughes, a minister in the Christian church. They have one child, a boy eleven years old, who was named after Henry W. Grady, the famous Southern orator and editor.

HART BOUTON, until recently the president of the California Society of Pioneers, has for more than three score years been identified with the making of the history of this state, and, having been associated during a large part of that time with the evolution of the laundry business, has the distinction of being the pioneer laundryman of California, and is, without doubt, the oldest laundryman in the United States, if not in the world. Time has dealt gently with him, and although more than eighty-four years have passed since he first saw the light of this world he still retains his mental and physical vigor as of old, being as smart and active as most men many years his junior. Mr. Bouton was born March 26, 1827, at South East, Putnam county, New York, which was the birthplace of his father, Egbert Bouton, and where his grandfather Bouton was, as far as is known, a life-long resident.

Learning the trade of a miller when young, Egbert Bouton operated a mill at South East, New York, until about 1826, when he moved with his family to Connecticut, which was his home for six years. Returning to New York, he lived for awhile at South East, being engaged in milling, and afterwards owned and operated a flour mill at Peekskill. He spent the closing years of his life at Haverstraw, New York. He married first Mary Marvin, who was born in the town of South East, and died in Milltown, New York, at the age of thirty-six years, leaving five children, one of whom was Hart, the subject of this sketch. He subsequently married a second time, and by that union had two children.

Energetic and industrious throughout his youthful days, Hart Bouton began learning the hatter's trade in New York City at the age of seventeen years, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years gave it up, and until January, 1849, was clerk in a clothing store. Seized then with a severe attack of gold fever, he joined a party of gold seekers, and sailed on January 22d of that year for California. Sailing by way of Cape Horn, he landed at San Francisco on August 5, 1849, having battled with the waves seven long months. The present large and prosperous city was then a small hamlet, with the boat landing at the present junction of Montgomery and Jackson streets. A month later Mr. Bouton went to Sacramento, a flourishing village, and from there accompanied a party to the junction of the American and Feather rivers, going by boat. The party then proceeded with ox teams to Long's Bar, on the Feather river, and after camping for a time continued their journey to the Oregon Bar, being the first Americans to penetrate so far inland. Their first work at Oregon Bar was to dam the river turn it into another channel, whereby they could take out the gold from the old bed, but the undertaking proved unsuccessful. Late in the fall the party, having had but little success in prospecting and mining, returned to San Francisco.

Mr. Bouton then formed a partnership with his cousin, Azar Marvin, and from October, 1849, until March, 1850, conducted a book store, the very first one opened in the state, it being located on Clay street, near Waverley place. Selling his interest in the store to his cousin, Mr. Bouton started the first laundry establishment, properly naming it the Pioneer Laundry, and operated it until 1861. Selling out in that year, he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and was there employed in a laundry ten years. Mr. Bouton subsequently had charge of a laundry in Oakland for a few

years, and on returning to San Francisco resumed business here as a laundryman, and has since been associated with the same firm for over thirty years, a record of service seldom equalled.

Mr. Bouton married, in 1874, Sarah Frances Furman, who was born at Haverstraw, New York, a daughter of William D. and Harriet R. (Cosgrove) Furman, life-long residents of the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Bouton are the parents of three children, namely: William Egbert, Charles Marvin and Louise Marion. William E. Bouton, who is employed in an insurance and brokerage office, married Minnie L. Puckhaber, and they have two children, Phyllis M. and Sybil V. Charles M. Bouton is a skilled mechanic and gas engineer. Louise M., wife of Alois Schneider, has two children, Lois M. and Herbert M.

PAUL MAULL, the popular mayor of Holtville since 1910 and prominent in many public offices since the beginning of his residence in the Imperial Valley, is a native of Illinois, that favored state whose good fortune it is to have bred so many men who have gone forth into the new and unclaimed sections of our country, and who have been of inestimable value to the nation in their labors along the lines of settling and civilizing those waste and arid sections.

Born in Lincoln county, Illinois, in 1879, Paul Maull is the son of William C. and Lucy V. (Knapp) Maull, both of whom were residents and natives of Illinois. William and Lucy Maull were the parents of four children, and they resided in the city of Chicago for many years. The father died when his little family were yet of tender years, and the mother is still living and a resident of San Diego.

Paul Maull was able to attend the grammar and high school of his home town, and such education as he was fortunate enough to secure in that way constitutes the bulk of his training, supplemented by what he has gleaned from his reading in later years. In 1898, when he was not yet twenty years of age, he went to Arizona, where he was variously employed for a time, and later engaged in the cattle business on his own responsibility, giving it up in less than five years, however, and removing to the Imperial Valley in 1903. There he entered claim to eighty acres of what was then desert land, but which, with his natural foresight and acumen, he realized would at no far distant date become valuable property. Consistent with his prophetic instinct the recent irrigation project which has been successfully consummated has made of his desert "eighty" a fertile garden spot, where he raises corn, cotton and alfalfa in abundance. His operations have been rewarded by a pleasurable measure of success, to say the least. In addition to his agricultural labors, Mr. Maull has been able to give a goodly portion of his valuable time to the municipal affairs of Holtville. He was for some time a member of the board of trustees of the city, and clerk of the school board for two years, filling both offices with especial credit. Since 1905 he has been agent for the National Lumber Company in Holtville, and in 1910 he was elected mayor of the city, where he has given valuable service to the city in his official capacity.

In 1909 Mr. Maull married Miss Jennie E. Robinson, of Holtville, and one son, Paul Jr., has been born to them. Mr. Maull is a member of

the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Eagles.

PURDY HART. Among the pioneers of the Imperial Valley, through whose persistent, untiring efforts this section of the country has been brought into a state of fertility from an arid desert waste, Purdy Hart, of Holtville, stands prominent. During the ten years that he has resided on his present property he has seen the many changes that have taken place in this region, and has borne his share of the hard work which was the lot of those who volunteered to pave the way for the ones to come later, overcoming numerous hardships and privations in order that this now fertile land should be reclaimed.

Purdy Hart was born in the state of Minnesota, in 1861, and is a son of Purdy and Phebe Jane Hart, natives of New York, the former of Westchester county and the latter of Putnam county. Mr. Hart was the second of his parents' nine children, of whom four are living in California, and beside himself two, Albert and Frank, are living in the Imperial Valley, while a sister, Mrs. William R. Wells, resides in Fresno, this state. Purdy Hart was educated in his native state and there reared to manhood, being brought up to follow farming, which has enlisted his energies during the greater part of his life. He also learned the trade of machinist in his youth, and for thirteen years was employed by a packing company in Oregon in that capacity. From the latter state he made his way to California, and in 1902 settled in the Imperial Valley. His wife entered land on the west side of the Valley, while he took up a tract on the east side, each being one hundred and sixty acres, and they settled down to clear and develop their new homes. The tract on the west was partly reclaimed, with half of it in crops and the other half under cultivation, when the overflow of 1905-1906 swept the crops, stock, fences and other improvements out of existence, causing a loss of \$6,000. The C. D. Water Company is the defendant in a suit which is still in the courts. In 1906 Mr. Hart moved to the east side of the valley, and despite his misfortune did not allow himself to be discouraged, but with characteristic pluck started all over again, and through faithful industry and intelligent treatment of the soil has developed one of the most desirable ranches in this section. Modern buildings are being erected as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and new and highly improved farming machinery is being installed. Thoroughly progressive and enterprising in all matters, Mr. Hart is ready to act with all movements which promise to be of benefit to his community, and the success which has attended his efforts is ample evidence that his ideas have been justified. Political matters have never claimed his attention, as he has preferred to devote his entire attention to his private affairs, but the leading topics of the day claim his attentive interest and he is well-informed in all things productive of progress. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and has a number of warm friends in the local lodge.

Mr. Hart was united in marriage in 1892 to Miss Nellie J. Phillips, the daughter of J. M. Phillips, and they have had four children, namely: Alden A., Lester C., Hazel and Ethel, of whom Hazel is now deceased.

J. D. CONRAD. Although not one of the very early settlers of Imperial county, J. D. Conrad has been a resident of the Valley a number of years, and has performed much pioneer labor. As a practical and skilful farmer, he materially assists in the transformation of the former desert land into a productive agricultural and stock-raising region, his well-kept ranch near El Centro being under a good state of cultivation, bespeaking the industry and thrift of its owner. The sixth child in order of birth of the ten children of Wolfgang and Catherine Conrad, natives of Germany, he was born in 1867, in Wisconsin, and there grew to man's estate.

After completing his education in the public schools of his native state, J. D. Conrad was there for a number of years actively engaged in the undertaking and furniture business. His health becoming impaired, he determined to try life in the open. Coming to southeastern California, Mr. Conrad in 1903, purchased forty acres of desert land, and with characteristic energy and faith uprooted the soil and began sowing seed. Fortune smiled on his efforts, and in two years his land was well tilled and quite productive, while, better than all, his former physical vigor was restored to its normal condition. Mr. Conrad makes a specialty of dairying, having a fine herd of cows, headed by a handsome Guernsey bull, and in this branch of ranching finds both pleasure and profit.

Mr. Conrad married, in 1898, Delia Plonske, and of the four children born of their union two are living, namely: Leroy and Rudolph. Fraternally Mr. Conrad is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

J. W. FINLEY. The career of J. W. Finley, of Brawley, is a case in point that illustrates and proves the fact that genuine success is not likely to be the result of mere chance, but is something to be labored for and sought with consecutive effort. The hardships that attended the efforts of the first settlers of the Imperial Valley soon drove out those who settled with the idea that fortunes were to be made without effort, leaving only the men of industry and perseverance, the willing workers who belonged to the class of pioneers that have been the real backbone of any successful locality. In this class Mr. Finley may well lay claim to a place. His has been the sort of industry that doubtless would have won him prominence in any section in which he had settled, but the great opportunities offered to the men of perseverance and energy in the new country appealed to him and caused him to cast his fortunes with those who have since developed the valley into one of the garden spots of the Golden state. Mr. Finley was born in 1867, in Missouri, and is a son of George C. and Sarah Finley, of Missouri, who moved to Kansas in 1879. There the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1894, and in that year he and his wife moved to California, where the remainder of their lives were spent. They had a family of eight children, J. W. being the next to the oldest, and of these seven are living, five being residents of California, viz: M. B., George W., Mrs. Losky, Daniel and J. W.

J. W. Finley was educated in the schools of Missouri and Kansas, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1893 he left the latter state

for California, locating at Elkhurst, where he followed ranching until February, 1903, and in that year came to the Imperial Valley and took up desert land. In December of the same year he settled on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres and began the task of cultivation, but during 1905 and 1906, like many others of the early settlers, he was obliged to leave his property on account of the flood. Each time, however, he returned and took up his task where he had laid it down, displaying commendable courage and perseverance, and his persistence has finally been rewarded by a fine, well-cultivated property, on which he is now raising large crops of alfalfa, barley and corn. He also engages extensively in dairying, and has a fine herd of forty Jersey cows. He has erected modern, substantial buildings on his property, keeping them in the best of condition, and adhering to sanitary conditions and hygienic rules, and his property shows the beneficial effects of able management. In all his dealings Mr. Finley has been marked by integrity, and he has commanded and commands respect and confidence. His career has been one of usefulness and characterized by success won by individual endeavor, and in the winning of this success he has also been fortunate in winning and maintaining friendships.

In 1901 Mr. Finley was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Kinkle, daughter of William and Elizabeth Kinkle, residents of Kansas, and to this union there have been born two children: Clifford P. and Archie B.

CHARLES BALLANCE. The reputation sustained by Charles Ballance is one which clearly defines his position as one of the essentially progressive and representative ranchmen of the Imperial Valley, and as one who maintains the strongest hold on the respect and confidence of the community. Always a leader in innovations of all kinds, he has paved the way for a number of important enterprises, each a step in the progress of this fertile section, and at present is contemplating the introduction of a number of new fruits which will greatly add to the valley's output. Like many of the ranchmen here, Mr. Ballance is a native of Illinois, and was born at Peoria in 1847. His father was a prominent lawyer and one of the early pioneers of the Prairie state.

After securing a common school education Mr. Ballance enlisted for service in the Union army, when only seventeen years of age, becoming a private in Company F, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after being honorably discharged veteranized in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Volunteers, with which organization he served until the close of the war. A cheerful, brave and faithful soldier, he gained the respect of his officers and the esteem of his comrades, and when the struggle had closed he had won a sergancy. In 1867 Mr. Ballance was married to Miss Fannie E. Greene, the accomplished daughter of Henry R. and Mary C. Greene, of Providence, Rhode Island. Her father being a kinsman of Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. The six children that were born to this union are nearly all married and living in various parts of the country, and each has made a success in whatever line he has chosen. Mr. and Mrs. Ballance continued to reside at Peoria until 1890, in which year they moved to Arizona, and in that state Mr. Ballance spent the next ten years in hog raising, operating on an extensive

scale and often shipping as many as 1400 head per annum. In 1909 he came to Imperial Valley, and he now owns two hundred and forty acres, of which eighty are under cultivation, in addition to two hundred and eighty acres at Yuma. As a side line he breeds poultry and now has approximately six hundred White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rock hens, which took both first and second prizes at the last El Centro fair. He is well informed as to horticultural matters, and takes a great interest in making various experiments. He has already quite an extensive date orchard started, of the Deglet Noor variety. In the near future, in addition to giving a great deal of attention to raising oranges and figs he intends to attempt the introduction of the Persian grape into the valley, and will give twenty acres or more to this fruit, the earliest grape on the market. In addition he will propagate Thompson's seedless grapes, another early variety. Mr. Ballance is a leading man in his community, his success in business, his agreeable social qualities, his high character and his excellent judgment on all questions of public interest giving him influence of a potential nature among those with whom he associates.

J. W. SMITH. A rapidly growing community like the Imperial Valley offers a prolific field to the contractor and builder, and in the large and continuous building growth which Calexico has undergone during the past few years J. W. Smith has taken a conspicuous part, some of the largest and handsomest edifices that have been erected being of his creation. Not alone to the men of daring initiative in the fields of merchandising and manufacture does the Imperial Valley owe its greatness, nor to the agricultural activities that have marked its development, but also to the mechanics whose unsurpassed skill and industry have contributed in larger measure than is often realized to the reputation for all that is best in manifold lines of endeavor. Mr. Smith holds a prominent place in the front ranks of these skilled artisans, having achieved recognition both as a master mechanic and as a contractor and builder. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1863, and is a son of Henry W. and Margaret C. (Atherton) Smith. Henry W. Smith was a farmer in Ohio, and continued to follow that occupation after removing to Illinois in 1865.

J. W. Smith received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and after completing his studies began to learn the trade of brick mason. In 1882 he removed to the state of Nebraska, successfully following his trade there until 1886 and in that year going to Colorado. He was there married in 1907 to Miss Bessie L. Morris, a native of Missouri, and in 1908 they came to Calexico. In this city Mr. Smith's excellent work soon gained the recognition and patronage that it merited and he began securing contracts of an extensive nature. For years he had been a general contractor, and some of the best brick buildings in the city have been erected by him and stand as monuments to his skill and superior workmanship. Among these may be mentioned the Aitkens Building, the Holt Block, the Cold Storage Building and the Delta Implement Building. Mr. Smith is in every respect a self-made man. He started out in life on his own resources, and through boundless energy and business foresight has accumulated a handsome competency. The high grade and quality of his work assures him a place among the leaders in his kind of

work, and he is known as one of the stable, prosperous men that go to make a stable, prosperous community. He has never sought office, being too actively engaged in business pursuits to accept party favors.

Mr. Smith has a most beautiful site for a residence in Calexico, upon which he contemplates the erection soon of a more modern and substantial structure than is generally used in the Imperial Valley.

PETER P. HOVLEY. Probably no man is better known, more extensively progressive or has the welfare of the Imperial Valley at heart to a greater extent than has Peter P. Hovley, of Brawley, who came to this region as a pioneer in 1903, there being at that time only two tents on the site of the present city. Taking up a half section of land, he engaged in the real estate business with which he has been more or less closely identified ever since, and he now owns upward of five hundred acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation and devoted to general farming. Mr. Hovley was born in Cook county, Illinois, in 1875, and is a son of Paul and Elizabeth Hovley, natives of Germany who immigrated to the United States in 1871 and settled in Cook county, Illinois. Paul Hovley became one of the leading farmers of his locality and spent all of his active life in agricultural pursuits in the Prairie state. He and his wife became the parents of five children, Peter P. being the second born, and beside whom Mrs. Schmidt, a sister, is a resident of the Valley.

Peter P. Hovley was reared and educated in his native state and after he had completed the prescribed course in the public schools turned his attention to farming. During his youth he engaged in truck gardening, in connection with which he gained experience that has since stood him in good stead, and in 1891 he moved to the state of Washington, where he followed farming until 1903. In that year he came to the Imperial Valley and shortly after his arrival built a house. His life up to 1905 was spent in agricultural pursuits, but since the latter year the greater part of his attention has been given to real estate. Mr. Hovley is in thorough sympathy with movements calculated to be of benefit to the Imperial Valley and its interests. He was the first man to engage in the cantaloupe business in Brawley, and was the suggestor and organizer of the Brawley Cantaloupe Association in 1905, of which he has been the president ever since. This organization ships as high as 2,800 carloads of melons in a season. Mr. Hovley is a man of considerable versatility and has made a success of whatever he has undertaken. He is known as a good business man and a thoroughly reliable and public-spirited citizen, and has many friends throughout the valley.

In 1896 Mr. Hovley married Miss Wiltger, a native of Germany, and six children have been born to them, namely: Peter J., Frank N., Catherine, Charles F., Vincent and Michael, but the last named died at the age of seven years.

C. F. JOHNSON. One of the model ranches of the Imperial Valley which shows by its appearance that an experienced and skillful agriculturist is carrying on the operations, is that belonging to C. F. Johnson, adjoining the city of Calexico. Throughout a long and useful career Mr. Johnson has displayed characteristics of energy, industry and per-

severance, his life having been spent in overcoming obstacles since he was left fatherless as a youth. He is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1858, a son of John A. and Mary Anderson, and the second oldest of their five children.

Mr. Johnson was given only ordinary educational advantages, and after the death of his parents he struck out for himself. He early gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, which have been given the greater part of his time throughout his life and in which he has achieved much more than an ordinary measure of success. Immigrating to the United States in 1882, he first located in Princeton, Illinois, and after becoming conversant with American methods of farming began to achieve success. In 1897 he removed to Kansas, where he took up the fruit business, but when he heard of the Imperial Valley he visited this section with the idea of bettering his condition if possible, and immediately on seeing it decided to remain. Since 1906 he has resided on a tract of fifty acres, on the edge of the city limits of Calexico, on which improvements of a superior nature have been made. Mr. Johnson is an excellent agriculturist, and as he brings modern scientific methods to his work he is achieving extraordinary results. His buildings are of the most modern make and substantially built, his cattle are of a superior grade and the crops raised on his well irrigated tract bring the highest prices in the market. As he believes in progress in his own work, so have progressive movements of a civic nature met with his approval, and anything that promises to be of benefit to his adopted community will find in him an ardent and active supporter. He has never cared for public office, as his farming interests have taken all of his time, nor has he interested himself in fraternal matters. He is, however, well and favorably known in Calexico, where he has many warm friends.

While in Illinois, in 1887, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Wickblad, who was born in Sweden in 1866, and immigrated to the United States in 1881, with her parents, John and Sarah Wickblad. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have the following nine children: William L., born in 1888; Mamie D., born in 1890; Lillie E., born 1891; Fritz H., born in 1894; Laura M., born in 1899; Vera H., born in 1901; Charles S., born in 1904; Roy C., born in 1906; and Hattie C., born in 1908.

JOHN W. SPEEKS. Now living retired in the attractive little city of Alturas, the county seat of Modoc county, Mr. Speeks is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of this section of the state. He has been a resident of California for fully thirty years, during which his energies were directed along agricultural and allied lines, until advancing age gave him due and worthy reason for laying them aside.

He is a native of Illinois, in which state his father was well-known as a somewhat unique and highly estimable character. The latter was Joseph L. Speeks, a man of Irish extraction and of Indiana birth, who became a successful Illinois pioneer. His industry and business acumen, his sterling character and positive views, his tenacity of purpose and sturdy independence became proverbial in the section of Illinois in which he lived. In demonstration of his ability to show the courage of his con-

victions, the following incident is told. The year 1854 was that of the driest season ever known in the history of the corn belt of Illinois, although it followed one in which the corn crop had been so large that the product commanded only eight cents a bushel. Mr. Speeks was exceptionally fortunate in the year in which his neighbors and others throughout the section had little or no yield of corn, for he had secured a large crop in spite of conditions. As corn steadily advanced in price until it reached that of twenty-five cents a bushel, many suffered great deprivation because of the general crop failure and the difficulty of securing the expensive product. Joseph Speeks felt that he had no moral right to deprive those in need for the sake of his own gain. His sympathy for widows and for men who had practically no financial resources led him to do two things—to limit the price at which he sold to the poor and to sell to no others except those in want. In that connection he was heard to say: "I hope God will strike me dead if I sell corn for more than twenty-five cents a bushel." He not only lived up to his oath but also extended credit to the poor for such quantities of corn as they needed. As a benefactor of the poor he was widely celebrated and long remembered. Joseph Speeks was, moreover, a man of great fertility of expedients. During the year of the crop failure in the corn belt he had a large number of hogs, and as the price of that commodity rose in proportion with the price of corn, he was able not only to nobly serve his neighbors, but to reap large profits from the other enterprise. He died in February, 1882, having made for himself a high place in popular confidence and esteem. His wife, Isabel Hopper Speeks, who had been like himself of Indiana birth, though of Scotch ancestry, outlived him. They had reared eight children, of whom the eldest was John W. Speeks, the special subject of this review, whose birth occurred at the Illinois home of his parents—in Clay county—on the twentieth day of March, 1839.

The strenuous activities of a pioneer farm, mingled with the slight and desultory advantages of the primitive schools of that period and locality, made up the boyish years of John W. Speeks. He continued the associations of the home farm in his early years of manhood, but soon after attaining his legal majority he made a change of location. With his wife and child he removed to Kansas, where he secured a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn county.

There he continued for eleven years, during which time he was severely harassed by the conditions of border warfare during the great conflict between the north and the south. Mr. Speeks' sympathies were with the Union, but really suffered from the incursions of both sides to a greater or less extent, for his property in Linn county, Kansas, was very close to the line of Missouri. While there was yet uncertainty as to whether Kansas should be a slave or free state. Very lively warfare was carried on between Linn county, Kansas, and Bates county, Missouri, with Mr. Speeks in the very thickest of the fight. "They would come over to Bates to rob and plunder," writes Mr. Speeks, "and Linn would retaliate; so I was stripped of everything. I slept out of doors to save my life. One night men from Bates county came into my house, taking such things as they wanted—even the bed and bedding. My wife and child, who slept

in their clothing, were left with just that and nothing more; even their shoes were taken. We were left naked, you might say, and not because of any personal feeling. I was a stranger in that country, but I made the acquaintance of a good many!" He also tells of buying hogs and turning them into a cornfield to fatten, with the result that in the end he had not one of them for his own use. Eventually he had to abandon his farm and buy one farther from the line, sending his wife and child back to Illinois, where they would be more safe during that period of depredations. He was himself involved in a long series of exciting incidents with the "bushwhackers," who on one occasion not only helped themselves to his horses and vehicles, adding them to others they had taken in a similar manner, but also ordered him to surrender and carried him off a prisoner. Among the guerrillas was a friend of Mr. Speeks, through whose good offices and his own good-natured behavior he succeeded in getting away, but did not regain his property. Later Mr. Speeks was with a cousin who was shot through the bowels by these ruthless bushwhackers; and in many other ways he witnessed the most tragic phases of border conflict.

On August 15, 1863, Mr. Speeks enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with which body he engaged in much active and arduous service. His regiment was principally engaged in pursuing and attacking the guerrillas who infested the southwest and proved such a constant menace during this momentous period of the nation's history. He took part in battles at Pea Ridge, Missouri, and at Roseville, Arkansas, besides numerous engagements with the raiders in command of Jackman, Mosby and Quantrell. Mr. Speeks continued in active service until the expiration of his term of enlistment, receiving his honorable discharge on August 9, 1865. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and perpetuates the friendly interests of his military career through his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, in Canby Post, No. 165, at Alturas. He was honored with the rank of commander of his post in 1912.

The greater part of Mr. Speeks' life since the close of the war has been spent in agricultural activities. After the cessation of hostilities between the north and south he continued farming in Linn county, Kansas, until 1871, when he disposed of his property in that state and returned to his old home in Clay county, Illinois. There he followed the pursuits of grain and stock-raising for the ensuing decade. At the end of that period he removed with his son and brother and their families to Idaho. In the following year he came to California and located in Stanislaus county, being accompanied by his brother, James S. Speeks, the latter's wife and their son. There our subject rented land and continued the industries of his farm in Stanislaus county until 1890, when he removed to Modoc county, where he secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. To the improvement and management of this place he gave his attention until 1900, when he sold the property. This was about the time of his third marriage and he now assumed the supervision of a fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres owned by his wife, in the same county. There he continued to reside until 1906, when he purchased an attractive residence property in Alturas, where he has since lived, retired from vocational activities. In politics Mr. Speeks is a loyal sup-

porter of the causes of the Democratic party; and while he has at all times shown a deep interest in those matters that touch the general welfare, he has had no desire for the emoluments of public office.

Mr. Speeks has, during the years of his eventful life, been thrice married. In 1858 Miss Sarah Clasure became his wife. During the twenty years of their life together they became the parents of five children, named Joseph Wesley, Nancy Ellen, William Franklin, Annie Bell and Clara Evelyn. Sarah Clasure Speeks died in 1878. The following year Mr. Speeks was united in the domestic bond with Molisa Denny, a native of Indiana, whose home had been in Clay county during most of her youth. She died a year later, when her little daughter, also named Molisa, was in her earliest infancy. The child grew to the years of maturity and is now Mrs. Crane, a resident of Oregon, and the mother of three boys and one girl. It was on July 12, 1891, that Mr. Speeks was married to the wife of his later years. She is a native of Cass county, Missouri, and a daughter of James Gipson, of that locality. In 1853 she came west across the plains with her father and mother. In Lane county, Oregon, she became the wife of Lawrence Poindexter, a veteran of the Mexican war. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are now living. Twenty-one grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren continue the family line. Mr. Poindexter died in 1888, and three years later his widow became the wife of Mr. Speeks. All her life has been spent upon the farm in one locality or another except the last six years, during which time she and Mr. Speeks have been residents of Alturas. They have done worthy service in developing the resources of rustic communities—which are the most important elements of our national economic life. Thus they have well earned the peaceful existence which they enjoy in the pleasant village of Alturas, where it is hoped they may live for many years.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL. The reverence with which a Californian mentions the name of John Bidwell leaves the untutored stranger with a deep curiosity as to what manner of man this could be who was able to call forth such expressions of administration and almost worship. California will never be able to show her gratitude to this her greatest pioneer, for he is now dead, but if she carries on the work which he began in the spirit in which he began it, it would be the greatest monument that could be erected to his memory. The first man to explore the wilderness of northern California, one of the first party that made the overland trip from the settled portions of the United States, a pioneer in many of the industries that make California a wealthy state today, he was truly a pioneer of pioneers. Courageous in the face of defeat, with an unconquerable spirit, his influence was the greatest inspiration the early settlers of California had. Of what use are words of praise in speaking of a man of this type, his deeds speak for themselves, and every young Californian should read the volume entitled "John Bidwell, Pioneer, Statesman, Philanthropist," by C. C. Royer, that they may know more of the life of a man to whom they owe so much. Much of the following sketch is quoted from the above source.

In the year 1819, in Chautauqua county, New York, John Bidwell was born. When he was only a lad his parents moved to Darke county,

Ohio, but not content with his surroundings, feeling that even this part of the country was not wild enough, and longing to live on the genuine frontier, he started out with seventy-five dollars in his pocket to make his way to Cincinnati on the Ohio river, about ninety miles away. In addition to his money he wore a knapsack strapped on his back containing a few clothes, and with what he wore these were his sole possessions. Upon reaching Cincinnati, he took passage on a steamboat bound for St. Louis, and upon arriving at the latter port he boarded another steamboat and sailed up the Mississippi, to Burlington, Iowa. Here he met Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, who advised him to go further into the interior of the country and take up a tract of land. Following this advice he started blindly forth with no fixed destination, finally arriving in Platte county, Missouri, and since by this time his money was all spent there was nothing for him to do but remain there. Casting about in search of work, the only thing that came to hand was a position as school teacher, which he accepted. This school was located about five miles from Weston, Missouri, and about five miles north of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Saving his small wage rigorously he was able in the fall of that year to secure a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, part of which was paid for in cash. Thus, a mere boy, he had the cultivation of a wilderness on his hands, for his land had scarcely felt the touch of civilization. With the determination, which was to be one of his most marked characteristics in later life, he set about the clearing of his land. During that season of the year when the weather prevented out-of-door labor, did he sit in comparative idleness? No, indeed, he set out for Ash-tabula Academy, distant about three hundred miles, which he covered on foot. On his arrival he entered the institution and took a scientific course, which included civil engineering. He returned home and commenced with renewed energy to work on his land, but with the hot weather of the following summer of 1840, he found that he was able to accomplish little, so he made a journey to St. Louis to obtain supplies and clothing. The trip was six hundred miles by water and it took him nearly a month to accomplish it. The result may be quoted in the general's own words: "This trip proved to be the turning point in my life, for while I was gone a man had jumped my land. Generally in such cases public sentiment was against the jumper, and it was decidedly so in my case. But the scoundrel held on. He was a bully and had killed a man in Callaway county, and every body seemed to be afraid of him. Influential friends of mine tried to persuade him to let me have eighty acres—half the claim—but he was stubborn, said all that he wanted was just what the law allowed him. Unfortunately for me, he had the legal advantage." Consequently the general was forced to lose all of the work that he had done and to seek other fields. A fortunate thing both for him and the people of the state to which he presently turned his face.

In the meantime he had become acquainted with a French trader, named Roubideaux, who had traded along the coast in what is now California, from Mexico northward. With glowing enthusiasm he told of the wonders of that fair land, of the spring-like air, of the richness of the soil, of the wild horses and cattle to be had at the price of an exciting gallop over the plains, and of the countless varieties of wild fruits. He

inspired young Bidwell with the same enthusiasm which he himself possessed, and the latter determined to see this country for himself. A meeting was therefore called, at which Roubideaux delivered a talk on the glories of the Pacific coast. Great was the enthusiasm the magnetic Frenchman aroused, and an organization was formed forthwith, which was to be called the Western Emigration Society. In a month's time five hundred names were signed to the pledge which provided that each one was to purchase an outfit and to rendezvous at Sapling Grove, Kansas, on the 9th of the following May. Soon afterwards, with the fickle propensity of man to believe the latest talker, their enthusiasm was dampened by a letter published in a New York newspaper, recounting the disastrous experiences of a man who had located at Monterey. Notwithstanding this, young John Bidwell held fast to his purpose and through his efforts the plan did not entirely fall to the ground. Therefore in May, 1841, the first party of people who ever crossed the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the east set forth upon their long journey.

This party consisted of sixty-nine of the original company, augmented by a party of missionaries bound for the Flathead Indian nation. One needs to call to mind the experiences of later travelers, who had some knowledge of the way from others who had preceded them, and then magnify these experiences ten-fold in order to grasp the sufferings and trials of these first pioneers; untried, in a country wild beyond the dreams of the most experienced of them, crossing the sun baked alkaline deserts, climbing the snow-clad mountains, yet borne onward by the hope which the boundless enthusiasm of their leader never allowed to die down. After six weary months their hope was realized and they reached the sun-kissed valley of the Sacramento, and learned at the ranch of Doctor Marsh, one hundred miles south of the present site of Sacramento, that they were within the magic confines of California. This was on the 4th of November, 1841, and John Bidwell at once began to search for employment. Hearing that a man by the name of Sutter had founded a settlement about one hundred miles to the north, he proceeded to search for him, and arrived at the settlement the last of the month. This man Sutter was the famous General Sutter whose name is one of the glories of California, for whom he did so much during the early years of her existence. Early in 1841 he had purchased all the property of the Russian-American Fur Company which they were unable to move when they abandoned their post at Bodega and Fort Ross. Therefore when John Bidwell arrived it was most opportune, for Mr. Sutter had been seeking some trustworthy person to whom he might delegate the task of removing this Russian property to his own settlement.

Beginning this work in the month of January, 1842, Mr. Bidwell brought it to completion by March of the following year. All of the houses were torn down and the lumber was shipped up the Sacramento river to Sacramento, as were also such personal property as livestock, plows, utensils of various sorts, house furnishings and firearms. When the task was done the General mounted his horse and rode back to Sacramento with a light heart. Upon his arrival he found it necessary to picket his horses and cross over to the settlement in a canoe. Upon his return what was his chagrin to find the horses gone. Quickly procur-

ing another horse and accompanied by the noted pioneer Peter Lassen, he started in pursuit of the thieves who were evidently making for Oregon. Following hot on their heels up the Sacramento Valley, the thieves were overtaken at Red Bluff and the horses were regained. Upon this trip General Bidwell named all of the streams that flowed into the Sacramento from the east between Butte Creek and Red Bluff. He also made a map of the region from his observations on horseback. His powers of observation were of remarkable keenness, for this map was used as a standard until the actual surveys were made many years later. Thus two years before Fremont's first explorations did Bidwell explore the primeval wilderness of northern California at a time when there was not a white man north of Sacramento.

On his return from this chase General Bidwell was given charge of Sutter's "Hock farm," called thus on account of a large Indian village situated on the place. Here he remained for a year, and the primitive methods of agriculture as he was forced to carry it on in these days is worthy of description. "The harvesting was done by Indians, of whom Sutter had several hundred in his employ. Some were armed with sickles, some with butcher knives, some with pieces of hoop iron, roughly fashioned into sickle shape, while many attacked the dry and brittle stalks with their naked hands. The grain would then be piled in a huge mound in the center of a large corral, three or four hundred wild horses would then be turned in and driven by the Indians, with whooping and yelling, back and forth, round and round until the grain was trampled out. This was then winnowed on windy days—by tossing the grain, straw and chaff high in the air, when the lighter material would be blown aside and the grain left nearly clean."

When Sutter was forced to make a trip to Monterey in October, 1844, concerning land matters, Bidwell accompanied with the purpose in view of becoming a Mexican citizen, for this was necessary did he wish to obtain a land grant. Both accomplished their errands, and in addition to his letters of citizenship, General Bidwell was granted a ranch known as Ulpinos, now in Solano county. While in Mexico they heard of a proposed insurrection and informed the governor, whose name was Micheltoarena. The rumor was not false and in the insurrection which developed, Sutter and Bidwell, with a party of Americans and Indians, stood by the cause of the governor and pursued the revolutionists to Cahuenga, twelve miles to the north of Los Angeles, where a battle was fought. The result was the defeat of the forces of the governor, and the latter, with Bidwell and Sutter, was taken prisoner. The two latter were soon released and after this thrilling experience as Mexican loyalists were only too glad to return to Sutter's fort. In March, 1845, General Bidwell received another grant of land, known as the Colusa grant, now Colusa. In 1849 he sold this land to Colonel Semple.

General Bidwell bore an active part in California's share in the war with Mexico. When news of the Bear Flag episode was brought to the ears of the General, he led a reconnoitering party in the direction of Castro's proposed movements, and upon his arrival at Sonoma, was appointed one of a committee to draft a plan of organization and he was the member who drew up the paper, which read as follows: "The undersigned

herely agree to organize and to remain in service as long as necessary for the purpose of gaining and maintaining the independence of California." This step was taken on the 14th of July, 1846, and on the 11th of the same month the American flag was raised over Sutter's fort, a ceremony in which General Bidwell participated. Beginning his service at this time, he was continuously active until the close of the war. He was successively lieutenant, captain, quartermaster, with the rank of major; was appointed alcalde at the mission of San Luis del Rey by General Fremont. As commander of the latter post he defended it during the Flores revolt in the fall of 1846. Before the war he had tried without success to establish a town on his Ulpinos grant, and after the war, having no settled project in view, he turned his hand to various schemes.

He took, at this time, the first census of that portion of the Sacramento Valley north of the Marysville Buttes, whereby it was found that the white population was eighty-two and the estimated Indian population amounted to something like nineteen and a half thousand. He drew up the contract between Marshall and Sutter for the erection of the sawmill near the site of which Marshall afterwards made the discovery of gold which brought the inrush of people from all over the world. He surveyed numerous land grants throughout the valley and settled down, himself, on Little Butte Creek, where he built a log house and surrounded it with fruit trees and vines. He was the man who carried the first authentic news of Marshall's discovery of gold to San Francisco in 1848. A short time later he discovered gold on the Feather river at Bidwell's Bar, and for two years was actively engaged in mining, having found an abundance of the precious metal. Desiring only enough to satisfy his moderate wants, he presently left the feverish activity of the mining camp and returned eagerly to the development of his farm. Purchasing the property known as Rancho Chico, which had originally belonged to William Dickey, one of the men who had been his companion as a miner, he built upon it a log house in the summer of 1849. During the years that followed he was a marked man in the exciting events that marked the growth of the territory. Full of vitality and enthusiasm, wise with a wisdom gained by experience, knowing the country and the people, the role which he was called upon to play was one of supreme importance. As a representative of the Sacramento district which then comprised the whole state north of Sacramento, he was a member of the first senate. Before this he had been a member of the constitutional convention. He was a member of the committee appointed to name the counties not having Indian names and this duty fell chiefly to him.

In 1850 he was appointed one of the commissioners by Governor Burnett to bear to the national capital the block of gold bearing quartz, which was a tribute from California to "Mark her interest in the fame and the glory of the Father of his Country and her desire to perpetuate his great name and virtues as far as earthly monuments can accomplish that object." It was during this trip that General Bidwell was brought so prominently into connection with the statehood of California. The question of its admission as a state was then pending before Congress. Were California to be admitted the equilibrium between free and slave holding territory would be destroyed and feeling ran high, the opposition from

the southern states being especially strong. General Bidwell was much discouraged over the situation, and was talking one day concerning this to Mrs. Crosby, the wife of E. C. Crosby, of California, who had commissioned the General to bring his wife and daughter back to California when he should return. In expressing his views to Mrs. Crosby, the General said that if the influence and support of Senator Seward could be secured, the statehood of California would probably become an accomplished fact. Here Mrs. Crosby proved an able assistant, for she planned a dinner, invited the senator, and gave General Bidwell an opportunity to plead the cause of the Golden State with Seward. So eloquent was he that he persuaded the senator not only to cast his vote in favor of the measure but the statesman made a speech which undoubtedly influenced others to vote his way. The bill was passed on the 12th of August, 1850, and received the approval of the house of representatives on the 7th of September. On the 9th of the same month it was signed by President Fillmore and California was thus made one of the Union.

During the next ten years the care and development of his great landed estate took up much of the General's time, and in 1852 he built a large two-story adobe house, which served as a resting place for travelers along the Oregon road. Notwithstanding his activities on his ranch, he gave much of his time to the cause of the state and her people. In 1851 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and in 1854 he was vice-president of the Democratic state convention. In 1855 he was a candidate for the state senate. The Democratic state convention selected him in 1860 to head the list of the delegates who were sent to the national Democratic convention held at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1861, when there was no doubt about the determination of the south to fight for what she considered her rights, General Bidwell cast aside all party allegiance and in the following brief extract from a speech delivered before the Douglas county convention of Butte county may be found the wisdom and clear headed thinking that characterized the man: "Our meeting on this occasion has been under circumstances of more than usual importance. In the present crisis there can be but one issue—our government must be sustained or it will go down.

"There can be no middle ground. He who is not for it is against it. Such was our progress in all the attributes of national greatness and power, that no statesman, however wise, no human sagacity, however profound, could have formed the least conception of the high position we were to hold among the powers of the globe. Must all this be lost to us, and to the world? Shall we aid the madness and folly that now seeks the destruction of the greatest and best government ever devised by human wisdom? No loyal citizen can give but one response. The laws must be executed and the government maintained at every hazard—no matter by whom administered.

"It is now twenty years since I crossed the parched and trackless waste that then separated the Atlantic from the Pacific slope of the continent. I have learned to appreciate the advantages of a free and efficient government and I feel in this hour of peril more determined than ever before in my devotion to my country."

He was appointed brigadier general of the California militia in 1863.

and to his intense loyalty, military alertness and efficiency is due in large measure the decision of the state to remain loyal to the Union. His able co-worker in this cause was the Reverend Thomas Starr, with the aid of whose convincing eloquence the defeat of the powerful southern party led by Gwin and Terry was brought about. He was elected to the thirty-ninth Congress as the candidate of the Union party and during this same year was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In 1875 he was the nominee of the Independent or Anti-Monopoly party for governor, and in 1890 was nominated by the Prohibition party for the same office. In 1892 he received his highest honor, which was his nomination as president of the United States by the Prohibition party. This was his last appearance as a candidate for any political office.

Although political and military affairs brought great honor to the General, it was as an agriculturist and forester that he left his greatest impress for good on his fellowmen. When a movement was inaugurated for the formation of a state agricultural society, John Bidwell became a pioneer in the movement, throwing himself into the work with the same enthusiasm that had marked his championship of the cause of the Union and his activity in the nationalizing of California. Many times between 1860 and 1881 he delivered, at the invitation of the society, the annual address. It will be remembered that his first work was to plant upon his ranch vines and fruit trees, and with each year he added to the number of these until at the time of his death he had over eighteen hundred acres planted in fruit. Every species or variety that could be grown in either a tropical or temperate climate was tested by him and in an experimental orchard near his house there was at least one specimen tree of over four hundred varieties of fruit. He was one of the first men in the state to discover the adaptability of her soil to the growth of raisins and he was the very first to make use of this fact for commercial purposes. He was also one of the first men to grow olives in any quantity and to manufacture them into oil. In a test made officially his oil was not only pronounced to be the best in quality of any manufactured in the state, but also to be absolutely pure. He began the cultivation of wheat and other grains during his first year on the ranch and continued through his long years of experience to test every kind and variety and gave the results to the public, thus saving them an immense amount of money at the cost of many thousands of dollars to himself. For his incomparable display of grains he was awarded gold medals at the expositions in Paris and New Orleans. The first water power gristmill in the state was erected and operated by him, and though it was several times destroyed by fire, he each time rebuilt it, adding to its power by heavier and more improved machinery.

The following is an account from an editor of a local newspaper of an incident that occurred here in 1877, showing how affairs were managed by the General. "At a quarter to five o'clock, the usual time for the hands commencing work, the hands were in the field, two miles and a half from the mill, and at five minutes to five the first header wagon brought a load of wheat to the threshing machine, which was put through and sacked. The first two sacks were placed in a buggy and carried to

the mill, where it was put through the cleaning process and ground into flour. At half past six o'clock we received a portion of the flour and at a quarter before seven we sat down to our breakfast to eat nice biscuits made from the flour." It was from this very mill that the famous bag of "sanitary flour" came, which was sold at Austin and resold at various other places in Nevada and in other states, and was later shown at the great Sanitary Fair in St. Louis. The amount which this famous bag of flour produced for the United States Sanitary Commission eventually reached about one million dollars. Not only was General Bidwell interested in the trees and shrubs that had a commercial value but also in those which were merely beautiful. From the porch of his home more than ninety varieties of trees and shrubs were visible, many of them being grown here for the first time in this state.

Forestry came to be one of the chief subjects of interest to the General. He viewed with distress the destruction of the forests that clothed the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, declaring what is now a well known fact that the destroying of the forests not only depleted the rainfall and dried up the springs, but also increased the destructive floods by permitting the snow to melt much sooner. Twenty years before his death he presented a tract of thirty acres to the government as a forestry station where tree seeds and trees were to be planted and tested. This gift was to prove a disappointment to the General, for the appropriation which the legislature made to carry on the work of this station was speedily devoured by the traveling expenses and salaries of the commission having it in charge. Little was planted here that was not already grown on California soil, and what was planted was allowed to grow up into weeds and became a menace instead of a benefaction. Of recent years, however, since the station has come into the hands of the State University, conditions have been much improved, and the gift of the General will probably in time come to be as valuable to the state as he could have wished. Such a man as this could not have lived without having made friends of many of the great men of his times. This was particularly so in the scientific world, and among the naturalists who delighted to visit at his home were Sir Joseph Hooker, Professor Asa Gray, John Muir and Doctor Parry.

The activity of the General in the cause of educational and religious matters was important in the extreme to the people in the vicinity of Sacramento. He had had so hard a time in an endeavor to secure an education that he thoroughly believed in a compulsory education for everyone. When the state legislature made an appropriation for a state normal school, and Chico applied for its location, General Bidwell, who was at that time in the east, wired his consent to "Take any portion of his estate except his dooryard." The value of the property which he thus gave to the state was valued at \$15,000, and was near the city limits. When the town of Chico was laid out on a portion of his land he donated a plat of ground to each religious denomination, supplementing this in the case of the Presbyterian church, with large cash donations. He remained to the end of his days a constant attendant upon this church and a liberal supporter of the same.

The wonderful humanitarianism of this man may be best illustrated by his treatment of the Indians. When he came into possession of Rancho Chico and the lands whereon the city of Chico now stands, a village of Indians was located on the south bank of Chico creek, and are thus described by the General in 1847: "When I came to survey this and other ranches in this part of California, the Indians were almost as wild as deer and wholly unclad, save that the women always wore a skirt-like covering divided at the side, made of tule, a kind of rush, which was fastened to a belt or to handles thrust under the belt. When I began surveying, not having enough white men, I had to use Indians. In clearing away brush and brambles it became necessary to furnish them something in the way of clothing, including shoes, pantaloons and shirts, which were often removed by them as soon as the work was done and carried home to their village in their hands, to be brought back in the morning and worn while at work, and for many years after in stormy weather they took off their shoes, wearing them only while at work under shelter. But they soon learned to wear the clothes day and night until worn out."

Thus reversing the treatment that the white men usually gave the Indians he won them to him by kindness and just treatment, and in later years, when there was a shortage of labor, the General was able to call on this race whom he had trained to till the soil, and who never failed him in such a crisis. He set apart a tract of land for them about half a mile northwest of the house and there he aided them and encouraged them in substituting frame houses for their mud huts and protected them from the outrages of lawless white men. He was their sole judge, counsellor and protector and his word was law. All disputes and difficulties arising from their daily routine of life were settled by him, who after listening to both sides of a story would administer the necessary justice, inquire after the health of the family, and send them on their way.

In 1868 General Bidwell was married to Miss Annie Kennedy, a daughter of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Washington City, who was a man of high social and literary standing in that city. He fulfilled the onerous position of superintendent of the United States Census of 1850 and 1860. Mrs. Bidwell became interested in the Indians immediately after her arrival at her new home, and soon began to develop plans for their education along both religious and industrial lines. She established a school wherein they were taught to sew and to read and other of the useful arts. Finally an attractive little church was erected for them at her own request, and here she conducts religious services for their benefit. In all of this work her husband was in perfect sympathy with her and gave her his constant aid and assistance.

Such was the life, the history and the achievements of this broad-minded, persistent, progressive, philanthropic and withal most modest pioneer of 1841. To whom does the state of California owe more homage? General Bidwell was a splendid specimen of physical strength, six feet in height and as straight as an arrow, a man of commanding address, big mentally, morally and physically. It was fitting that his death should be sudden, that he should not suffer any long illness, and he died of heart failure on the 4th of April, 1900.

WILLIAM C. MILES. The president of the Union National Bank of Fresno has been a resident of California since his infancy and here he has gained definite and worthy success through his own well ordered efforts. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, has served in various positions of public trust in Fresno county, and has gained precedence as one of the representative citizens of this favored section of the state, where his standing in the matter of objective confidence and esteem well indicates the sterling character of the man. He is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial epoch, and the ancestral record is one in which he may well take pride.

William C. Miles was born in the village of Sullivan, the judicial center of Sullivan county, Indiana, and is a son of William J. and Adelia (Hutchinson) Miles. William J. Miles was born on a farm in Sullivan county, Indiana, and was a son of Nathan Miles, who was born September 7, 1808, near Springfield, Kentucky. His father, Richard, came to this country from Wales, being one of three brothers to immigrate, and they settled in different states. The family immigrated to Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1827, there securing a tract of wild land and developing a farm in the midst of the wilderness. Richard Miles and his wife, nee Susan Silvers, there passed the residue of their lives and their names are inscribed on the roll of the honored pioneers of that section of the fine old Hoosier state. Nathan Miles was reared to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and he eventually became the owner of a well improved farm about seven miles distant from Sullivan, Indiana, where he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community and his life was ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Roberts, was a native of Virginia and of English descent, a daughter of William Roberts. The eight children of this union were William Jackson, John, Nathan D., Levi, Susan, Elizabeth, Mary and Nancy.

William Jackson Miles, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm in Sullivan county, Indiana, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In 1851, at the age of nineteen years, he accompanied his uncles, Walter and Dr. John Miles, on the long and perilous overland journey to California, where the gold excitement was then at its height. After his arrival in this state he was engaged in placer mining at Eldorado for three years, at the expiration of which he established a general merchandise business in that mining camp, to which not even a wagon road had yet been constructed, so that it was necessary for him to transport supplies for his store from Sacramento by means of pack-mules. He built up a prosperous enterprise and continued his residence at Eldorado until 1869, when he returned to Sullivan, Indiana, where he continued to be engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred on the 2d of May, 1871. His marriage to Miss Adelia Hutchinson was solemnized in 1859, and she still survives him, being now venerable in years. She was born at Whiteoak Springs, Iowa county, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of George W. and Sarah Lucinda

(Smith) Hutchinson. Her father was born in Greene county, Tennessee, and was a son of Harris Hutchinson, who was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Harris Hutchinson was a child at the time of his parents' immigration to America and he was reared and educated in Boston, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Pennsylvania when a young man. In the old Keystone state was solemnized his marriage to Miss Violet Sherrill, who was there born and reared and who was of staunch German ancestry. After his marriage he removed to Greene county, Tennessee, where he passed the residue of his life and where he was a popular teacher of music and dancing, having been a man of courtly presence and much social charm. His widow survived him by many years, and of the four children, George W. was the eldest. It may be noted that George W. Hutchinson was about ten years of age at the time of his father's death, and as a youth he went to Monroe county, Tennessee, where he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. After the completion of his apprenticeship he worked for a time as a journeyman at his trade, and in 1834 he removed to Wisconsin, where he became one of the earliest settlers of Whiteoak Springs, Iowa county. The country was undeveloped and sparsely settled, and for a time he and his family lived in a block-house, which had been erected as a protection against the Indians. From that place Mr. Hutchinson eventually removed to the vicinity of Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he remained until 1850, when, shortly after the discovery of gold in California, he made the long and weary journey across the plains and located in Greenwood valley, Eldorado county, whence he later transferred his residence to Mud Springs, the nucleus of the present little city of Eldorado. In 1852 his wife and their six children joined him in California, and on the journey across the plains the eldest son, William J., then nineteen years of age, was the virtual head of the expedition. They set forth with six yokes of oxen and several cows, and the ox team was utilized in propelling a prairie schooner of the type common to that day. The oxen died, one by one, and the cows were gradually pressed into service to supply their places. When they crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains the little family party found their stock reduced to one ox and three cows. They left Warren, Illinois, in the early spring and arrived at Eldorado, California, in September.

Soon after the arrival of his family George W. Hutchinson removed to Missouri Flats, near the present site of Placerville, Eldorado county, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for several years. He passed the closing years of his life at Fresno, where he died at an advanced age. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Lucinda Smith, was born in North Carolina. She was a daughter of Joshua Smith, who was likewise born in North Carolina, whence he eventually removed to Tennessee and became the owner of a farm near the city of Knoxville, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Whitley, was born in North Carolina and was of Welsh descent, her father having been a successful planter and slaveholder. George W. and Sarah Lucinda (Smith) Hutchinson had five children who attained to years of maturity, namely: William J., Marion, Adelia, John and Alice.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Adelia (Hutchinson) Miles returned from Indiana to California, and at this time the journey was far

different than that which marked her first coming to this state, as she was able to travel by railroad to Sacramento, from which point she proceeded by means of team and wagon to Fresno, which was then an insignificant village. Here she has since maintained her home and she is one of the loved and venerable pioneer women of Fresno county. Her gentle consideration and unvarying kindness have gained to her the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her influence. Her two children are William C. and Ida M.

William C. Miles was but one year old at the time when his mother returned to her old home in California, and he was reared to maturity at Fresno, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational privileges. When but fifteen years of age he began to assume practical responsibilities and to aid in the support of his widowed mother. He was variously employed until he entered a business college in the city of San Jose, and after completing an effective course in this institution he secured the position of bookkeeper in a dry-goods establishment in Fresno. He finally resigned this position to accept clerical employment in the office of the tax collector of Fresno county. After serving in this capacity for two years he was appointed deputy county assessor, and after retaining this incumbency three years he resumed his activities as a bookkeeper in connection with local business concerns. In the meanwhile he also became interested in the petroleum industry in this section of the state, in which connection he is still identified with prosperous enterprises.

Mr. Miles was elected public administrator of Fresno county, and he retained this office four years, at the expiration of which was given still further mark of popular confidence and esteem, in that he was elected county clerk, in which important office he served two consecutive terms of four years each and in which he gave a most careful, effective and satisfactory administration. In 1907 Mr. Miles became one of the organizers of the Union National Bank of Fresno, of which he was elected president at the time of incorporation, and he has since continued as the executive head of this institution, the policies of which he has so admirably directed that it has become one of the substantial and prosperous banking concerns of this section of the state. In the same year, 1907, Mr. Miles also became one of the principal factors in the organization of the San Joaquin Abstract Company, of which he is a director, and this concern has perfected an admirable set of abstracts of title covering not only Fresno county but also other counties in the fine San Joaquin valley, its facilities being duly appreciated and utilized. In 1910 Mr. Miles was associated in the organization of the Fresno Savings Bank, and of the directorate of the same he is a valued member.

In politics Mr. Miles is found aligned as a staunch and effective supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has been an active and valued worker in its local ranks. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and they are popular factors in connection with the social activities of their home city. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Miles is affiliated with Las Palmas Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Fresno Chapter, No. 60, Royal Arch Masons; and Fresno Commandery,

No. 29, Knights Templar, besides which he holds membership in the local camp of the Woodmen of the World.

In 1908 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miles to Miss Belle M. Maupin, a daughter of Dr. William T. and Mary Maupin. Her father is a representative physician and surgeon. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have one son, William Maupin Miles.

CHARLES A. POST. The present mayor of the thriving little city of Modesto, the capital of Stanislaus county, may well be designated as one of the pioneer citizens of California, whither he came when a lad of but sixteen years and where he has maintained his home for more than half a century, within which he has gained definite success through well directed effort and also contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of the state along both social and material lines. He has been especially influential in connection with progressive movements which have compassed the upbuilding of the attractive little city in which he maintains his home, and no resident is held in more unqualified confidence and esteem in the community.

Charles A. Post was born in New York, on the 10th of April, 1840, and in both the paternal and maternal lines he is a scion of families whose names have been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial epoch. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Jessup) Post, both of whom passed their entire lives in the old Empire state of Union, where the father devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of ten children. The lineage of the Post family is traced back to staunch French origin and representatives of the name were prominently concerned in the colonial history of America. Members of the family settled in the state of New York in the pioneer era in that commonwealth, and there numerous representatives are still to be found. George Post died at the age of seventy-six years, in 1860. His devoted wife was of Scotch descent and the Jessup family was founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial days.

He whose name initiates this review was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native state, to whose common schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline. With an alert and receptive mind it may well be said that his principal education has been gained by "going to school to his own ambition and experience."

In 1856, when but sixteen years of age, Mr. Post, lured by the adventuresome stories of the great west and at a time when the exodus of gold-seekers to California was still at its height, set forth for the state in which he was destined to establish a permanent home. He made the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, on the steamer "Central America." He disembarked at San Francisco and soon afterward went to Stockton, where he remained for a time. He next made his way to Columbia, Toulumne county, and for the ensuing five years he gave his time and attention to mining for gold in the placer diggings. He was successful in this field of enterprise and at the expiration of the period noted he returned to Stockton, where he engaged in general teaming and in the transportation of supplies to Virginia City, Nevada. Later he was a salesman in the mercantile establishment of H. S. Sargent, of Stockton, and after sever-

ing this connection he entered the employ of R. C. Gridley, a merchant at Paradise, Contra Costa county. He was finally admitted to partnership in the business, with which he continued to be identified until 1870, when he removed to Modesto, where he engaged in the general merchandise business on his own responsibility in 1870. He was the pioneer merchant of the town, and when he here established his home the place was represented by only a few buildings and a merely nominal population in the entire county. He has witnessed and been a prominent factor in the development of the thriving city of Modesto and with the rapid settling of the county his business enterprise duly increased in scope and importance. He became the leading merchant and one of the most influential citizens of Modesto, and he has watched the transformation of the town from the status of a small, dusty and insignificant village to a prosperous and beautiful city of five thousand population. He has been liberal and public-spirited and all measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the community have received his hearty support. In 1890 Mr. Post was appointed postmaster of Modesto, and he retained this incumbency four years under the administration of President Harrison and one year under that of President Cleveland. He was elected county auditor and recorder of Stanislaus county, and he retained this office, by successive re-elections, until 1895.

Mr. Post has shown marked discrimination and prescience in connection with the ultimate advancement of his home city and county, and through judicious investments in real estate in the earlier period of his residence in the county he has realized large returns and gained a competency. He has done much to promote the settlement and progress of the county through his well directed operations in the handling of real estate, and he still owns a valuable farm of fifty-eight acres, eligibly located near Modesto.

In 1905 Mr. Post was elected a member of the city council, in which he served four years, at the expiration of which, in 1909, he was accorded further testimonial of popular confidence and esteem in that he was elected mayor of Modesto. He has given a most admirable administration of the municipal government. Though still hale and active in both mind and body, Mr. Post begins to realize the encroachments of advancing years, and thus he has refused to consider overtures made to him in connection with candidacy for other public offices. He is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and is identified with the Knights of Honor and the Knights of Pythias, in which latter order he is affiliated with both the lodge and the uniformed rank, in both of which he has filled the various official chairs.

Mr. Post now resides in his modest but attractive home in Modesto, surrounded by friends that are tried and true and so placed as to enjoy the repose and comforts that are the fitting reward for former years of earnest toil and endeavor. His reminiscences of the early days are most graphic and interesting, and none of the pioneers has more loyal interest in California.

TENISON DEANE, M. D. Descending from distinguished ancestry on both sides of the house, some of the blood of families prominent in both

Great Britain and France courses through the veins of Tenison Deane, M. D., and to heredity, mayhap, he owes as much of his success in life as to his education, training and environment. Succeeding to the profession of his father, Dr. Charles Tenison Deane, he is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of California, where he has built up a large and extensive practice. A native son of California, he was born in San Francisco, where he spent his early life.

Hon. William Deane, his grandfather, was born in Dublin, Ireland, of English lineage, having been a direct descendant of an archbishop of Canterbury of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He became prominent in public affairs when young, and twice served as mayor of Dublin. Immigrating to America in 1838, he settled in Montreal, where his death occurred six years later, in 1844. He visited New York City several times, investing in real estate, and it was while he and his wife were stopping there temporarily that their son Charles was born. His wife was a daughter of Lord Tenison, of Ireland, a descendant of Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1650. She survived him several years, and although as a widow she spent much of her time in Europe, she died in New York City. Three children were born to her and her husband, as follows: Henry, Emily and Charles Tenison.

Born in New York City, Charles Tenison Deane, M. D., there acquired the rudiments of his education, after which he went to France to continue his studies, and was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. Returning to America, he became assistant surgeon in the Union army, and continued as such until 1868, in the meantime being promoted to the rank of major surgeon. After the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, he was transferred to the Pacific coast. After his resignation from the army, he, with Dr. Toland, organized the medical department of the University of California, with which he was connected for a number of years, during which time he established the San Francisco Female Hospital. Upon the organization of the California Petroleum and Mining Association, Dr. Charles T. Deane was made secretary, and later was appointed a trustee of the State Mining Bureau, a position which he held until his death, February 24, 1911. He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of San Francisco; was a member of the Loyal Legion; and belonged to the Masonic Fraternity.

The maiden name of the wife of Dr. Charles T. Deane was Josephine DeLamareaux. She was born in New York City, but her father, Jean DeLamareaux (III), and her grandfather, Jean DeLamareaux, II, were born in France. Her great-grandfather, Count DeLamareaux, was killed by a mob which attacked his house during the French Revolution. Napoleon, then a second lieutenant in the French army, came to the rescue with a detachment of soldiers which he commanded. His son, Jean DeLamareaux, II, then a lad of fifteen years, and motherless, escaped with his foster mother, a woman named Lafitte, who had nursed him, and also her own son, a lad one month older, named Pierre. Their destination was America. She was killed, however, while making her escape with the boys, by the fragment of a shell, in Toulon, and the boys continued their journey alone, taking passage on a vessel that proved after sailing to be a privateer. Several of the passengers desirous of coming to America were put

off on one of the Azore islands, but the boys were retained on board the ship and became privateersmen, this being at a time when privateering in times of war was sanctioned by different governments. Jean DeLamareaux, II, subsequently became master of a vessel and sailed the high seas several years, having headquarters at New Orleans. He went by the name of Jean Lafitte. At the time of the War of 1812 the English made him flattering offers, but being very bitter against the British he rejected all of them and aided the Americans, to their great advantage, as otherwise the battle of New Orleans would have terminated very differently. When Napoleon left the island of Elba, it was Jean DeLamareaux II's vessel, with himself in command, that took that distinguished personage to France. His estate being then restored to him, he dropped the name of Jean Lafitte and spent the remainder of his life in his native land, and there reared his family.

Jean DeLamareaux III grew to manhood in France and subsequently went to Porto Rico, where he owned a large estate. He died in New York City in 1860. His widow survived him, and died in California in 1889. Mrs. Josephine (Lamareaux) Deane is now living in San Francisco, and has two sons, namely: Tenison, the special subject of this sketch; and Louis C., M. D., of San Francisco.

Brought up and educated in San Francisco, Tenison Deane was graduated from the Cooper Medical College in 1888. He subsequently attended clinics in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, after which he studied for a year in Europe. Returning then to California, Dr. Deane entered the United States army as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Cavalry, and went with Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, to patrol the Sequoia National Park. At the end of two years he resigned his position, and during the ensuing four years was police surgeon in San Francisco. The Doctor then established the Pacific Regular College of Medicine, of which he was dean. He continued the general practice of medicine until 1905. Going then to New York City, Dr. Deane pursued his studies in the hospitals and clinics until March 1, 1906, when he returned to San Francisco and opened an office in the Examiner building. The following month the Doctor went to Mendocino county on a fishing excursion, arriving on Friday, April 13, and was enjoying his vacation when the earthquake and great conflagration occurred. He located at Ukiah, where he was actively and successfully engaging in the practice of his profession at the time of this writing.

Dr. Deane married, in 1893, Zella Holmes, daughter of William Holmes, an expert mining engineer, and a kinsman of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the celebrated poet and author, loved and revered by all Americans. The Doctor and Mrs. Deane have one son, Joseph Tenison Deane, who is preparing to enter the West Point Military Academy, having received his appointment through the congressman of his district.

One of the strange coincidences of the ancestors of Dr. Deane is their close intimacy with Napoleon Bonaparte. Jean DeLamareaux II took Napoleon off the Island of Elba. Dr. Barry O'Meara, a cousin of Dr. Deane's father's mother, was surgeon in the British navy, of the ship Bellerophon, and was stationed on the island of St. Helena as surgeon to

Napoleon. He became very much attached to the exiled emperor and wrote the work, in two volumes, "A Voice from St. Helena."

THOMAS LANGLEY CAROTHERS. Prominent among the able and influential members of the Mendocino bar is Thomas Langley Carothers, the present mayor of Ukiah, who has won unmistakable prestige not only as a skillful lawyer, but as a man of worth and integrity and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. A son of James H. Carothers, he was born in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, where his childhood days were spent. His grandfather, John Carothers, was born in the north of Ireland, of substantial Scotch ancestry. Immigrating to America, he lived for a while in Pennsylvania, from there going to Brown county, Ohio, where he bought land and was subsequently engaged in farming during his remaining years.

Born and reared in Brown county, Ohio, James H. Carothers migrated to Hancock county, Illinois, when a young man, and was living in Carthage during the exciting times caused by the shooting of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, in June, 1844. In 1850 he joined a band of gold hunters, and having journeyed across the plains to California was engaged in mining in Eldorado county for two years. Going back then to Illinois by the same route, he remained in Hancock county until March, 1853, when, with his family, he joined another colony of emigrants and again crossed the plains, making an overland trip with teams to the Pacific coast. Locating near Stony Point, Sonoma county, he was employed as a tiller of the soil for a time, subsequently being engaged in teaming at Petaluma until his retirement from active pursuits. He spent his last years in Ukiah, Mendocino county, with his son, Thomas L., passing away at the venerable age of eighty-six years. He married Margaret Barnes, who was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (West) Barnes, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish lineage and the latter of Welsh ancestry. She died at the age of seventy-eight years. Eight children were born of their marriage, namely: Thomas Langley, Hannah, William, Cassie, John, Alexander, Margaret and James.

A boy of ten years when he came with his parents to California, Thomas Langley Carothers has a vivid remembrance of many incidents connected with the long, tedious trip. The journey was made with teams, that being the most expeditious mode of traveling in those primitive days, ere the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific was spanned by the net work of railways that now render journeying so pleasant and rapid. Missouri and Iowa were but sparsely settled at that time the entire territory west of the Missouri river being uninhabited save by Indians and the Mormons living in Utah. Wild animals of all kinds roamed at will, and large herds of buffalo, estimated at five thousand, were frequently seen. Early in the month of September, after six months of steady travel, he arrived with the colony in Sacramento, where the party stopped for awhile before proceeding to Sonoma county.

Thomas L. Carothers attended school in Petaluma and in Sacramento, laying a good foundation for his future education while young. In 1861 he began the study of law with Harrison & Estee of Sacramento, con-

tinuing with that firm until the disastrous flood that soon occurred. Going then to Petaluma, he continued his studies with Hon. George Pierce, and on being admitted to the bar settled in Sonoma county, where he afterwards served as deputy district attorney for two years. Locating in Ukiah, Mendocino county, in 1866. Mr. Carothers has since been actively engaged in his profession in this city, and through his legal skill and ability has won a prominent position among the leading lawyers of the county. A staunch Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in public matters, and has performed his full share in advancing the welfare of the community. He has served as district attorney, and is now filling the mayor's chair with credit to himself and to the honor of his constituents. He is also referee in Bankruptcy. In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for Congress.

Mr. Carothers has been twice married. He married first, in 1866, Lucy Peirson, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. E. M. Peirson. She died in 1896, leaving one son, Miller M. Carothers, who was educated in the Ukiah schools and at Lytton Springs College, becoming a mechanical engineer and locating at Ukiah, where his death occurred while he was yet in manhood's prime, being but forty years of age. Mr. Carothers married, second, in 1897, Mrs. Isabella (Church) Reeves. Fraternally Mr. Carothers is a member of Abell Lodge, No. 146, A. F. & A. M.; of Ukiah Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.; and of Ukiah Commandery, No. 53, K. T. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Carothers is a member.

DAVID C. CROCKETT, ESQ. Especially worthy of note in this biographical volume is David C. Crockett, a venerable and highly respected resident of Ukiah, who bears with grace and dignity his burden of upwards of four score years, and still attends to his official duties as justice of the peace. He was born November 12, 1829, on a farm in Gibson county, Tennessee.

His father, Patterson Crockett, was a native, it is supposed, of North Carolina. He was a brother of David Crockett, the famous backwoodsman and hunter who fought in the Mexican war and lost his life at the Alamo, being murdered by Santa Anna after he, as one of the seven survivors of the garrison defending the place, had surrendered. Patterson Crockett owned a plantation in Gibson county, Tennessee, and also a distillery. He died in 1834, while in the prime of life. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Gray, was born in Kentucky, and died, in 1853, in Cedar county, Missouri, whither she settled with her family after the death of her husband. She reared thirteen children, eleven daughters and two sons, all of whom married and reared families.

David C. Crockett was left fatherless when about five years old, and seven years later, in 1841, his mother removed with her family to Missouri, then on the extreme western frontier, making the removal with teams, the only mode of transportation in those days. Land was then for sale by the government at \$1.25 an acre, and he assisted as soon as old enough in improving the land which his mother purchased from its original wildness, living with her until her death in 1853, tenderly caring for her during her later years.

In April, 1850, joining a little band of twenty-three brave souls, Mr. Crockett journeyed across the dreary plains to California, the train of five wagons, with twenty-five pairs of oxen, landing in Placerville on the first day of September, 1850. The long trip was fraught with dangers, Indians being numerous and hostile, while buffalo, antelope and all kinds of wild animals were plentiful, the travelers suffering many hardships and privations in crossing mountains and desert. Mr. Crockett followed mining until October, 1852, when he started home by way of the Isthmus. In 1857 he again left Missouri, and, accompanied by his wife and two children, returned to California by the overland route, meeting with very much the same conditions in crossing the plains that he did on his former trip. Locating in Ukiah, Mr. Crockett purchased a ranch, and was prosperously engaged in farming and stock raising until 1865, when he bought a hotel, which he conducted for two years. Being then elected sheriff, and subsequently re-elected to the same office, he served as such for four years, afterwards being employed in the livery business for a time.

In 1872 Mr. Crockett visited in Missouri for two months, and on returning to Ukiah bought a lease on the Bartlett Springs property in Lake county, and there ran a public house for a few months. The ensuing two years he operated a hotel in Ukiah, after which he was here engaged in business as a contractor and builder for a number of years. Since that time Mr. Crockett has lived upon his ranch and devoted his time and attention to his official duties. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and in 1902 was elected justice of the peace, an office to which he has since been twice re-elected, in 1906 and in 1910.

Mr. Crockett married, in 1853, Esther M. Snider, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Ephraim and Rebecka (Ray) Snider. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett have reared eleven children, namely: Robert J., John T., Sarah C., William R., Nettie, Isabelle, Irene, Eugene, David, Jessie and Ralph, and they have now, in 1911, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

JOHN R. BANKS. A pioneer in one of the leading industries of California, that of grape culture, John R. Banks is an able representative of the horticultural interests of the state, and is now serving as horticultural commissioner, his home being in Ukiah, Mendocino county. A native of Missouri, he was born February 14, 1848, in Howard county, where his father, Aaron Banks, was a pioneer settler.

Aaron Banks was born and reared on Kentucky soil. Migrating when young to Missouri, he located in Howard county, buying a tract of wild land that is now included within the limits of the town of Fayette, and there building the small log cabin in which his son, John R., first opened his eyes to the light of this world. Deer and all kinds of wild game were then plentiful and roamed at will, while Chillicothe, the nearest market, seventy-five miles away, was reached by teams, only, there being no rail-ways in the country. In 1849, soon after the discovery of gold, he joined a colony bound for California, starting across the plains with a train of wagons drawn by one hundred and twenty-five yoke of oxen, under command of Captain Raglin. While fording the Platte river, Aaron Banks was drowned, and as his wife had died the previous year, at the birth

of her twin sons, one of whom was John R., his children were left orphans.

After the death of his father John R. Banks and his twin brother found a home with a widow, Mrs. Maupin, who cared for him until he could run alone, when he was turned loose to make his own way in the world. As a small boy he earned his living by waiting on the miners in Shasta county, California, and later, while working on a ranch, was one of the first to raise wheat in the Sacramento valley. At the age of seventeen years he located on government land in Tehama county, and at the age of twenty-one years secured title to the tract from the government. With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Banks then homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining his home farm, the land being twenty-four miles from Red Bluff, the county-seat. During the progress of the Civil war, just before settling in Tehama county, Mr. Banks went with a party of friends from the Sacramento valley to Los Angeles. From Fresno down he found a few missions and an occasional Spanish settler with large possessions, while Los Angeles was but a small Spanish village, built around the mission which is still standing, with no promise whatever of its present prosperous condition as a large city.

In 1872 Mr. Banks disposed of his Tehama county land, and having purchased one hundred and twenty-two acres of land at St. Helena, Napa county, embarked in the culture of grapes, an industry which he claims to have first started in this state when, as a boy of six years, he assisted in planting the first grape seeds introduced into California soil. Disposing of his fruit ranch in 1878, Mr. Banks moved from Napa county to Sonoma county, purchased land, and was there employed in raising grapes on a somewhat extensive scale until 1892. From that time until 1905 he was similarly engaged at Hopland, Mendocino county, where he owned a large ranch. He then purchased one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land lying north of Ukiah, and continued the raising of fruit and grapes until 1910, when he leased his land and moved to Ukiah, where he has since resided.

In 1894 Mr. Banks was appointed horticultural commissioner for Mendocino county, and served three terms. In 1910 he successfully passed the civil service examination, and in February, of that year, was again appointed horticultural commissioner, and has since devoted his time and energies to the duties of his office.

Mr. Banks married, in 1880, Elvy E. Bruce, who was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, the birthplace of her father, James J. Bruce, who was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Bruce removed from Mahoning county, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he operated a dairy until 1875. Coming then with his family to California, he lived for a brief time in San Francisco, but has since been engaged in the raising of grapes in Saint Helena, California. He married Julia L. Lew, who was born in Farmington, Ohio, a daughter of Charles and Betsey Lew, who were born in New York state, of French ancestors, and after their marriage settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, where Mr. Lew improved the farm now owned by one of his sons. Mr. and Mrs. Banks are the parents of the following children: Daisy, wife of J. Stanley Huntley, has one son, Herbert Huntley; Lester; Lew married Mary Vassar, and they have one son, Ernest Banks; Harry

married Daisy Kidd; Ethel is the wife of O. E. Nichols; Mary married Guy Joslyn; Bessie; and Lucille.

WILLIAM ORVILLE WHITE. A well-known journalist of Mendocino county, William Orville White, editor and manager of the *Ukiah Press Republican*, has a broad grasp of the mission of a public journal, and his paper, even if not a leader of thought, is always reliable and readable. A native-born citizen of Ukiah, his birth occurred May 13, 1876.

His father, William H. White, was born in 1817, in London, England, and there gleaned his early education. Having a natural love for the sea, he followed the high waters for several years, and in 1849 made his advent on American soil. He lived for awhile in New York City, working while there at the tailor's trade. Following the tide of migration westward in 1852, he came to Mendocino county, rather than locate in San Francisco, which was a small place, with many of the people housed in tents. This part of the state was then but sparsely settled, and deer, antelope and other wild animals native to this section roamed at will. There being no opening for a clothing merchant, he formed a partnership with Mr. Dodge, who tanned deer hides, which Mr. White fashioned into garments after the skins had been dressed. He lived at Calpella until the organization of the county, when he removed to Ukiah, which was made the county seat, and was here an honored and respected resident until his death, in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Priscilla Waterman Haskell, was born in Rockland, Maine, belonging to a well-known family of that name, and is now living in Ukiah. She has two children, namely: William Orville and Priscilla, the latter the wife of John Mongovan.

At the age of fourteen years William O. White began learning the printer's trade in Ukiah, and has since been connected with newspaper work. In 1901, in company with Alfred Pennington, he established the *Little Lake Herald* at Willits. In 1902 he sold his interest in the paper to his partner, and has since devoted his time and energies to the management of the *Ukiah Press Republican*, one of the leading journals of this part of Mendocino county, being a clean, bright, newsy sheet, with a good circulation, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. White married, in 1899, Fannie Owsley, who was born in Napa county, California, a daughter of William and Marion (Beasley) Owsley, and they have one daughter, Veta Sophia White.

CHARLES TERRY COGGESHALL. Distinguished alike for the honored ancestry from which he directly traces his descent and for his own efficient work as a government employe, Charles Terry Coggeshall is widely known throughout California, where he has been in charge of several jurisdictions as superintendent and agent of Indian affairs. He was born in Waterville, Oneida county, New York, where his father, Hon. Henry Coggeshall, was born, and where his grandfather, Dr. James S. Coggeshall, was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine.

The immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Coggeshall family was one Hon. John Coggeshall, who was born in Essex county, England, and was there reared to man's estate. He came to America in September,

1632, in the good ship "Griffin," which also brought among its passengers Anne Hutchinson, famous in early American history for her peculiar religious beliefs, which caused so many disturbances among the people and ultimately brought about her own banishment from Massachusetts. John Coggeshall settled first in Boston, going from there to Rhode Island, and becoming the first provisional governor of that colony. Some of his descendants are still living in Bristol, Rhode Island, where Colonel Henry Coggeshall, great-grandfather of Charles Terry Coggeshall, was born.

Colonel Henry Coggeshall migrated to New York state when young, locating in Chenango county, where he held various local offices of a public nature. He was a man of unusual ability and enterprise, exceedingly patriotic, and in the War of 1812 was colonel of a regiment. In 1840 he moved to Waterville, New York, with his family, including the father of Henry James Coggeshall, Dr. James S. Coggeshall, a physician of wide and honorable repute.

James S. Coggeshall, M. D., was born in Chenango county, New York, and there he gained his rudimentary education. He subsequently took up the study of medicine, and was for many years a practicing physician in Waterville, Oneida county, remaining there until his death. Henry James Coggeshall, his son, laid the foundations of his future education in the public schools of Waterville, New York, and was prepared for college at the Waterville Seminary, but owing to continued ill-health did not further pursue his studies. Some time later, however, he found himself sufficiently renewed in health and strength to resume his work, and he began the study of law in the office of E. H. Lamb, being admitted to the bar in 1866. Forging rapidly to the front, he was appointed assistant district attorney in 1869 and served until 1873. In that year he was the Republican nominee for representative from the second Oneida district, and having been elected, was for two terms a member of the lower house of the state legislature. In 1879 he was chosen county clerk, serving until 1884, in which year he had the distinction of being elected state senator, and he was re-elected at the expiration of each term by the Republican element until 1895, when he was again elected as an Independent candidate, and served three years. In 1898 Mr. Coggeshall was again the Republican nominee for the same high office and was elected, serving until 1900, when he withdrew from politics. But he was not permitted to remain in retirement, and in 1904 he was again elected state senator by the people, continuing in service until 1906 and thus completing his ninth term in the senate, which gave him the record for service in the New York state senate. His nineteen years of labor as a legislator were in every way highly creditable to him and to his constituents. He was especially active while in the legislature, and at one time was president pro tem of the senate. It is said that he was the author of more laws now in force in New York state than any other one individual. Among the laws which he introduced into the legislature, and championed, was the one declaring that the Stars and Stripes shall float over each school-building; the New York Pure Food Law; the one substituting the electric chair for the gallows; the one compelling dealers in oleomargarine to sell the product for what it really is; the law prohibiting child labor and regulating all kinds of labor; and the law forbidding hazing in colleges. He was a thoroughly

public spirited man, progressive and enterprising, and his death, which occurred on July 14, 1907, was deemed a great public loss. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Patrons of Husbandry, and many another fraternal and benevolent order. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an honest and intelligent worker, and he was a member of the board of trustees of that organization.

The maiden name of the wife of Hon. Henry James Coggeshall was Lillian Terry. She was born in Waterville, New York, a daughter of Charles and Polly (Welsh) Terry, natives of Madison county, and is now living in Washington, D. C. Five children—four sons and one daughter—were born of their union. They are: Walter H., deceased; Harry Talcott, of Washington, D. C., a clerk in the senate; Charles Terry; Harold F.; and Claire Adele.

Charles Terry Coggeshall attended the Waterville high school and Dwight's private school in New York City, after which he took a special course at St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, preparatory to the United States Naval Academy, at which place he spent two years. Following that he took up the study of medicine and devoted two years to that study in New York City.

He was afterwards variously employed in New York City by the Herendeen Manufacturing Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and finally as a member of the Coggeshall Manufacturing Company, in all of which concerns he filled positions of trust and responsibility calling for ability and special fitness. At the time of his appointment, in 1902, as a clerk of the bureau of Indian affairs in Washington, D. C., Mr. Coggeshall was traveling as a commercial salesman in a territory of five eastern states. Following his appointment in the Indian Bureau, where he served in the administrative office of the land division for seven years, he was appointed in 1909 superintendent of the Greenville Indian school, with the jurisdiction of several counties surrounding Plumas county, California, his official headquarters. Having completed the work for which he was detailed to the Greenville school, Mr. Coggeswell was appointed to the superintendency of the Upper Lake, (Calif.) Indian School, with a jurisdiction of three counties, Lake, Mendocino and Sonoma, there being something like seventeen hundred and fifty Indians of the various bands of the Pomo tribe in this territory. By reason of his able defense and championship in an Indian criminal case in Lake county, now noted as one of the hardest fought battles to obtain justice for an Indian under the white man's law in the annals of California history, wherein he appeared before two governors of the state and secured seven reprieves and the final commutation in the death sentence of a sixteen year old Indian boy who had been railroaded to a gallows sentence, Mr. Coggeshall became a well known figure in northern California, where he was recognized as an aggressive champion of the Indian's cause and an active promoter of his interests.

In 1911 Mr. Coggeshall was appointed superintendent and agent of the Cabazon, Augustine, Torros, Martinez and Alamo reservations, covering some sixteen thousand acres in southern California, with headquarters

at the Martinez Indian School, near the town of Thermal, California, where he is engaged in turning the arid desert lands into fine ranches for the Indians, and making secure the future position of these wards of the government. Mr. Coggeshall has the handling of a large irrigation project in connection with the Indian reservation, as well as promoting the interests of the Indian schools and reservations. He has the supervision of all these various bands, and his aim is to bring each Indian to a higher state of civilization, and to instill into each the recognition of the responsibility of citizenship.

Mr. Coggeshall married, on March 9, 1899, Harriet Celia Roberts, who was born in Waterville, New York, a daughter of Rowland and Harriet (Jones) Roberts. Her father, who was born in Wales, March 15, 1842, immigrated to this country in early manhood, locating in Bridgewater, New York. In 1861 he enlisted in Company N, Second New York Heavy Artillery, and in 1864, re-enlisted in the same regiment. He was with his command in many important engagements during the war and at its close he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Bridgewater. He is now living in Waterville, New York, which has been his home for many years. His wife was born in Oneida county, New York, of Welsh parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall have two children,—Henry James, Second, and Rowland Roberts.

MARVIN C. BLANCHARD. From the farm have come many of the leading young business men of the west who, reared to agricultural pursuits, have been ambitious to make a name for themselves in the mercantile field and have accordingly given their activities to affairs of a commercial nature. To this class belongs Marvin C. Blanchard, the efficient manager of Varney Brothers large department store at Holtville, the leading mercantile establishment of the city. Although Mr. Blanchard came to the Imperial Valley in 1909, he has already taken a prominent place among its business citizens and has impressed the people of this section with his worth as a thorough business man, thus winning their confidence and patronage. Marvin C. Blanchard was born in Missouri, December 31, 1879, and is the son of J. W. and Samantha (McReynolds) Blanchard, natives of Missouri and Ohio, respectively. The entire family, consisting of the parents, Marvin C. and a sister, Mrs. Lulu Turley, are now living in Holtville, J. W. Blanchard being the owner of a ranch and occupying himself in agricultural pursuits.

Marvin C. Blanchard received a public school education in his native state, and after graduating from the high school became a student at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. His father trained him to become an agriculturist, but the young man had his own ideas as to the field of endeavor he should enter, and for two years was engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk. He next turned his attention to the stock business, and as a matter of training accepted a position in a stock yard, but two years later moved to Kansas and was engaged in the grain shipping and hardware business. Mr. Blanchard continued to devote his energies to this line until 1909, at which time he came to the Imperial Valley, and he soon secured employment in the New York Store, at Brawley, with which he was connected until October, 1910, at which time the New York

Store was sold. He then entered the service of the Varney Brothers. His ability, his progressive ideas, his enterprise and his faithfulness soon won the recognition and appreciation of his employers, and in June, 1911, he was made the manager of the Holtville store, which is one of four owned by the Varney Brothers in the valley. This store, which carries a large and up-to-date stock of the finest quality, consists of four large rooms, connected with a frontage and depth of 100 feet each. Under Mr. Blanchard's able management the business has increased materially, his alert and progressive brain being constantly employed in devising new methods and ideas to further its growth. This enterprise has been infused in the twelve employes of the establishment and the place presents an appearance of constant activity. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Holtville, and socially is a genial and companionable man.

On April 9, 1892, Mr. Blanchard was married to Miss Florence Ankney, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Gladys.

WALTER P. CHANEY. Prominent among the business men of Holtville is Walter P. Chaney, who is a type of the modern thorough-going and up-to-date successful man of affairs. As secretary and treasurer as well as manager of the Chaney & Simeral Lumber Company of Holtville his entire time might well be given to the management of its affairs, but with his splendid executive ability, his far-sightedness and his practicability, he is able not only to do ample justice to the business of the Chaney & Simeral Company, but has found time to take an active part in the administration of the affairs of the Imperial Valley Concrete Company, a thriving and prosperous concern, but he is also president of the Chaney Lumber Company of Spokane, as well as having interests in various other organizations of an industrial nature.

Walter P. Chaney was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1872, and he is the son of A. L. and S. E. Chaney, both natives of Ohio. A. L. Chaney was all his life a prosperous lumberman, and his son no doubt chose that industry as a result of his early association with it. He was the third of a family of six children and was reared and educated in the schools of Highland county. Following his high school course he was graduated from the Hillsboro College and he taught school for a year after leaving college, giving it up at the end of a year to go into the lumber business, which had always been particularly attractive to him, and of which he has made an unqualified success. In 1908 the firm of Chaney & Simeral was being operated in Holtville as a private concern, but in 1911 it was incorporated under the laws of the state with John L. Simeral as president and Walter P. Chaney as secretary and treasurer, as well as manager. The plant of the company covers a ground space of 150x250 feet, not including their Holtville yard, which is of generous proportions, in addition to which they have yards in Seeley and Dixieland. The company is doing an exceptionally fine business, and forges ahead constantly. Mr. Chaney is also a heavy stock-holder in the Imperial Valley Concrete Company, as mentioned in a previous paragraph, a growing concern with offices and yards in Holtville, El Centro, Seeley and Brawley. To Mr. Chaney is left the oversight of the practical detail work in both these

concerns, and much of the success which they have thus far realized is due to his exceptional ability in his managerial capacity.

Mr. Chaney has been a resident of California since 1904, and of the Imperial Valley since 1908. In 1908 he was chosen mayor of Holtville, in which office he served honorably and capably, and he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce as well. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. While he was in Ohio Mr. Chaney was for a time president of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, and his labors in the advancement of things of an educational value were always of an enthusiastic and helpful nature. In politics he is a progressive Republican.

In 1895 Mr. Chaney was married to Miss Annabel Hull, of West Virginia, to whom four children have been born, namely: Homer C., Jeanette, Audrey and Annabell.

PHILIP W. BROOKS. Few of the pioneers of the Imperial Valley met with such success as fell to the portion of Philip W. Brooks, of Meloland, who is the owner of one of the finest properties in the valley and was engaged in raising large and luxuriant crops of alfalfa and cantaloupes. Possessed of progressive ideas, a vast amount of energy and enterprise and the ability with which to bring his ventures to a successful conclusion, he has placed himself among the substantial ranchmen of the valley and has also won a position for himself in the realty field. Mr. Brooks was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 15, 1883, the fourth of the nine children of Eugene D. and Sarah M. Brooks, and a member of an old and honored Massachusetts family.

Mr. Brooks was reared in his native community, where his early education was secured in the common and high schools, and he subsequently attended the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, from which noted institution he was graduated in 1903. His father was engaged in the leather business at Boston, but young Brooks had other plans made for himself, and immediately after graduation left for the Imperial Valley. He had for some time had his attention turned to this section, having heard glowing reports of the possibilities waiting here for a young man of ability and enterprise, and had studied extensively to familiarize himself with soil and climatic conditions here. On first locating in the new section he demonstrated that he had the courage of his convictions and a staunch belief in the future of this region by investing in 800 acres of land. Afterwards he disposed of some of this land, but still retains possession of a half-section, which is well irrigated and under a high state of cultivation, and this he has so far devoted to alfalfa and cantaloupes, although in the near future he intends to set out forty acres to oranges. The success which has attended his efforts has been remarkable, but is well merited nevertheless, as he has been an energetic and persevering workman. His ranch can boast of as fine a set of buildings, both as to comfort and architecture, as may be found in this part of the valley, and improvements of a high order have been made on every hand. As an example of what may be accomplished by hard and intelligent labor correctly applied, Mr. Brooks' career is worthy of emulation by those who come after him. Although his ranch is located in what is known as Melo-

land, his post office address is Holtville, in which city he has successfully carried on the real estate business for some time. He has made numerous friends since coming to the valley, and is held in high esteem by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On November 8, 1911, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage with Miss Gladys M. Cuthbertson, a native of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

JOHN H. WISE. A highly esteemed and respected citizen of San Francisco, John H. Wise, who bears with graceful ease and dignity his burden of eighty-two years, is eminently worthy of special mention in a work of this character. For nearly three-score years a resident of this city, he was actively identified with its development from an early period of its settlement; with the people he mourned its destruction by earthquake and fire; and with them, also, he assisted in its rebuilding, making it one of the most attractive of all the beautiful California cities.

Mr. Wise was born in Accomac county, on the eastern shore of Virginia. His father, Tully R. Wise, and his mother, Margaret Douglas Pettit Wise, were also born there. Sprung from the Douglas and Cropper families of Scotland, and the Wise family of England, the branches that came to the United States were among the early settlers on the eastern shore of Virginia, the Peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay. They attained great distinction in the Old Dominion, where many members of the family became prominent in Colonial, State and Federal affairs. His grandfather, Hon. John Wise, towards the end of the seventeenth century was Speaker of the Virginia Assembly, when the famous Virginia Resolutions were adopted. His son, Hon. Henry A. Wise, an uncle, of John H. Wise, represented the Accomac district in Congress for seven terms, then minister to Brazil during President Tyler's administration, and in 1855 was elected governor of Virginia at the end of the most exciting campaign ever known in the United States, and was then prominently mentioned as an available candidate for the presidency, and would very likely have been nominated had not the Civil war intervened.

His father, Mr. Tully R. Wise, who married his cousin, Margaret Douglas Pettit Wise, sister of the Governor, served one term in the Assembly of Virginia, was appointed a special commissioner by President Tyler to represent the United States in an important matter then pending between the United States and Cuba, in which other foreign countries were equally interested, which he very successfully performed, and on his return his services were rewarded by the President, who gave him the appointment as first auditor of the treasury, which position he held until he died, on July 22, 1844. His remains now repose in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Wise, survived him many years, passing away in 1866. She reared eight children, as follows: Sarah E., Tully R., John H. (special subject of this sketch), George Douglas, James Madison, Peyton, Franklin Morgan, Lewis Warrington, the latter, with John H., being the only survivors.

Mr. John H. Wise received his early education in the schools of Washington, D. C., and afterward entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1847, and graduated in the class of 1850. Returning to his

home in Washington, Professor Dallas Bache, superintendent of the Coast Survey, gave him a position on the survey, which he held until he resigned in 1853 to come to San Francisco to take a position in the Custom House as inspector of customs, which had been tendered him. He came to California by steamer via the Isthmus of Panama, crossing the Isthmus on mule-back, arriving in San Francisco in the morning of May 12, 1853. Later he was promoted to the position of gauger, which he held until the end of President Pierce's administration. President Buchanan, who succeeded President Pierce, personally appointed him special deputy collector, acting collector in the absence of the collector, which position he held until the end of that administration, when a political change in the government took place; he then resigned and formed a copartnership with S. P. Christy, under the firm name of Christy & Wise, to do a wool commission business, in which they were eminently successful. In 1875 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of the city by a large majority, over his opponent, who was a very popular man, and filled the position of chairman of the finance committee very ably and with such success that the Democratic party tendered him a renomination and the Republicans informed him that if he would accept that they would nominate no one against him. But he declined to run, and refused all political positions until General Stoneman was elected governor, who tendered and appointed him a member of the board of harbor commissioners, which position he held for six years, and the board of which he was a member was highly complimented for the large quantity and splendid work performed, much more, and better work, than any previous board.

From and after that time he attended strictly to his private business as a member of the firm of Christy & Wise, until the second term of President Cleveland, who appointed him collector of customs of San Francisco, on the unsolicited petition of the members of the legislature, without distinction of party, seventy-nine assemblymen and thirty-nine senators signing the petition, only one member of each body absent, sick. During his term as collector a majority of the members elected to a Democratic convention tendered him the nomination for governor, which he declined, as he did not wish to resign his position for that purpose. He filled from time to time the positions of inspector, gauger, special deputy collector and collector, something no one else ever did, rising from the lowest to the highest position in the customs on the coast. When his term as collector expired, the wholesale Republican merchants, including many Democratic merchants, held a meeting and selected Mr. Louis Sloss to tender him a colossal petition to President McKinley to reappoint him to succeed himself, which he declined for apparently satisfactory reasons. He had reason, however, to believe afterwards that the petition, if accepted, would have been favorably considered, as President McKinley subsequently tendered his cousin, Hon. John S. Wise, a grandson of John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, who ran on the ticket with Clay in 1830 for the vice-presidency, a position in his cabinet as attorney-general, who joined the Republican party after the Civil war and served in Congress with President McKinley. While the compliment was highly appreciated, it was declined.

His brother, Hon. George D. Wise, after the Civil war represented

the Virginia Richmond district in Congress for fourteen years, and then voluntarily retired from further service in that body. He was highly esteemed and respected as a member of the House of Representatives, and held important positions on committees. He died three years ago. Mr. Wise's grandmother on his mother's side was Sally Cropper, a daughter of General Cropper, who was commissioned "General" by his friend, George Washington.

Mr. Wise married Sarah Ann Merker in 1865, born in St. Louis, Missouri, of German ancestry. Three children blessed their union: Harry Edmund, Maud Hunter and George Douglas. Harry married Mabel Whittemore, and died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving three children: John H., Addington and Peyton Randolph, all living in California, and very bright boys. Maud Hunter died at the age of nine years. George Douglas is still living, and married Doris Osgood Loskay, born in Port Townsend, state of Washington, and they have one daughter, Phyllis Osgood Wise, six months old.

Mr. Wise is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a man of much culture, and has a wide acquaintance with prominent men of affairs, some of whom are nearly related to him. He comes from an important family and has had an important and honorable career.

FRANCIS MARION SPONOGLE, M. D. Holding a place of prominence among the foremost physicians and surgeons of San Francisco, Francis Marion Sponogle, M. D., has won distinction in medical circles, and has gained an enviable reputation for his skill in diagnosing and treating diseases, making a specialty of those relating to the mental forces and the nervous system. A son of Joshua Sponogle, he was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, of German stock, his grandfather, Jacob Sponogle, having been a native of Germany, where his parents spent their entire lives.

The only member of his family to immigrate to America, Jacob Sponogle located in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he purchased a farm, which he operated with slave labor, living on his estate until his death. He married a Miss Buffington, who was born and bred in England.

Born in Loudoun county, Virginia, Joshua Sponogle acquired an excellent education when young, and when seventeen years old sought a new field of action, removing to Ohio. Settling in the newly-organized county of Holmes, he taught the first public school there established, and continued his pedagogical labors several years, later becoming the first principal of the Millersburg high school. He was a civil engineer by trade as well as a teacher and did much surveying for the county and for individuals. He subsequently purchased a tract of land lying eight miles from Millersburg, and on the farm which he improved spent his last days, passing away in 1874, aged sixty-six years.

The maiden name of the wife of Joshua Sponogle was Jane Cessna. She was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, which was likewise the birthplace of her father, James Williamson Cessna. She belonged to a family of prominence, having been a lineal descendant of Jean de Cessna, a French Huguenot, who fought under Duke de Schomberg at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, and after the withdrawal of the forces of William

of Orange settled in Ireland. In 1718 he came from Ireland to America, locating first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but later removing to York county, Pennsylvania, and there residing until his death, in 1751. One of his sons, John de Cessna, settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and became very influential in public affairs, serving not only as a member of the Provincial Assembly, but as a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1775 and of 1776, when the first state constitution was adopted. On July 18, 1776, while reaping grain, this John de Cessna and three of his grandsons were captured by the Indians. He subsequently served as a colonel in the Revolutionary army, while his son, Stephen, served in the same war as a private in Robert Cluggie's company, and his son, Charles, served as colonel of a regiment. The prefix "de" was subsequently dropped, and the family name is now known as "Cessna."

Hon. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, who served as United States senator in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congress, and as speaker of the House of Representatives from 1851 until 1863, was a direct descendant of Jean de Cessna.

James Williamson Cessna was born and reared at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, accompanied by his family, he migrated to Ohio, making the removal with teams. Becoming a pioneer of Holmes county, he purchased a tract of timbered land, and in the midst of the forest erected his log cabin home. The Indians had not then fled before the steps of civilization, and bear, deer and other wild animals abounded. There being no railways or convenient markets, the few people scattered about subsisted principally upon the products of their land, and were dressed in homespun made from wool, which the women carded, spun and wove. Jane (Cessna) Sponogle died in 1886, aged seventy-seven years, having survived her husband twelve years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: James W., Elizabeth, Jacob, John L., Joshua, Joseph C., Margaret C. and Francis Marion.

Completing his studies in the public schools of Millersburg Ohio, Francis Marion Sponogle attended the Millersburg Academy for a while, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. William M. Ross. In 1879, he was graduated from the medical department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and immediately started west, going to Lander county, Nevada, where he served as county physician for four years. Going to New York City in 1884, Dr. Sponogle studied at the Long Island Hospital College, and graduated in 1885, and in 1885 was also graduated from the New York Polyclinic, and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1886. In 1886 he was also graduated from the Post-Graduate Medical College, and received special diplomas on surgery, the diseases of women and mental and nervous diseases.

Returning west, Dr. Sponogle located in San Francisco, where he has since been actively and prosperously engaged in the practice of his profession. He served seven years as surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of California, after which he was placed on the retired list, and was also military surgeon for the state of California in the National Guard, U. S. A. The Doctor has made special study of mental and nervous diseases, on which he is considered eminent authority. He was for six months first assistant physician at the Agnew State Hospital for men-

tal and nervous diseases, and was later superintendent of the institution for four years. He is a member of the San Francisco, the County and the State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to Sotoyoma Lodge, No. 823, A. F. & A. M.; and to Santa Rosa Chapter, R. A. M.

Dr. Sponogle married Lucy E. Briggs, who was born in Ukiah, Mendocino county, California, a daughter of Ham Briggs, a native of Missouri and a California pioneer. They were married September 29, 1886.

REV. JERE EARLY MOORE. This esteemed clergyman, Rev. Jere Early Moore, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Ukiah, is a man of much culture, a deep thinker, and as broad and liberal in his spirit as he is sincerely devout in his conviction. He was born and reared in Smyth county, Virginia, a great-grandson of one George Moore, a life-long planter and resident of the Old Dominion, who was a lineal descendant of one of two brothers, Mark and Enoch, who came from Scotland to America in colonial days and settled permanently in Virginia. John Moore, Rev. Mr. Moore's grandfather, was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, but settled as a planter in Nottaway county, where his death occurred when he was but fifty-six years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Slaughter, was born in Nottaway county, Virginia. She survived him, and passed away at the good old age of four score years. Six sons and five daughters blessed their union.

One of these eleven children, William E. Moore, Mr. Moore's father, was born in Nottaway county, Virginia, and grew to manhood on his father's plantation. Not caring to make farming his life work, he learned the trade of harness and saddle making, which he subsequently followed in Marion, Smyth county, Virginia, remaining there until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Elizabeth Early, who was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, a daughter of Jeremiah Early, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Nancey, Jere Early, Ellen, Mary, Emma, William M., Robert and Elizabeth. Jeremiah Early was born, bred and educated in the city of Cork, Ireland. Immigrating to America as a youth of twenty years, he settled in Virginia, and subsequently took part in the War of 1812. He afterwards lived for a time in Greenbrier county, Virginia, from there moving to Pulaski county, Virginia, where he was employed in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. The maiden name of the wife of Mr. Early was Lucy Cecil. She was born in Ohio, of English ancestors, and died when but fifty-three years old, in Virginia.

The education which Jere Early Moore acquired as a boy in the schools of Marion, Virginia, was advanced under private tutorship, and at the age of eighteen years he began the study of law. He had previously been converted to the Methodist faith, and having been licensed as a traveling preacher while he was yet a law student, preached for four years in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His health failing, Mr. Moore gave up his religious work for a time, and after his admission to the Virginia bar was for seventeen years engaged in the practice of law at Pulaski. Re-entering the ministry at that time, he came to California, and while holding the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church,

South, was for four years presiding elder of the San Francisco district, and afterwards was for two years presiding elder of the Fresno district. The following three years Mr. Moore was pastor of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, South, from there coming in 1909, to his present pastorate in Ukiah. He is an effective and pleasant speaker, both in the pulpit and out, and a good friend and wise counsellor to all who go to him for either advice or consolation.

Mr. Moore married, in 1880, Blanche Baskerville, who was born at Newburn, Pulaski, Virginia, a daughter of John and Matilda (Dudley) Baskerville, her father having been there a lawyer of recognized ability. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: John B., William, Mary, Frederick, Blanche and Bernard. John B., the oldest child, is clerk in a bank of Yokohama, Japan. He married and has one son, John. William, the second child, was for some time a bookkeeper in the office of the *Fresno Republican*. He married Willie Dillingham, and at his death, at the age of twenty-three years, left her with one daughter, Willie. Mary is the wife of William W. Strother, of Fresno. Frederick is on the editorial staff of the *Fresno Republican*.

OTTO FERDINAND WESTERFELD, M. D. A man of high scholarship and broad culture, Otto Ferdinand Westerfeld, M. D., of San Francisco, has gained marked prestige as a physician and surgeon and honors the profession in which he has met with distinguished success. He was born in San Francisco, a son of William Westerfeld, and comes of excellent German stock, his grandparents on both sides of the house having been life-long residents of the Fatherland. His uncle, Herman Westerfeld, was for a long time prominent in the business affairs of San Francisco, and after his retirement from active pursuits removed to San Jose, where he spent the later years of his life. One of his aunts, Minna Westerfeld, also left her native country, marrying Louis Westerfeld, of Hanover, Germany, and settling in San Francisco.

William Westerfeld obtained his early education in Hanover, Germany, the city of his birth, remaining there until sixteen years old. Immigrating then to the United States, he spent a brief time in New York City, from there coming by way of the Isthmus to California. He immediately took up his residence in San Francisco, and here remained until his death, in 1895, being successfully employed in the bakery and restaurant business. He married Pauline Bauer, who was born in Hanover, Germany, a daughter of Karl Bauer, and is now living in San Francisco. She reared four children, as follows: Otto F., the special subject of this brief personal review; Paul; Ella, wife of Ernst Schaubstadle; and Walla.

Having acquired the rudiments of his education in the San Francisco schools, Otto F. Westerfeld, at the age of twelve years, went with his parents to Germany, where he attended school a year. Returning to San Francisco, he continued his studies first in the public schools, and later at Professor Bate's preparatory school, in Berkeley, better known as the "Gymnasium." He then spent three years in the academic department of the University of California, after which he entered the Cooper Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. Then, after spending a few months as interne in the General Hospital, Dr. West-

erfeld went as surgeon on the German steamer "Kosmos" to Germany. Remaining there, he matriculated at the University of Berlin, and afterwards attended the celebrated university at Tübingen for a time. From Germany the Doctor proceeded to London, thence to New York, and in 1904 returned to San Francisco, having been away three years. Immediately opening an office in this city, he has since been in active practice, and by his eminent skill and ability has won a prominent position among the leading physicians and surgeons of the Pacific states. Realizing that in this age of progress it is better to confine one's energies to some particular line of endeavor, Dr. Westerfeld has made a specialty of the diseases of women, and in their treatment has been very fortunate, his practice along these lines having so constantly increased that it now demands much of his attention.

The Doctor is a member of the staff of the German Hospital and at the head of the department of maternity. He is lieutenant surgeon of the Naval Militia of California, a position of importance. He belongs to the Redwood County Medical Society; to the California State Medical Society; and to the American Medical Association. Fraternally Dr. Westerfeld is a member of California Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and of California Consistory, No. 5. He also belongs to the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, and to the Bohemian Club.

Dr. Westerfeld married, in 1904, Mary Lawrence Mills, who was born in North Manchester, Wabash county, Indiana, a daughter of Augustus Curry and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Mills, both of whom were born in Indiana, although their parents were natives of Ohio. The Doctor and Mrs. Westerfeld have one son, Otto Mills Westerfeld. Both the Mills and the Lawrence families originated in England, the immigrant ancestors coming to this country in colonial days.

J. L. ATKINS. The growth and development of the Imperial Valley during the past five years have been remarkable, and the visitor to this fertile country, as it is today, could hardly believe that a short time ago such excellent farming land was a wide expanse of desert. Such is the case, however, and it is due to the energies of men of industry, perseverance and progressive ideas that the section is at present in such a prosperous condition. An excellent example of the pioneer Imperial Valley farmer is found in J. L. Atkins of the El Centro district, who has done his share in developing a handsome property. Mr. Atkins is a native of the state of Arkansas, and was born August 31, 1854, a son of Henry R. and Elizabeth (Poplin) Atkins.

When Mr. Atkins was a mere child his father took the family to Texas, where J. L. Atkins received his education and was reared to the life of a farmer and stockman. On reaching his manhood he engaged in these occupations on his own account, and in 1905 decided to try his fortune in the Imperial Valley, the fame of which had reached Texas, from which state many settlers were coming to the new country. In 1906 he took up a desert claim from the government, although a man many years younger than himself might have hesitated about starting a new home in the great waste of sand, but Mr. Atkins had been reared to a life of hard

work and did not allow unfavorable appearances to daunt him. As a result of five years of hard unrelenting toil he has developed one of the excellent farms of this locality, and is reaping a handsome profit from his fields of alfalfa and barley. With his years of experience to guide him, and using modern methods and up-to-date machinery in his work, Mr. Atkins is proving himself a practical, scientific agriculturist, and one who would have succeeded in whatever locality he found himself. His property shows the presence of a skilled hand, and the general appearance of the buildings, fences and general equipment denotes that the owner is an excellent manager.

On August 6, 1876, Mr. Atkins was united in marriage with Miss May M. Nash, and six children have been born to this union, of whom five are now living, namely: Amos E., William J., Jesse R., Lewton D. and Cleo E.

T. S. FARRIS. An industrious and well-to-do agriculturist, T. S. Farris, living near El Centro, is the proprietor of a finely improved and valuable ranch, which in regard to its appointments compares favorably with any in the locality. The fifth child in order of birth of the six children of James W. and Martha Farris, of Kentucky, he was born in 1853, in the Blue Grass state, and was there reared and educated.

On the paternal farm Mr. Farris acquired a practical knowledge and experience of the art of farming, which he has made his life work. In 1894 he followed the tide of migration westward, going to Arizona, where he took up land and was engaged in ranching a number of years. Not entirely satisfied with the result of his labors, he came to California in 1896, and after spending a year in Pasadena bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Imperial Valley, and has since devoted his time and energies to the improvement of his property. He has each year added distinctly to the value of his ranch, and in addition to raising excellent crops of alfalfa is carrying on general ranching in an intelligent and skilful manner. He is a man of excellent business capacities, and is held in high respect as a man and a citizen.

Mr. Farris married, in 1891, Fannie Huffman, a most estimable woman, who presided with gentle grace and dignity over their household until her death, four years later, in 1895. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Farris was a son, Carroll R. Farris.

W. L. McCURE. Prominent among the leading citizens of Imperial county is W. L. McClure, of Meloland, a man of sterling integrity and worth, who is widely known as a successful merchant and a progressive ranchman. The youngest of the two children of Grundy and Susan McClure, he was born in 1868, in Kansas, where his parents settled on leaving Kentucky, their native state.

Brought up and educated in Kansas, W. L. McClure was there actively engaged in farming and mining until 1907. In that year, realizing the possibilities in the unimproved country of southeastern California, he came to the Imperial valley in search of a favorable business opening. Buying one hundred and seventy acres of land that was still in its pristine wilderness, Mr. McClure has made improvements of value on his place, which

he is devoting to stock raising, a branch of industry in which he is exceedingly prosperous. He is also successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for two years served as postmaster at Meloland, retaining the position until the discontinuation of the office, the mail for the town being sent by rural carriers from the post office at El Centro. Mr. McClure is interested in all local improvements, and has charge of the affairs of the Holtville Interurban Railroad at Meloland. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. McClure married, in 1888, Miss Artie Clark, and into their pleasant household five children have been born, namely: Myrtle, Minnie, Irma, Bessie and Rudolph.

COOPER & GOSS. No firm has done more to promote the interests of the Imperial Valley and its legitimate industries than that of Cooper & Goss, the members of which are well-known citizens of Holtville. At present they are listed among the active co-operative companies of Holtville and are doing an extensive business in hog raising, having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the work to which they are devoting their energies.

The firm of Cooper & Goss have leased a ranch of 160 acres, the plant where they house and feed their stock covering more than two acres, and is known as one of the finest and most sanitary hog ranches in the Imperial Valley, whence the partners came in 1907. The stock is of the Poland-China breed, which they believe to be the most profitable to raise, and 100 brood sows, some of which cost as high as \$40.00 each, are kept on hand. An average of 1000 animals per annum is maintained, and being wideawake, progressive men, thoroughly versed in their business, they are able to secure top-notch prices in the various western markets.

Mr. Cooper is a native of the Lone Star state, having been born in Texas, October 8, 1860. He was reared on a cattle ranch in that state, and there learned by experience many things which in the years that have followed have proved of inestimable value to him. In 1887 he came to California and located in San Diego county, where he entered into partnership with his cousin, Thomas L. Goss, and since 1888 this association has remained unbroken. In 1894 they went to the state of Arizona, where they began to experiment in hog raising, and subsequently Mr. Cooper took a trip to Mexico, to endeavor to find a suitable location in which to prosecute the business. Eventually, however, he returned to Arizona, and there he and Mr. Goss were engaged in various lines of endeavor until 1907. In that year they recognized the opportunities offered to live business men in the hog industry, came to the Imperial Valley, and have here met with exceptional success. They are increasing their scope of operations as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and take rank with the leading men in their industry in the valley.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1907, to Miss Henrietta Johnson, of this locality.

Thomas L. Goss is a native of Los Angeles county, California, where he was born in 1871. He has never married. Neither of the partners has found time to enter the political field, as their entire energies have

been given to their various business enterprises, but they have proven themselves public-spirited citizens whenever any movement for the welfare of their community has been organized, contributing both their time and means to further advance it. They bear a high reputation among the business men of the valley, and have drawn around them a wide circle of warm friends.

EDMUND R. GORMAN. One of the finest and most profitable alfalfa ranches in southern California is located in the Imperial Valley, and is owned and operated by Edmund R. Gorman, a resident of Imperial county since 1910, and for many years prominent in the sheep-raising business in Oregon, Kansas and Colorado. He has had as many as six thousand sheep in his flocks at one time while in that business, and only relinquished it for the reason that he decided to devote his time to hog raising in connection with his alfalfa ranch, to his mind the hog project offering greater profits than sheep raising.

Edmund R. Gorman was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, on February 29, 1860. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Drake) Gorman, both natives of Ohio. In 1867 the family moved to Page county, Iowa, where the elder Gorman was extensively engaged in the sheep business, with which he was actively connected until the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. He was the father of eight children, E. R. Gorman being the fifth in order of birth.

E. R. Gorman was reared and educated in Iowa, and he made that state his home until 1879, when he went to Oregon. He there engaged in the sheep business, in which he had been thoroughly trained by his long association with his father, and for twenty-six months he remained there. At the end of that time he returned to the middle west again and located in Barber county, Kansas, and for eighteen years he was engaged in the same business, owning from six to ten thousand sheep at a time while there. His next move took him to Colorado, where he fed lambs for the market, feeding as many as 13,000. He remained there until 1910, and his last move, to Imperial county, has convinced him that he has found an ideal spot in which to spend the remainder of his life. Here on his fine ranch of six hundred and forty acres of fertile land he is occupied in the growing of alfalfa on an extensive scale, and he is now making all arrangements to branch out into the hog business, it being his intention to raise as many as three thousand per year, his ranch offering every facility for that project, and considering his wide experience with livestock and his practical farming ability, it is not too much to say that he has every chance to realize his anticipations for the future.

In 1899 Mr. Gorman married Miss Marilla Roberts, a native of Wyandotte county, Ohio, like himself. Their union has resulted most happily, and four children have been born to them. They are Mary E., Edmund R., Jr., Nellie M. and Donald S.

W. H. BEST. In studying the lives and characters of prominent and prosperous men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives which have prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many, but it is also a matter of experience,

sound judgment, ability and, ranking above all these, perhaps, of perseverance. When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem we find, in nearly every case, that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their own way in the face of all opposition, and this has been the case with W. H. Best, one of the substantial business men and successful ranchers of the Imperial Valley. Mr. Best was born in Nova Scotia, September 28, 1805, and is a son of N. W. and Anna C. (Holmes) Best, natives of that country, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1807 the family moved to California, settling in San Benito county. N. W. Best continued to follow his chosen vocation successfully until his retirement in 1807. At that time he and his wife moved to Redlands, California, where they are now living quietly, enjoying the fruits of industrious and well ordered lives. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom were born in California and two in Nova Scotia, and two sons are now residents of the Imperial Valley.

W. H. Best received his education in the schools of southern California and as a youth was reared to agricultural pursuits, which have always demanded his attention. In 1904 he came to the Imperial Valley and bought 320 acres of land, his wife also taking up 320 acres, and the faith that he showed in remaining in the valley during the dark days of 1905 and 1906, when it seemed probable that the territory would go by default, has been amply rewarded. He is the owner of one of the finest ranches in this section of the valley, devoting it to general farming and dairying, although he has also given eleven acres over to grapes. A handsome herd of 125 head of Jersey cattle constitutes his dairy animals, and in addition he raises cattle for shipment and handles as many as 400 head of hogs each year. As one of those who have made a success of his own affairs, Mr. Best's fellow citizens have recognized in him a man to hold responsible positions in various enterprises, and at present he is acting as a director and vice-president of Water Company No. 4, a director and vice-president of the Brawley Savings Bank, a director in the Imperial Milk Company, a director and president of the Bernice Water Company and vice-president of the Imperial Valley Cantaloupe Association. Although his business interests keep him busily engaged, he has found time to enjoy the companionship of his fellows, and has numerous friends in the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

On December 27, 1892, Mr. Best was united in marriage with Miss Anna Covington, daughter of Peter H. and Martha E. Covington, and to this union two children have been born: Hallie M., born January 23, 1894; and Arthur L., born April 5, 1901.

M. D. WITTER. The proprietor and editor of a newspaper occupies a vantage ground which may make or mar a reputation, build up or tear down a cause worthy of public approval or support, and mold public opinion in numerous ways, and for this reason not only the city of Brawley but the surrounding country in the Imperial Valley has reason for congratulation that the *Brawley News* is in such safe, sagacious and thoroughly clean hands. It is considered one of the best general newspapers for the family published in the valley, as well as an outspoken,

fairplay exponent of the best elements of the Republican party—in fact, it is in all respects well worthy of the care and sound judgment displayed in its columns, and reflects credit on its editor and publisher, M. D. Witter.

Mr. Witter was born in the state of Massachusetts, in 1879, and is a son of D. A. and Emma Witter, also natives of that state. When he was a child the family removed to Connecticut, and he there received his education and spent his early years in clerical work. Subsequently he became identified with work of a journalistic nature, and in this capacity came to California in 1902, becoming advertising manager of the *San Bernardino Sun*, with which he was connected until 1904, which year saw his advent in the valley. He associated himself with the *Imperial Valley Press*, which was being issued at Imperial, and in January, 1905, became a stockholder in and took over the management of the *Brawley News*, a semi-weekly paper that had been founded in 1903 by Willard Beebe, who operated it for one year. Mr. Beebe was succeeded by F. H. Stanley, who controlled it but a short time when Mr. Witter took over the management, and in 1907 he bought the interest of the other stockholders and since that time has been the sole proprietor. Through his enterprise and ability he has made it what it is today, a flourishing, bright, well-edited semi-weekly. The office is fitted with all modern appliances to be found in first-class establishments, while the job department is equally well equipped and turns out all kinds of first class printing in excellent style and reliability. Mr. Witter has devoted a great deal of space in his paper to advocating public improvements, and much of the credit of Brawley's superiority along these lines must be given to him. He has endeavored to give his readers all the news at all times, and to keep his publication free from sensationalism, while his editorials are pithy and well chosen. Mr. Witter was a member of the first board of trustees of the first high school district in Imperial Valley, has been prominent in all matters of public importance, and has interested himself in Masonry and Odd Fellowship, being district deputy grand master at Brawley of the latter organization at the present time.

Mr. Witter was united in marriage, in 1907, to Miss M. Ethel Wellcome, daughter of the Rev. George Wellcome, of Westmoreland, California, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Allen T. and Grace M.

T. D. MCKEEHAN. Of the younger generation of business men in the Imperial Valley none have met with a larger measure of success than that which has attended the efforts of T. D. McKeehan, who has been engaged in various enterprises, all of which have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He has invested in ranch and town property, has been the proprietor of a pocket billiard room, and for a time was the owner of a livery and feed stable, but at present he is largely interested in stock shipping, and the business in this line which he has built up is enormous. Thoroughly alert and progressive, up to the minute in modern business methods, operating his ventures in a strictly legitimate manner and in a way that will benefit the community, his work places him among Brawley's successful men and has gained for him a wide circle of friends and admirers.

Mr. McKeehan has resided in the Imperial Valley since October 12, 1903, making Imperial his home until March of the following year, at which time he came to Brawley. On moving here he invested in town property, which he still owns, and soon purchased a ranch of 320 acres, of which he disposed at a handsome profit. He subsequently became interested with the men who laid out the town of Brawley, and in September, 1904, built a pool and billiard hall, which he operated successfully until 1907. In that year he sold out and purchased a livery and feed stable, with a partner, the second establishment of its kind in Brawley, and later bought his partner's interest and continued to operate the business alone until 1910. Since that year he has engaged in shipping live stock, and has shipped as high as sixty cars a year.

Mr. McKeehan was born in Kentucky, in 1880, and is a son of William P. and Margaret J. McKeehan, well-to-do farming people of Kentucky. They had a family of ten children, T. D. being the seventh in order of birth, and seven children reside in California, six being residents of the Imperial Valley. T. D. McKeehan remained in his native state until 1901, in which year he removed to Illinois and engaged in farming. There he continued until the fame of the Imperial Valley spread to the Prairie state and Mr. McKeehan answered the call which has resulted beneficially both to himself and to Brawley. In 1906 he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Sharp, who was also born in the Blue Grass state, daughter of Isaac J. and Susan Sharp. One son, Harold Albert, has been born to this union. Although a very busy man, Mr. McKeehan has found time to enjoy the companionship of his fellows, and holds membership in the local lodge of Elks, in which he is very popular.

JOHN ALBERT POTTER. While not a resident of the Imperial Valley for as long a period as some, J. Albert Potter, of Brawley, has more than made up for this fact by the amount of business he has done and the success that has been his since coming here. He is now at the head of the Brawley Hardware Company, of which he is the manager and principal stockholder, a company organized in 1908 with Imperial Valley capital. This has grown to be one of the city's leading enterprises, having substantial brick structures, the main building being twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet and two stories in height. In it may be found a well chosen stock of the latest and most highly improved light and heavy hardware, agricultural implements, stoves, and everything that goes to make up the stock of a first-class establishment of this kind, and the firm also owns a warehouse, thirty-two by one hundred and fifty feet. Mr. Potter is well qualified to hold his present position, having been identified with the hardware business since his thirteenth year.

He was born in Iowa, in 1880, and is a son of John and Ann (Piercy) Potter, both natives of Leeds, England. The former was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, but has now retired from active business, enjoying a rest after a long and industrious life. He had five children, J. A. being the youngest and the only one residing in California. He was educated in his native state, attending the graded and high schools, and subsequently took a course in a commercial college. His aptitude in the mercantile business, especially in the hardware line, opened the way

for him in larger fields as he advanced in years, and in 1900 he came to California. At first he was in the employ of others at Los Angeles, but in 1906 he came to the Imperial Valley and began to watch for an opportunity to open or rather to bring about the desired opportunity to establish himself in a business of his own on a solid and permanent basis. In 1908 this opportunity presented itself, and he was quick to recognize it, and the formation of the Brawley Hardware Company was the result. Mr. Potter bears the reputation of a man of excellent business ability, and one who can be relied upon for absolute integrity. The elaborate enterprise of which he is the head is one of the leading enterprises of Brawley and has added in no small manner to its commercial importance.

In 1907 Mr. Potter was married to Miss Emma C. Beck, the daughter of Mrs. A. L. Beck, and two children have been born to this union: Dorothy I. and John Albert, Jr. Mrs. Potter is a native of Forest City, Arkansas. Fraternally Mr. Potter is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has numerous friends in the order, as well as in business and home circles, and to him is given the confidence and esteem of all whom he meets in the various relations of life.

NELSON TOWNE SHAW. It is an established fact that there is no other section of California in which such a large proportion of the residents are automobile owners as may be found in the Imperial Valley. Possessing excellent roads, and being for a large part people whose business demands that they travel quickly to their destinations, the automobile has found favor in this region to the practical exclusion of the horse, while the beautiful scenery of the Imperial is seen to best advantage from the motor car. Automobiles, however, have not reached that point of perfection where they are not occasionally in need of overhauling and repair, and in proportion to the number of machines in use, just so must there be competent men to look after them. The city of Brawley is fortunate in having an experienced man in this line, Nelson Towne Shaw being a master mechanic and an expert electrician.

Mr. Shaw is a native of California, having been born in San Francisco in 1883, a son of Charles N. Shaw, and a grandson of A. N. Towne. He was the only child of his parents. Mr. Shaw's early education was secured in a private school, and he subsequently took a two years course in mechanics in the University of California, since which time he has followed the vocation of electrician. He was employed at his trade for some time in his native city, but in 1908 came to Brawley, where he has since been in business. In 1910 he erected a handsome automobile garage, forty by sixty feet, fully equipped with all appurtenances and appliances known to the trade, with special machinery for moulding brass and aluminum castings. Although he started in business in a modest way, Mr. Shaw's excellent work, combined with energy, enterprise and a genial manner, soon caused his venture to expand rapidly, and he now finds it necessary to employ a number of skilled mechanics to assist him in taking care of his trade. Since locating in Brawley, Mr. Shaw has manifested a commendable interest in all matters pertaining to the city's welfare, and has supported all movements which he believes will be of a

beneficial nature. Although he is not a politician nor an office seeker, his business requiring too much of his time and attention, in 1911 he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for the office of city electrician, in which he has served to the present time. The general satisfaction of the people of Brawley with the manner in which he is discharging the duties of his office testifies to his ability and conscientiousness as a public official.

Mr. Shaw has shown much interest in fraternal work, and has affiliated himself with the Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand of the local lodge, in which he is very popular.

JOEL ANDERSON. While he did not come to the Imperial Valley among the pioneers, Joel Anderson has so conducted his affairs that he holds a prominent position among his fellow citizens and has developed his property and resources of his community to a greater extent than many who preceded him to this section. At present he is president of Imperial Water Company No. 5, owns 320 acres of highly cultivated land devoted to dairying and hog raising, is introducing a strain of pure blooded Guernsey stock which is eligible to registration, and is numbered among the most substantial citizens of his section. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden and was born November 8, 1862, being the fourth in order of birth of the five children of Lars and Caroline (Kleist) Anderson, natives of Sweden. Four of these children came to the United States, but Joel is the only one in the Imperial Valley.

Joel Anderson was reared and educated in his native country, where he received not only a liberal training, but was also thoroughly taught the carpenter's and builder's trade, at which he worked for some time in Davenport, Iowa, after coming to the United States in 1893. In 1887 he went to San Diego, California, where he followed his trade for some time, and subsequently turned his attention to bee culture. This venture, however, did not prove successful, but during his spare moments, when opportunity offered, he gave his attention to studying civil engineering, and in this line was eventually given a chance to put his theories into practice. For four years he was employed by the Southern California Mountain Water Company, and during the two years that followed was in the business of sectionizing government land, where his experiences were varied and of much service to him in later years. During his trips with the Southern California Mountain Water Company he explored the mountain bases surrounding the Imperial Valley, and later, while he was connected with the San Diego and Eastern Railroad, as a civil engineer in the corps which made the trip from San Diego to Yuma in nine months, in 1902, he saw barley growing in the valley in such a rank, rich growth that he decided should he ever turn farmer his field of endeavor would be this same valley, where plant life was so luxuriant. About one year later, in January, 1904, his opportunity came, and he entered the valley and filed on 160 acres, to which he has since added an additional 160 acres, and all of this land is under cultivation. Mr. Anderson's principal activities have been devoted to dairying and hog raising, but lately he has interested himself in the raising of blooded cattle, and is introducing to this section pure Guernsey stock eligible to registration as an experiment. On his excellent property is located one of the finest set of farm buildings to

be found in this section, including a handsome residence that is modern in every way and equipped with up-to-date conveniences. He became a stockholder in Imperial Water Company No. 5 on settling in this locality, was subsequently made its superintendent, a position which he held for four years, and in 1912 was elected to the position of president, being the present efficient incumbent of that office. Mr. Anderson is a shrewd, clever and very energetic business man, and the high esteem in which he is held by his associates testifies to his absolute integrity. Always a hard and conscientious worker, his success has been attained through the medium of his own efforts, and he is today a worthy representative of true western manhood.

On February 22, 1906, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Clara E. Eckert, who was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Eckert, and they have one son, William Joel, who was born in 1907.

HENRY HAWSON. Conspicuous among the more enterprising and popular citizens of Fresno county is Henry Hawson, a well-known attorney of Fresno, who during the comparatively short time in which he has been here engaged in the practice of his profession has met with noteworthy success. A son of James Hawson, he was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, where his early life was passed. His grandfather, Thomas Hawson, a life-long resident of Yorkshire, England, was born at Thwaite House, Yorkshire, and during his active career was engaged in tilling the soil.

Born and brought up in the South West Riding, Yorkshire, James Hawson acquired an excellent education, becoming an expert accountant. He married Susannah Craddock, who was born and bred in Leicestershire, England, where her father was a successful musician and school teacher. They reared seven children, as follows: Arthur, Kate, Fanny, Alice, Herbert J., Sidney G. and Henry, the latter the subject of this sketch.

Having attended school only until eleven years of age, Henry Hawson was placed in a lawyer's office as an errand boy, and in his fifteenth year entered a cutlery factory, where he served an apprenticeship of six years, for three years being in the workroom and for three years going on the road as traveling salesman. Immigrating to the United States at the age of twenty-two years, he joined relatives in Oregon. Going a short time later to British Columbia, Mr. Hawson soon secured a position as stenographer and private secretary to the master mechanic of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, and ere long became a factor in the politics of that section. Resigning his position as secretary, he embarked in journalism, and was connected with different papers in Vancouver and Victoria.

Returning to California in 1900, Mr. Hawson was for awhile associated with a San Francisco daily, and subsequently edited a paper in Redding. In 1901 he located in Fresno, and was first a reporter on the *Fresno Evening Democrat*, and later was telegraph editor and special writer on the *Fresno Republican*. During his career as a journalist he studied law to such purpose that in 1907 he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of that year Mr. Hawson was appointed deputy district attorney, and held the office until 1910, when he was nominated for Congress by the

Democrats of the Sixth California district. He was obliged, however, to withdraw from the race, as he had been a citizen but five years, instead of the seven required by law.

Prominent and active in politics, Mr. Hawson is chairman of the county Democratic committee and a member of the finance committee of the state Democratic committee. Fraternally he is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F.; of Manzanita Camp, No. 100, W. O. W.

Mr. Hawson married, in 1904, Elsie May Tade, who was born in England, and is the adopted daughter of Rev. E. O. Tade, a pioneer missionary of the Pacific coast, who came to California under the auspices of the Congregational church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hawson are members of the Congregational church.

RAE FELT, M. D. Prominent among the foremost physicians and surgeons of Humboldt county is Rae Felt, M. D., who is actively and successfully engaged in his profession at Eureka. A native of this county, he was born in Hydesville, a son of the late Theodore Dwight Felt, M. D.

Dr. Theodore D. Felt was born in Everett, Massachusetts, and, according to a recently compiled genealogy of the Felt family, was of early and honored colonial ancestry. Going to Kentucky when a young man, he was graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, and for a few years after receiving his diploma was engaged in the practice of medicine at Paris, Illinois. He subsequently went south, and in 1849 formed one of a party of immigrants that made an overland journey to California. There were then no railroads west of Chicago, and Iowa and Missouri were frontier states. West of the Missouri river buffalo roamed the plains in vast herds, while Indians were numerous and particularly hostile toward the whites. After traveling several months he landed in California, and settled first at Sacramento. Going from there to Trinity county, he operated a trading post, all of his merchandise being packed in. Subsequently, in partnership with T. M. Brown, who was later sheriff of Humboldt county, Dr. T. D. Felt built a dam across the Trinity river to hold back the waters so that the gold might be extracted from the river's bed. While festivities incident to the completion of the dam were in progress the dam gave way, and the gold, if there were any, still reposes in the river bed.

From Trinity county, Dr. T. D. Felt came to Humboldt county, and after practicing his profession in Hydesville for a time, located in Rohnerville, where he continued as a physician from 1870 until 1874. In the meantime he had purchased a tract of redwood timber land five miles away, on which was located a spring known as Felt's Mineral Spring. At a great expense he cleared twenty-five acres of the tract, erected a large hotel, and opened the place as a summer resort. The hotel being destroyed by fire in 1876, the Doctor returned to Rohnerville, and continued in practice there until 1890, when he settled at Eureka, where he continued his professional labors with success until his death, in 1898.

The maiden name of the wife of Dr. Theodore Dwight Felt was Catherine Miller. She was born in Philadelphia, of German ancestry, and having acquired a good education in her native city, came to California via the Isthmus in 1850, and was one of the first school teachers of the

state. She is now living in Eureka, a venerable and esteemed woman of eighty-three years, and is the mother of five children, namely: Delos; T. Dwight; De Ette, wife of George A. Kellogg; Guy; and Rae.

Rae Felt received his elementary education in Humboldt county, attending the schools of Rohnerville, Fortuna and Eureka. He afterwards taught school for awhile, and then entered the medical department of the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. Dr. Felt then became identified with the United States marine service, and as surgeon on the revenue cutter "Richard Rush" went to Alaska, whither the cutter had been sent to protect the seals. Resigning his position in the fall of 1891, the Doctor returned to Eureka, and until the death of his father was associated with him as a partner. He has since continued here, having by his professional knowledge and skill built up a highly remunerative patronage. In addition to his general practice, the Doctor is general manager of the Sequoia Hospital, one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the state.

Dr. Felt was married, in 1892, to Anna Almeda Smith, who was born in Almeda, California, a daughter of William H. and Eliza Abigail Smith.

The Doctor is a member of the Humboldt County Medical Society; and of the California State and the American Medical Associations. Fraternally he is a member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; of Eureka Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; of Eureka Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; of Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A. S. R.; of Gethsemane Chapter, No. 2, Rose Croix, A. & A. S. R.; of De Molay Council, No. 2; of Knights of Kodash, No. 2, A. & A. S. R.; and both himself and wife belong to Camilla Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 652, B. P. O. E.; and of Humboldt Lodge, No. 14, N. S. G. W.

JOHN KAVANNAUGH. One of the rapidly growing firms of the Imperial Valley which is enjoying a large measure of prosperity is the Holtville Seed, Feed and Commission Company, of Holtville, the proprietor of which, John Kavanaugh, is a business man of much more than ordinary ability. His early training was along the lines of agriculture and horticulture, but subsequently he turned his attention to mining, and for a period of twenty years was engaged in seeking for precious metals in the western states, the exceptional opportunities of the Imperial Valley finally claiming his attention. Mr. Kavanaugh was born in Indiana, in 1867, and is a son of D. D. and Ellen (Sullivan) Kavanaugh, and the fifth in order of birth of a family of eight children. His education was secured in the public schools of Kansas, to which state his parents had moved when he was a boy, and in his youth he was taught the principles of farming. He remained at home, assisting his father, until after he had attained his majority, and then for the next twenty years was employed in the mining districts of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. In October, 1910, he came to Holtville, where he purchased the business of the Holtville Seed, Feed and Commission Company, a firm which had been established in 1909 by H. J. Messenger. This house carries a full line of feed, seeds and nursery stock. The store room is forty-six by one

hundred feet and every foot of this space is needed in the operation of this growing business.

Mr. Kavanaugh's early training has stood him in good stead since he has taken the management of his present venture. The years that he spent in the mines seem not to have dulled his love for trees and plants, nor to have made him forget the teachings of his father in regard to them. His operations have ever been carried on in a strictly legitimate manner, and his reputation among his business associates and the citizens of the valley is an enviable one and has been fairly gained. His private enterprises have demanded the greater part of his attention, and he has never entered the political field, but has found time to engage in fraternal work, and is a popular member of the Holtville Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is serving as secretary.

In 1904 Mr. Kavanaugh was united in marriage with Miss Esther L. Jewell, a native of Idaho, and two children have been born to this union: Anita and Kathleen. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanaugh have many friends in Holtville, who always meet with true western hospitality at the pleasant family residence.

WALTER LEROY BLODGETT, M. D. By close application to one of the most exacting sciences to which a man may lend his energies, Walter LeRoy Blodgett, M. D., of Willits, has gained marked prestige in his profession, and is numbered among the leading surgeons of Mendocino county. A native son, he was born September 11, 1870, in Yolo county, California, and comes of distinguished ancestry, being a direct descendant of one Joshua Blodgett, who immigrated from Lancashire, England, to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, locating in Woburn, Massachusetts. The great-great-grandfather of the Doctor on the paternal side was Lieutenant James Blodgett, the line being continued through Salmon Blodgett, William B. Blodgett and Oscar Blodgett, the Doctor's father.

Lieutenant James Blodgett, a native of Monson, Massachusetts, was a member of the company of militia commanded by Captain Freeborn Moulton, holding the rank of ensign, and on April 19, 1775, started for Lexington in response to the Alarm call. He subsequently served in the Revolutionary army, being lieutenant of a company. He married Thoeđa Walbridge, and both spent their last years in Randolph, Vermont. Their son, Salmon Blodgett, emigrated from his New England home to the province of Quebec, Canada, and both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Downer, passed the larger part of their married life in Ascot, Canada. William B. Blodgett, the Doctor's grandfather, was reared in Canada, but subsequently came to the United States, locating at Riley's Creek, Lorain county, Ohio, where he resided until his death, in 1837. The maiden name of his wife was Phoebe Pratt.

Oscar Blodgett was born at Ascot, Canada, May 17, 1828, and as a child was brought by his parents to Ohio, where he was bred and educated. In 1850, succumbing to an attack of the gold fever, then prevalent, he started for California, and made the entire overland journey on horseback ere civilization had scarce penetrated any portion of the land beyond the Missouri river. Immense herds of buffalo were encountered on the way, and all kinds of wild game native to the country abounded. Locat-

ing in Placer county, he dug for the precious metal until about 1853, when he returned to Ohio, and married. He was afterwards there engaged in tilling the soil until 1861, when he removed to Michigan, where he was similarly employed three years. Coming from there to California with his family in 1864, he bought land in Yolo county, fifteen miles from Woodland, and continued life as a farmer. Moving in 1887 to Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, he was there a resident until his death, in 1894.

Oscar Blodgett married, in Ohio, Sarah Roxanna Moulton, who was born in Randolph, Vermont, and was a lineal descendant of Robert Moulton, who came from England to America in 1620, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, the line of descent being thus traced: Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert, Phineas, Dan, Freeman, and Sarah Roxanna. Henry Moulton, formerly of Newburyport, Massachusetts, compiled an extensive history of the Moulton family, and after his death it was published by his daughter Claribel.

Captain Robert Moulton was born in Monson, Massachusetts, and married Freeborn Wolf, who was born on the ocean, while her parents were en route for this country. He served as a soldier in the Revolution, on April 19, 1775, responding to the Lexington Alarm. Phineas Moulton, born in Monson, Massachusetts, in 1745, married Molly Blodgett, a daughter of Lieutenant James Blodgett. Dan Moulton's birth occurred in Monson, Massachusetts, June 22, 1773, and he married Marcia Miles, a native of Randolph, Vermont. Freeman Moulton was born in Randolph, Vermont, and having been ordained to the ministry removed to Lorain county, Ohio, where he filled various pastorates. The maiden name of his wife was Sabrina C. Rice. Sarah Roxanna (Moulton) Blodgett died in 1892, leaving five children, namely: Freeman, born in Ohio, in 1855; Carlton S., born in Ohio, in 1857; Ida Louise, whose birth occurred in Ohio in 1859; Elmer Ellsworth, born in Michigan in 1862; and Walter LeRoy, born in California in 1870.

Brought up on the home farm in Yolo county, Walter LeRoy Blodgett obtained his elementary education in the public schools, later attending Lodi College, in Woodbridge. Ambitious to take up the study of medicine, he then entered the Cooper Medical College, at San Francisco, and after his graduation from that institution began the practice of his profession in Napa county, where he was located from 1895 until 1905. Coming then to Willits, Dr. Blodgett has here won a large and lucrative patronage, and in addition to his regular practice is surgeon for the Northwestern Pacific Railway Company.

Dr. Blodgett married, in June, 1909, Mitto Blivins, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Zachariah Blivins. The Doctor is affiliated with the State Medical Association and with the Northern District Medical Society. Fraternally he is a member of Willits Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Napa Commandery, K. T. He also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution.

WILLIAM W. SHEPHERD. After a long and varied career during which he has traveled extensively and devoted his energies to numerous lines of endeavor, William W. Shepherd is now one of the leading ranchmen of the Imperial Valley, where his progressive and enterprising methods have

won him success in his ventures and have established him in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Shepherd was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1850, and is the fourth in order of birth of the nine children of James and Elizabeth Shepherd, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana.

The Shepherd family is of English origin, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Mr. Shepherd, Elisha Shepherd, who was born in 1750. He enlisted in the Revolutionary war in Monmouth county New Jersey and served until the close, having served as captain for a period of two years, under Colonel Breeze. He died in 1834, at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. For his services during this struggle he received a grant of 600 acres of land in Ohio, near Cincinnati, some of which was owned by James Shepherd, and the property remained in the family name for 120 years. James and Elizabeth Shepherd had nine children, of whom four are now living, viz: Isabelle, Rachel A., William W. and Clemie J., William W. being the only one in the Imperial Valley.

William W. Shepherd was given the advantages of a liberal education in his native city, and until he was twenty-six years of age resided with his parents. He then removed to Kentland, Indiana, where he followed farming for some time, but the low price of grain, corn at twenty cents, and oats twelve cents per bushel decided him to try his fortune in Kentucky, where he engaged in the lumber business and in a general store, and also endeavored to raise sheep. After seven years spent in the Blue Grass state he returned to his father's home in Ohio, where he remained for five years and then took up the coal and ice business, which occupied his attention for a decade, and during this time he spent several winters in Florida, raising vegetables for the eastern and northern markets. Mr. Shepherd then went to Toronto, Canada, for one summer, and then decided to come to the Imperial Valley, where he arrived July 4, 1904. In January, 1905, he entered a claim of 160 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation and is devoted to general farming. Possessed of progressive ideas, and having the ability to bring his plans to a successful conclusion, Mr. Shepherd has introduced a number of innovations in the valley. During his first year he started with one sow and one acre of alfalfa, from which he produced a net profit of \$75.00, and one captured swarm of bees, which has increased to one hundred and twenty hives, and subsequently he engaged in raising pigs, supplying the neighboring ranches with young stock to replenish their own. He is a systematic farmer, but has possessed the courage to venture into strange and untried fields, and one of his most successful experiments was the raising of Indian corn, of which he has produced a superior article to any grown in the southern states. In 1911 he was able to grow thirty-four bushels to the acre without cultivation, but on July 20th turned the water into his ditches. Mr. Shepherd has a comfortable and commodious home, seventeen by thirty-three feet, which he erected himself of adobe.

In 1874 Mr. Shepherd was married at Lockland, Ohio, to Miss L. C. McClure, and they have had three children, of whom only one survives, Cora M., who is the wife of C. Clyde Curtis, a successful young ranchman of the valley. Mr. Shepherd maintains an excellent reputation among the

business men of Holtville, and is held in high esteem by all his neighbors and friends, and in the community generally.

GEORGE W. DONLEY. The gentleman whose name heads this biography was one of the earliest settlers of the Imperial Valley, and since 1901 his activities have been directed toward the development and prosperity of this fertile section. Mr. Donley, who is engaged in the real estate business at Imperial, is the owner of 1,000 acres of valley land, 400 acres being under cultivation and devoted to the raising of corn, alfalfa, asparagus and grapes, and to the dairy business, and he is justly considered one of the most substantial men of his community. George W. Donley is a native of Hannibal, Missouri, and was born in 1857, a son of Noah and Sarah (Hamton) Donley. The Donley family located at Hannibal, Missouri, as early as 1818, as pioneers of that state, where Noah Donley was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life, his death occurred in 1876. He was twice married, and by his second wife had three children: Joseph, Malinda and George W. Six children were born to his first union.

George W. Donley received his education in his native place, and after completing his studies at Hannibal, was for some time engaged in working on his father's farm. In early life he was honored by election to the office of clerk and ex-officio recorder of Marion county, a position which he held for two years, and for two years he was interested in the United States mail service. In 1880 Mr. Donley, moved to Colorado, and there embarked in mining and real estate business, with which he was connected until 1886, at that time removing to California and locating at San Diego. Subsequently he moved to Escondido, where in 1887 he was married to Miss Sarah F. Weatherly, daughter of M. Weatherly, and four children, Edna, Chester, Irene and Georgie, were born to this union. Mr. Donley has been in the real estate and insurance business for a quarter of a century, including three years in Los Angeles. In 1901 he was one of the first to take up operations in the Imperial Valley. He settled at Imperial, and he possessed the necessary courage and perseverance to remain in the locality, at that time so unpromising and unlovely, and to work out his success. That he has accomplished this is proven by the extent of his real estate holdings and the large dealings with which he has been connected. Coming as a prospector for new and early settlers, he induced many to make their homes here, and was active in disposing of water stock, without the sale of which the great irrigation project which has transformed this locality into one of the most fertile sections of the country would have been impossible. In addition to his large ranch he is the owner of much valuable property in the city of Imperial, his residence being the finest and most expensive residence in Imperial, and the confidence which he possesses for the future success of this locality has been demonstrated by the large number of investments he has made in its numerous enterprises. Mr. Donley is essentially a promoter and executive and it is through his ability that many of the leading ventures of this section have been made possible. His operations, however, have ever been along strictly legitimate lines, and his business reputation is without blemish. As a pioneer whose career

has been of great benefit to the section. Mr. Donley is held in high esteem, and during his residence here has made a number of warm friends, evidenced by electing him to the important office of trustee of the city of Imperial on the 8th day of April, 1912, by a large majority over his opponent.

JOHN W. HAYNES. Noteworthy among the representative citizens of the Imperial Valley is John W. Haynes, who has served as postmaster at Heber, Imperial county, since January 14, 1909, a period of three years, being the fourth person to hold this position since the establishment of the Heber post office in 1900. He was born in Clyde, Haywood county, North Carolina, in 1864, being the ninth child in succession of birth of the ten children born to William and Martha Haynes, who were natives of the same state.

Growing to manhood in his native town, John W. Haynes acquired a practical education in the common schools, and was well drilled while young in habits of industry, honesty and thrift. As a young man he was variously employed, following the pursuit which seemed to offer him the most advantages. Having accumulated some money, Mr. Haynes came to California in 1900, locating in the Imperial Valley in March of that year. With characteristic enterprise and forethought he soon established himself in business, and now in addition to serving as postmaster at Heber is successfully conducting an extensive and lucrative mercantile business, dealing in confectionery, cigars, soda water and periodicals of all kinds, having built up a thriving trade along this line. Mr. Haynes has also invested in land, owning a ranch containing sixty-five acres of unimproved land, which he will sometime develop into a valuable ranch.

EMMONS S. COOK. An enterprising and enthusiastic young ranchman of Imperial Valley, E. S. Cook is intimately associated with the promotion of the agricultural interests of southeastern California, being industriously and successfully engaged in the raising of hogs and poultry on a somewhat extensive scale. He has a well improved estate of eighty acres, on which he has erected a fine residence of hollow tile, a good barn, and all the necessary outbuildings required by a wide-awake, up-to-date farmer. Coming from excellent New England stock, he was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, where he was brought up and educated. His parents, Albert A. and Harriet F. (Putnam) Cook, now residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts, reared three children, all of whom are living in California, one brother, George P., being engaged in the dairy business.

The youngest child of the paternal household, E. S. Cook received excellent educational advantages in his New England home, and as a young man, embarked in agricultural pursuits. Coming to California in 1905, he located in Los Angeles county, where for three years he devoted his time to the cultivation of oranges. Disposing of his interests in that locality in 1908, Mr. Cook moved to Imperial county, locating in the vicinity of El Centro. Buying the eighty acres of land included in his present ranch, he has since been actively engaged in its improvement, and in addition to the raising of five hundred hogs each year makes a

specialty of chicken and turkey raising, having about four hundred turkeys and half as many chickens to market annually.

On December 22, 1910, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Agnes G. Mairs, of St. Paul, Minnesota who is a helpmate in the true sense of the term. Mr. Cook is one of the stockholders in Water Company No. One, and at the present writing is serving as deputy county assessor.

S. N. HARRIS. Substantial evidence of El Centro's rapid and continued growth and development is found in the extension of its building operations which have transformed the once virgin desert into the center of a prosperous country, and in the space of a few short years established an industrial center for the Imperial Valley. The men who have been engaged in these operations have been most intimately associated with the history of this part of the country, and prominent among these may be mentioned S. N. Harris, senior member of the contracting and building firm of Harris & Girard, which during the past two years has gained an enviable reputation in its field of endeavor. Mr. Harris is still a young man, having been born in Iowa in 1882, and is a son of Jason and Margaret (Hart) Harris, farming people of the Hawkeye state. He is the youngest of a family of five children.

Mr. Harris received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native community, graduated from the Quincy (Illinois) Business College, and subsequently spent two years at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. For seven years he worked as a master mechanic, having at times from sixty to seventy men under his employ, and in 1903 came to California and located at Pomona, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Girard, his present partner, and they came to El Centro in 1909. The firm has erected the Central Club House, the Imperial Valley Cotton and Oil plant and the gin at Heber, in addition to many beautiful and substantial buildings in the residence portion of El Centro. Both he and Mr. Girard are efficient in their chosen vocation, and each building put up by them is a monument to their skill. Mr. Harris is the owner of a handsome residence, where he makes his home, and also has other city property.

In 1903 Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Marie Dillon, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Beatrice and Marguerite. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are connected with the Christian church, and both are well and favorably known in church and social circles.

JAMES M. PRIM. No better example of what may be accomplished by the man of energy and enterprise may be found in the Imperial Valley than the career of James M. Prim, of Holtville. Given the gift to recognize and appreciate the opportunities that have presented themselves, he has also possessed the courage to grasp them, and the ability to carry his ventures through to a successful conclusion, and today he stands among the front rank of the substantial men of his section, his career demonstrating that neither influence nor financial aid are necessary to those who are able to direct their activities in the proper chan-

nels and keep persistently at whatever they have chosen as their field of endeavor.

Mr. Prim was born in Union county, Illinois, January 25, 1877, a son of Van Buren and Amanda (Clay) Prim, the latter a niece of the great statesman, Henry Clay. There were thirteen children in the family of Van Buren and Amanda Prim, of whom nine are living, and of these James M. is the eldest. The father died in 1902, the mother having passed away in 1890. James M. Prim was educated in the district schools of his native locality and was reared to agricultural pursuits, which claimed his attention early in life. At the age of nineteen years he moved to Douglas county, Illinois, and remained there for four years, three of which were spent in the hog raising business. In 1900 he took a farm on shares, which he worked for three years, continuing to pay a great deal of attention to hog breeding, and so successfully did he manage his business affairs that an original capital of \$1100 netted him \$6000 the first year and continued to pay him that figure during the time he was engaged in that enterprise. In 1905 he decided to cast his fortunes with those who were developing the newly-opened country of the Imperial Valley, and in seven years has become the leading hog raiser in the section. His beautiful and extensive ranch is equipped with every improvement known to the business and includes a number of labor-saving devices which are the product of his own ingenious labors. His fifteen years of experience in the business have made him thoroughly versed in every department of his work, but he is always ready to test new ideas and inventions and constantly experiments with various appliances relative to his business, his aim being to make his ranch one of the finest of its kind in the country. He controls 840 acres, handles 5000 hogs each year, and ships 2500 head per annum, his business aggregating about \$25,000 net cash. He is of the belief that Poland-China breed is the most profitable to handle, and he always secured top-notch prices for his stock in the market. Mr. Prim's feeding pens, waterways, etc., cover about five acres and his pairing pens are double-tier and measure 32 by 240 feet, each sow having a space of six by sixteen feet. His self-feeder is capable of feeding 5,000 hogs and measures 12 by 206 feet, and his ranch is enclosed in sixteen miles of fencing. In 1912, at the time of this writing, Mr. Prim has about 4000 animals on his place.

On September 19, 1910, Mr. Prim was married to Miss Frances E. Rookledge, daughter of George G. Rookledge. Fraternally Mr. Prim is a member of the Odd Fellows, and has reached the Encampment degree. Since coming to the valley he has so impressed his fellow townsmen with his ability that he has been elected president of the Water Company No. 11 for two years and trustee thereof for a like period. His advice is often asked on matters of importance bearing on the business of hog raising, and he is acknowledged to be an expert in his line. A thorough business man and public-spirited citizen, he retains the confidence and esteem of his fellows to a marked degree, and has surrounded himself with a host of warm friends.

HENRY R. FAGAN. While not one of the first settlers of the Imperial Valley, Henry R. Fagan, of Westmoreland postoffice, was the earliest

resident of his section of Water District No. 8, and since his arrival in October, 1904, has witnessed many striking and phenomenally rapid changes. He is now the owner of a highly cultivated property situated eleven and one-half miles northwest of Brawley, and is considered one of the good, reliable ranchers of his community. Mr. Fagan was born in 1874, in Bracken county, Kentucky, and is a son of Robert and Amanda (Matthews) Fagan.

Robert Fagan spent his early life in farming in the Blue Grass state, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. After serving bravely for sixteen months he secured his honorable discharge and returned to the peaceful vocation of an agriculturist, which he followed until his death. His widow still survives and lives in Kentucky, and four of their five children are also living, although Henry R., the second in order of birth, is the only one residing in California. Brought up on a farm and trained by his father along those lines which go to make a good agriculturist, Henry R. Fagan divided his boyhood between the homestead and the district schools of his native vicinity. He secured good educational advantages, which have been supplemented by a great deal of reading and much observation, and he is numbered among the well informed men of his locality. Flattering reports of the wonderful Imperial Valley reached him in his Kentucky home, and although he was making a success of his operations there, he decided to try his fortunes in California, and October, 1904, saw his advent here. After looking about for some time he took up an eighty-acre claim eleven and one-half miles north and west of Brawley and immediately began to cultivate it, and he now has one of the valuable properties of his section, yearly growing large crops of barley, corn and alfalfa, and raising hogs, which bring top-notch prices in the markets. The changes that have taken place in the valley since his arrival have been many, and have been brought about by the enterprising methods and energetic activities of just such men as Mr. Fagan, who, with the best years of their lives still before them, will, no doubt, continue to advance their community in the future. Mr. Fagan is very popular in his section of the valley, where he has numerous friends. It may be truly said of him that he has risen by his own merits from an humble, though honorable and honest condition, and that through all he has maintained himself in a praiseworthy manner.

On February 18, 1900, Mr. Fagan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Day, who was born in the state of Kentucky, in 1867, daughter of Oliver and Mary J. Day, agricultural people of that state. Mrs. Fagan was one of three children born to her parents, one of whom is deceased. She is a member of the Christian church and her husband is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are well and favorably known in religious circles. He is interested in fraternal work, and holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

W. D. CONSER. Like all early pioneers of the Imperial Valley, W. D. Conser, of Imperial, is viewing with much gratification the rapid strides this section is making, holding a prestige that might well be envied by many older communities in the Union, and he may well take

satisfaction in its development and a pardonable pride in the fact that he has contributed materially to its growth along agricultural and industrial lines. Coming to Imperial as a homesteader in 1903, he soon thereafter established himself in a mercantile business, and from that time to the present he has been one of his community's leading ranchers and business men.

Mr. Conser is a product of the Buckeye state, having been born at Flat Rock, Ohio, in 1864, the eldest of the seven children of E. F. and Catherine Conser, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. In 1882 Mr. Conser's parents removed to Kansas, whither he accompanied them, and having completed his education in the schools of his native town in Ohio, he secured employment in the store of Mr. B. S. Campbell, with whom he remained as clerk for nearly three years. He then removed to Seneca, Kansas, where he followed the same line of work for two years, and then went to Hiawatha, that state, where he entered the establishment of Moore, Noble & Meeker, in a like capacity. Here Mr. Conser remained for five years, and in 1894 removed to Arkansas and located at Tempe, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1903. By this time Mr. Conser found his health much impaired by the many years of work in confined places, and he decided to try to recuperate his energies in the free and open air of the Imperial Valley. The possibilities and opportunities he saw spread before him caused him to try his fortunes in the mercantile line, and securing a \$2,000 line of credit he established himself in the dry goods and clothing business. The business then established has steadily grown and prospered and now controls a large and substantial trade. The store room of the establishment is twenty-five by one hundred feet, and a full line of the most modern articles for men's wear is kept on hand. The business, however, is run by proxy, as Mr. Conser prefers to give his whole attention to his ranching interests. He has shown marked business ability in all his dealings and has ever been animated by that integrity which has gained for him the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. He has eventually achieved success in life as a result of his own efforts and by worthy means, and has been earnest, upright and indefatigable, well meriting the esteem which is accorded him.

F. S. HEIL. In every large community many lines of endeavor are represented and all require different grades of ability to conduct them properly. In a new country, where the citizens are trying to establish themselves in business, competition is apt to be especially fierce, and it is here that the man with the greatest ability will survive. One of the leading business concerns of El Centro, California, is that of the Valley Steam Laundry Company, which has firmly established itself in the confidence and patronage of the people of this community through its ability to fill its orders in the quickest and most efficient manner, thus gaining a distinct advantage over its competitors. The firm consists of J. P. Heil, a well-known land owner and speculator, and his son F. S., and was organized in 1911, although the original plant was in existence in 1907, having a floor space of 100 by 150 feet. Many improvements have been made in the mechanical equipment of the building and many more are

now contemplated, the owners being determined to furnish El Centro with the best work which modern machinery can accomplish. During the short time this business has been in operation, the Valley Steam Laundry Company has gained an enviable reputation for first class work and the ability to please its increasing patronage.

J. P. Heil, the senior member of the firm, was born in Albany, New York, in 1846, and was eight years of age when taken to Kansas by his parents. Until coming to California, Mr. Heil's principal pursuit was farming, but while here he has engaged in a number of ventures and has been remarkably successful in land speculation. The family came to California in 1904.

F. S. Heil was born in Kansas, in 1881, and there was educated and grew up on his father's farm, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married there in 1903, to Miss Mary Sims, and they have had two children: Ona E. and Ross P. The family have a large number of friends in and around El Centro who are gratified with the success they are attaining in the business world.

MARK H. MAYOR. One of the progressive business men of the Imperial Valley and who has been a resident of California for nearly a quarter of a century, is Mark H. Mayor, of Imperial, proprietor of the Imperial Meat Market. Mr. Mayor has had an active career and has engaged in various lines of endeavor since the days of Indian fighting in Arizona, in which he participated as a member of the United States Regulars. He has been the architect of his own success and well merits the esteem in which he is held.

Mark H. Mayor is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1853. He received his education there and left the Fatherland for the United States in 1873, after which for five years he followed various pursuits. In 1877 he became a member of Company E, Twelfth United States Regulars, and continued in the service until 1882, during which time he saw a great deal of active service against the Indians in Arizona. On receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Mayor moved to Texas, where he engaged in the meat business until 1888, and in that year moved to California, where he has since made his home, his advent in the Imperial Valley being in 1906. He at first engaged in agricultural pursuits, entering a homestead of forty acres, which he developed and cultivated until 1911, and in that year he returned to the meat market business, an occupation which he is at present following. The Imperial Meat Market, of which Mr. Mayor is proprietor, keeps a well assorted stock of fresh and salt meats and fish and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Mayor's extensive experience in the business enabling him to furnish his customers with the finest grades of meat at the most reasonable prices. He gives his personal attention to all the details of his venture. He has not allowed political matters to interfere with his business enterprise, but is ready at all times to give his aid to movements of a progressive nature calculated to benefit Imperial in any way.

In 1884 Mr. Mayor was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Merserburger, of Texas, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Rose, Teisse and Leo. Mr. Mayor has been a member of the

Knights of Pythias order since 1882, having been created a Knight in Fort Smith Lodge, at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

THEODORE RIMPAU. Of the gallant band of argonauts who came to California in 1849 but few are left to relate the tales of the pioneer days in the history of this great and opulent commonwealth, whose development was initiated by these sturdy gold-seekers who made their way across the plains or by slow-going ocean vessels to the New Eldorado. Among the well known and highly honored pioneers of the state who can claim the distinction of having been a "Forty-niner" is Theodore Rimpau, who maintains his home on his fine estate, lying contiguous to the thriving little city of Anaheim, Orange county. He lived up to the full tension of the early days and his reminiscences concerning the same are most graphic and interesting. He was at the time a young man, and his energy, ambition and progressiveness came into effective play, the while he contributed at that formative period, as in later days, to the material and social development and upbuilding of the fine commonwealth in which he has ever since maintained his residence and to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type. It is a matter of special gratification to present in this history a brief review of his career, but to recall in detail the varied and interesting phases of his life in California would demand an entire volume. He knew and was associated with the leading men of the pioneer epoch and was a prominent factor in political, industrial and commercial affairs, the while his memory forms an indissoluble link between that period and the latter days of opulent prosperity and progress. He came to California on the first ship that made the trip up the coast from the Isthmus of Panama in 1849, and thus was in the advance guard of the many avid gold-seekers who came to the state by way of the isthmus route.

In Brunswick, Germany, one of the most ancient and illustrious divisions of the German confederation, Mr. Rimpau was born on the 28th of September, 1826, and he is a scion of old and distinguished families of that section of the great empire. His father, Julius Rimpau, was a prosperous grain merchant, and in this connection he made extensive exportations of grain to England and Sweden. The product was transported to the coast by means of ox teams and then shipped on the old time sailing vessels to its various destinations. Julius Rimpau continued to reside in Brunswick until the time of his death, as did also his devoted wife, and of their children Theodore is the only one, who established a home in the United States.

Theodore Rimpau was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his Fatherland, where he remained until he had attained to his legal majority, when he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He embarked on a steamer at Bremen and the voyage covered a period of fifteen days. He landed in New York City, where he found employment in a wholesale house and where he remained six months, at the expiration of which his spirit of adventure again asserted itself and he joined the hegira of gold-seekers making their way to the newly discovered fields in California. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama, as already intimated, and thence came up the coast on the first

vessel to make the trip from the isthmus to San Francisco, where he disembarked February 28, 1849. He remained there but a brief time and then set forth for the gold fields, where he duly put forth his efforts in the quest of the precious metal in the placer diggings. He met with fair success but remained only a short time, as southern California made special appeal to him. He had considerable financial resources at the time of his migration to America, and he found ample scope for the use of the same in the new field of enterprise on the Pacific coast. In the year of 1850 he located in the little Spanish pueblo of Los Angeles, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in connection with which he operated two vessels, between San Pedro and San Francisco. He built up a flourishing and most profitable trade, furnishing supplies to the various mining camps, but finally untoward disaster attended his operations, in that his boats were wrecked in storms and fire destroyed his business establishment. Under these conditions he turned his attention to other fields of enterprise. He erected a house, which continued to be the family habitation for several years. On the 23d of December, 1850, in the old and historic Plaza church in Los Angeles, was solemnized his marriage to Señorita Francisca Abilla, a member of one of the old and distinguished Spanish families of California. He engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle. Excessive drought, however, in the summer of 1864, entailed the loss of the greater part of his live stock, but in all the vicissitudes and misfortunes that were his portion in the pioneer days he never lost courage or resourcefulness, so that in the course of time he made of success a logical result. Through his holdings he eventually became a wealthy man, aside from the returns from his various enterprises. In 1865 he removed to Orange county and engaged in grape culture. In 1869 he purchased his present and most beautiful ranch property, adjacent to the attractive little city of Anaheim, and upon the same he has made the best of improvements, so that it represents one of the ideal homes of southern California. The homestead comprises twenty acres. Now venerable in years, but still hale and hearty, this sterling pioneer finds himself compassed by the most gracious and benignant environments, and, secure in the esteem of a wide circle of friends, he may well feel that his "lines are cast in pleasant places" as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen far in the light from the golden west. He and his cherished and devoted wife, both communicants of the Catholic church, had the distinction of being the first couple who were wedded in California and were here able to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, which was made an occasion of note, in 1900. This is a matter of much historic interest and it is fortunate that in the pages of this work the same may be made a matter of permanent record. Mrs. Rimpau was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of February, 1903, at the venerable age of seventy years, and her memory is revered by those who came within the sphere of her gracious and kindly influence. Mr. and Mrs. Rimpau became the parents of ten sons and five daughters, of whom six sons and seven daughters are now living.

Albert Rinaldo Rimpau, the second in order of birth of the children, was born in Los Angeles, on the 7th of June, 1853, and he died in his native city, on the 25th of November, 1910. He gained his early

education in the public schools of Los Angeles and supplemented this by a course in the Wood Business College, in the city of San Francisco. After his graduation in this institution he returned to Los Angeles, and for seven years he held the position of deputy in the office of the county clerk. In 1890 he engaged in the real-estate business in this city, and through his extensive and well directed operations along this line he contributed much to the development and progress of the beautiful metropolis of southern California. He was one of the most progressive and public-spirited business men of his native city, where he was held in unequivocal confidence and esteem and where he and his family became prominent factors in the best social activities of the community. He acquired financial competency through his business operations and was one of the well known and distinctively popular citizens of Los Angeles. His political support was given to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic church, under whose teachings he was reared. He was a charter member of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of California, and took deep interest in the affairs of this representative organization. On the 25th of April, 1881, Albert R. Rimpau was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Belle Woodworth, who survives him, as do also four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Wallace T., February 20, 1882; Albert Edward, February 9, 1885; Rosa Belle, June 14, 1886; and Marguerite M., October 31, 1891. Mr. Rimpau was a communicant of St. Thomas' church and was zealous and liberal in the various departments of the parish work, the while he was generous and charitable, and ever instant in extending aid to those in affliction, though invariably in the most quiet and unostentatious way. Six of his brothers officiated as pall bearers at his funeral, and his death was deeply lamented in the city that was his home during the major portion of his life. He held large tracts of land adjoining Los Angeles, and he subdivided and platted much of this property, the improvement of which materially contributed to the upbuilding of the city and its environs. The Rimpau electric street-car line was named in his honor.

Frank T. Rimpau, fourth son of Theodore Rimpau, was born at Anaheim, on the 4th of August, 1862. He is indebted to the public schools of Los Angeles for his early educational training, and this was supplemented by a two years' course in the University of California, at Berkeley. His entire business career has been one of close identification with the drug trade, and since 1882 he has conducted his present well equipped and thoroughly modern drug store, at 355 North Main street, Los Angeles, and he is a communicant of the Catholic church, as are the other members of the family. Benjamin, born 1872, at Anaheim, California, received his early education in the public schools in Anaheim and at St. Vincent's College in Los Angeles. After graduation from the latter institution he engaged in the dry goods business as a clerk in Anaheim. For fourteen years he has been identified with the Boston Store in Los Angeles. He married Miss Clara A. Thrace, of Guilford, Connecticut, and the two children born to the union are: Edward Lorraine, born November 26, 1888, and Annette Theodora, born August 20, 1905. Mr. Rimpau is a Republican and has never held office, and he is a member of St. Thomas church and the Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. John, born 1899, resides on the old homestead near

Anaheim. He attended the public schools and St. Vincent's College in Los Angeles. From 1891 to 1909 he worked in a dry goods store in Arizona, and after coming to Los Angeles he took a position with the Boston Store, where he is still connected. He is a Democrat in politics. He married Miss Ida Genevieve Everhardy, of Leavenworth, Kansas, March 28, 1894, but the marriage occurred at Anaheim, California. Three children were born to this union.

WALTER F. PARKER. Well known and enjoying distinctive popularity in the state which had been his home for fully a quarter of a century, Mr. Parker was one of the progressive and essentially representative citizens of Los Angeles and at the time of his recent death was land and tax agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He was for a term of years a prominent factor in connection with newspaper activities, and in his mental ken he effectually showed the broadening influences of this line of enterprise, the "victims" of which are never denied a full quota of experience. Mr. Parker was one of the world's productive workers and his advancement was the direct result of his own ability and efforts. He was one of California's broad-minded and public-spirited citizens and there is all of consistency in according him recognition in this publication.

Walter F. Parker was born at Georgetown, the judicial center of Brown county, Ohio, and the date of his nativity was June 6, 1864. He was a son of J. W. and Ann (Goodin) Parker, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Ohio, in which latter state both continued to reside until their death, the major part of the father's active career having been devoted to the retail drug business. In the public schools of his native town Walter F. Parker gained his early educational discipline, and at that time there was nothing to indicate that eventually it would be his fortune to find himself beleaguered in the unstable citadel of newspaperdom, though he initiated his apprenticeship in connection with the "art preservative of all arts" while he was still attending school in the offices of the Georgetown *Sentinel-Democrat* and *Gazette*. From the dignified and autocratic office of "printer's devil" Mr. Parker passed through the various grades of promotion and finally became editor of the Georgetown *Democrat*, an incumbency which he retained until 1883, when he removed to the territory of Dakota and located at Chamberlain, in what is now the state of South Dakota. There he became one of the pioneer representatives of the newspaper business, as he assumed control of the Chamberlain *Register*, of which he became editor and publisher and which, within a period of three years, he had developed into the leading Republican paper of the territory. In 1886 Mr. Parker disposed of his interests at Chamberlain and gave evidence of his good judgment by seeking a more equable climate. He came to California and located at Santa Ana, now the capital of Orange county, but at that time in Los Angeles county, of which the former county was originally an integral part. He founded the Santa Ana *Blade*, the publication of which he continued for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1887, he removed to Los Angeles, in which city he afterward maintained his home. Here he was successfully engaged in the real-estate

business for a number of years, and through his operations in this line he contributed materially to the civic progress and general development and upbuilding of the city and surrounding country. As already noted, Mr. Parker was from 1902 land and tax agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, an executive office in which he exerted marked influence in forwarding social and industrial progress in southern California.

In politics Mr. Parker ever gave unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and he was an able and ardent advocate of its principles and politics,—a very stalwart in the party camp and long recognized as one of the leaders on the Pacific coast. He served as secretary of the Republican central committee of Los Angeles county and for many years was a valued member of the Republican state executive committee of California. Mr. Parker was chief deputy county recorder during the regime of J. W. Francis as county recorder and also during the administration of the latter's successor, J. A. Kelly. He served as secretary to Frank Rader during the latter's administration as mayor of Los Angeles, and during the four years' term of Governor Gage he was expert to the State Board of Examiners. After his retirement from service in public capacity he found ample scope for constructive and effective endeavor in his office with the great railroad corporation with which he was identified for the past decade. Mr. Parker was a man of commanding presence, genial manners and broad and liberal views. He was one of California's loyal and progressive men, appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of this favored commonwealth and was ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in support of measures and enterprises projected for its social and material advancement and prosperity. He was well known throughout the state and his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances.

In the York Rite of the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Parker's maximum affiliation was with Golden West Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templars, and he also attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and held membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His further affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, besides which he was a popular member of the Transportation Club of San Francisco, and the Jonathan and Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles.

In the year 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Harriet E. Stephens, who likewise was born and reared at Georgetown, Ohio, and they had two sons,—John G., who was born in 1900, and Frank S., who was born in 1904.

Concerning the recent death of Mr. Parker, whose demise occurred on the 7th of July, 1912, a local publication paid the following tribute to his memory: "Walter Parker, Southern Pacific tax agent and for many years a political leader in southern California, died at the California Hospital at 10:40 o'clock last night of Bright's disease after a long illness. He was 48 years old.

"For several weeks he had been dangerously ill and his life had many times been despaired of but he rallied again and again when it appeared

he could not live through the night, such was his stamina and determination to live.

"Mr. Parker for fifteen years was one of the interesting political figures of southern California and drew about him support which made him a power in the ranks of the Republican party.

"Three years ago he suffered a serious attack of heart trouble and was forced to give up business for several months. He went back to his old home in Georgetown, Ohio, where he remained until he recovered. Upon his return to the city he announced his retirement from politics. Since then he has devoted himself to his duties as tax agent.

"Recently his failing health compelled him to give up business. Dr. C. W. Cook, his physician, states that Mr. Parker suffered from chronic Bright's disease, which seriously affected his heart.

"Mr. Parker was born in Georgetown, Ohio, June 6, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Georgetown, came to Los Angeles in 1877, bought the *Santa Ana Blade* a short time after, and published that paper for several years. About seventeen years ago he entered the Southern Pacific Railroad service as tax agent, which position he occupied at the time of his death."

ROY L. RUMSEY. In business circles of El Centro no name is known better than that of Roy L. Rumsey, one of the men whose standing has grown with the city and who, from a humble start, has won a large measure of success. His business, Rumsey's Department Store, was the first general store in El Centro, and is now numbered among the leading enterprises of the thriving little city. Mr. Rumsey is a native of the state of Iowa, born in 1870, and he secured a good educational training in the public schools and a business college. His parents, Theodore and Mary E. (Thompson) Rumsey, moved with their four children, W. M., Louise, John B. and Roy L., to California in 1887 the father engaging in the grain business, in which he continued throughout his life, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

Roy L. Rumsey began his business career in 1898 at Elcajon, San Diego county, as proprietor of a mercantile business, but after five years was forced to retire, on account of failing health. After living quietly for one year he came to the Imperial Valley and engaged in business at Silsbee, opening a store, but after two years was driven out by the flood of 1905-6, and subsequently moved to El Centro. At this time he laid the foundation for his present large business by laying in a stock of \$500 worth of goods and engaging in a general merchandise business, hiring one lady clerk at the start. His present large business demands the employment of fourteen clerks, while the large, well-chosen stock of general merchandise represents an outlay of \$40,000.00, and demands a floor space of fifty by one hundred and forty feet for its accommodation. Mr. Rumsey's success in the business world has come as a direct result of his own ability and industry, and he is known as one of El Centro's most substantial citizens. He has had more than his share of disappointments and discouragements, but has never allowed himself to become down-hearted, and has recovered after each reverse and resumed his efforts with greater spirit and enthusiasm. Such courageous per-

sistence could result in only one manner, the winning of unqualified success. It has been brought about in a strictly legitimate and honorable manner, and no stain or blemish mars Mr. Rumsey's reputation. He has the respect and esteem of his business associates, and is the possessor of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1895 Mr. Rumsey was married to Miss Effie M. Marden, a native of the state of Minnesota, and to this union there have been born five children: Ivy, Opal, Theodore, Lawrence and Leroy.

J. G. DELOZIER. Among the younger business men of the Imperial Valley, few have demonstrated their ability to a greater extent than J. G. Delozier, owner and proprietor of the Delozier Furniture Company, the largest and best-equipped establishment in El Centro. Although reared to agricultural pursuits, at an early age he turned his attention to the field of business, for which he has proved himself well adapted, and through his own ability and industry has built up a business enterprise that is a credit to the rapidly growing section which he has chosen for his field of endeavor. Mr. Delozier is a native of the state of Arkansas, and was born in 1881, a son of J. F. and Sallie A. Delozier, of Elm Springs, Arkansas. His father has been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, but has also conducted a small general store in conjunction with his farm, and is one of the prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of his community, where he has resided for many years. He and his wife have had a family of eight children, of whom J. G. is the eldest.

The early education of J. G. Delozier was obtained in the district schools, and like most Arkansas farmers' youths spent his boyhood between the home farm and the country seat of learning, thus being equipped both in body and mind for the struggles of later years. It was his father's intention that the lad become a farmer, but after he had gained his initial experience in the mercantile field in his father's little business establishment, he decided upon a career in merchandise, and accordingly secured employment as a clerk in a country store. Feeling that California offered better opportunities for displaying his abilities, in 1903 Mr. Delozier came to this state, his first position being as bookkeeper for Mr. C. C. Chapman, with whom he continued three years, gaining valuable experience and carefully saving his earnings. Then for three years he was in a hardware and furniture store in Fullerton, California. The year 1909 saw his advent in the Imperial Valley, and at that time the Delozier Furniture Company was founded. This business, although only a little over three years old, has become the leading establishment of its kind in El Centro. A finely assorted stock of all kinds of furniture, hardware and housekeepers' supplies is carried, the patrons having their choice of the most elaborate articles or the more moderate class of goods. The store occupies 1,200 feet of floor space, and six clerks are employed to attend the wants of customers. Mr. Delozier is an excellent salesman himself, and requires of his assistants that they be men of obliging and courteous manner. His stock is tastefully and attractively displayed, and his modern methods have done much to increase his trade. He has not had time to devote to public matters as

an active participant, but at all times has been ready to support movements for the community's welfare. Fraernally he is connected with the Masons.

In 1906 Mr. Delozier was married in California to Miss May Stone, who was born in England, a daughter of J. E. Stone, of Fullerton, California, and one daughter has been born to this union: Erma M. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and for some time Mr. Delozier has been a member of the official board.

JOSEPH H. HOLLAND. The brave men who came to the Imperial Valley a decade or more ago, and through their heroic efforts conquered the desert waste, making it habitable and fruitful, are entitled to fully as much praise and commendation as those courageous New England spirits who boldly ventured into the unknown wilds of the then far middle west, and from the vast forests hewed out homes for themselves and families and planted settlements that grew into populous cities and towns. In like manner the early pioneers of Imperial county came to this section of California, the migration into the desert having been at first largely from Texas and Salt River Valley, Arizona, and mostly hardy young men who were willing to grapple with Dame Nature in their struggle to establish permanent homes for themselves and their descendants. Prominent among the number who came to the county at an early day, endured untold hardships and privations, fought his way along day by day and came out victorious is J. H. Holland, a valued and highly esteemed resident of Imperial. He is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Santa Clara county in 1863, on the 12th of February. His parents, Simeon and Hannah (Broadbent) Holland, were both natives of England. Immigrating to America in 1850, they settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and four years later removed to New York City. They located in California in 1859, and for many years were here interested in the growing of fruits. They reared five children, of whom J. H., the subject of this brief biographical sketch, is the third in succession of birth, and the only one living in Imperial Valley.

Having acquired a practical education in the public schools of his native county, J. H. Holland began life for himself as an agriculturist, and in the pursuit of his chosen occupation has found both profit and pleasure. Locating near Imperial in June, 1901, he took up three hundred and twenty acres of desert land, and in November of the same year moved his family to the Valley, having decided to here establish a home. In common with his few neighbors, he had such an exceedingly limited capital that it was imperative he should find remunerative employment at once, and until March, 1902, he helped build canals for the California Development Company, which was filling contracts for watering the valley. Mr. Holland subsequently took up freighting across the desert by team and wagon, a business which proved profitable, although unpleasant, carrying freight from Flowing Well to Imperial until the completion of the local branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Since that time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the improvement of the two hundred and eighty acres of land to which he has title.

and in the raising of cotton, hogs and alfalfa is meeting with most satisfactory results. Formerly Mr. Holland operated a large dairy, but that he sold in 1911. He is president of the Delta Creamery Company, at Imperial, and a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Imperial.

Mr. Holland married, in 1899, Vernie C. Dixon, and they have two children, Irma Clarkson, and Loris Olivia. Mrs. Holland is a native of the state of New York, born at Syracuse, a daughter of W. F. and Olivia E. (Anguish) Nixon. Fraternaly Mr. Holland is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he has been a life-long Republican.

LOUIS LEE. A resident of the Imperial Valley for nearly ten years, during which time he has been identified with the agricultural and industrial enterprises of this section, the enterprise, energy and perseverance of Louis Lee have brought about his advancement to a position of prominence among his fellow citizens. Progressive and far-sighted, Mr. Lee was one of those who saw the future of the valley and came here in its infancy, establishing himself on the outskirts of Brawley and subsequently engaging in business in that city. At present he is the owner of two fine tracts of eighty acres each, thoroughly irrigated and cultivated, and has a beautiful home at the city limits.

Like a number of his neighbors in the valley, Mr. Lee is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in 1858, a son of Stephen B. and Ella (Sandin) Lee, natives of Norway. Mr. Lee's parents came to the United States in 1855, settling in Wisconsin, where they spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. They had a family of six children, Louis being the youngest of those living. Mr. Lee received the advantages of a common school education in the institutions of his native state, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He remained in Wisconsin, working for his father and neighboring farmers as a hand, until 1878, in which year he removed to Nebraska. He gradually worked his way to a position of independence in that state and was successfully carrying on extensive operations when the flattering accounts sent him as to conditions in California caused him in 1900 to move to this state. First locating at Santa Rosa, he was actively engaged there for three years, and in 1903 came to the Imperial Valley. Two weeks after coming he chose Brawley as his field of endeavor and purchased a tract of ten acres. Later he purchased two tracts of eighty acres each, and one of these is now devoted to stock raising and dairying, while he gives the other over to growing cantaloupes. In both of these ventures he has been more than ordinarily successful, his long years of experience in other sections standing him in good stead as soon as he had become informed as to soil and climatic conditions. His properties are in excellent condition and have been improved with modern, substantial buildings, in which cleanliness and hygienic rules have been observed. Since coming to the valley Mr. Lee has also had an experience in a mercantile way, having for four years carried on a successful furniture business in partnership with John Kady, this being the first enterprise of its kind in Brawley. His modern home is situated on the city limits of Brawley on the north.

In 1885, Mr. Lee was united in marriage in Nebraska to Miss Minnie B. Cady, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: Roy C., Jessie M., Albert E., Guy L., Gladys, and one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Lee is a native of Missouri. The family are highly esteemed in the community, where they have numerous warm friends, and their pleasant ranch home is one of western hospitality.

A. H. REHKOPF. It is a well established fact that civilization follows the flag and it is also true that settlement and cultivation also follow a flag. To this fact is due the settlement and rapid growth of the Imperial Valley, one of the most fertile sections of which is found in the vicinity of El Centro. One of the paying industries of this locality is that of dairying, for the climatic conditions are favorable and there is an abundance of feed, and a pioneer of the valley who has taken advantage of this fact is A. H. Rehkopf, whose advent in the valley occurred January 26, 1901. Mr. Rehkopf was born in Iowa, in 1865, and is a son of Augustus C. and Louisa Rehkopf, natives of Germany.

Mr. Rehkopf's father immigrated to the United States in 1851, settling first in Tennessee, but subsequently locating in Iowa. During his earlier years Mr. Rehkopf was engaged in working at the trade of cabinet maker, in which he had been instructed in his native country, but in 1879 turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and was engaged therein throughout the remainder of his life. He died at 67 years of age, in Iowa. The mother, with her parents, on coming to the United States, located first in Wisconsin and later moved to Iowa, where she still resides. Eleven children were born to him and his wife, of whom nine are living, while four now reside in California, namely: Fred, William G., A. H. and Charles E.

Reared to the life of an agriculturist, it was only natural that he should engage in this vocation in his youth. He received his preliminary educational training in the common schools and later took a special course in pharmacy, in 1891 embarking in the drug business in Iowa, where he continued to conduct a store until 1900. In that year, his health failing, he removed to Phoenix, Arizona, but after one year had so far recuperated as to be again ready to enter the field of business. Having heard glowing reports of the opportunities offered by the fertile fields of the Imperial Valley, Mr. Rehkopf migrated here January 26, 1901, when everything was in its infancy and all lines being molded and fashioned for those who were to come later. With rare foresight, Mr. Rehkopf filed on 320 acres of land in Water District No. 1, his wife being induced to file on 160 acres in District No. 5, and both these properties have been put under cultivation and are devoted to dairy farming. He has the best of facilities for conducting this industry, and has met with the success that is the just reward for his timely and effective efforts. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the community. Realizing the future in store for El Centro as an industrial center, Mr. Rehkopf invested in city lots, on one of which he caused to be erected in 1912 a two-story brick structure at a cost of \$18,000. This is one of the handsome modern buildings of the prosperous city. The first floor of this

edifice is occupied by the First National Bank of El Centro and a drug store, while the second floor is given over to business offices.

In 1895 Mr. Rebkopf was married in Iowa to Miss Laura Shafer, the estimable daughter of John and Tracy Shafer, and four children have been born to them: Bayard S., Laura L., Rachel R. and Gretchen G. The family is well known in the Imperial Valley, where all its members have numerous friends.

A. F. WAGNER. The industrial growth of the Imperial Valley has been commensurate with that of its agricultural interests, and during the past several years many and varied lines of endeavor have assumed large proportions. Not the least among these may be mentioned bee culture, which, largely through the activities of the Imperial Valley Bee Association, has increased to such an extent during the last half-decade that it is now rated with this section's prominent industries. One of the leading apiarists of the state and a man who has been identified with this vocation all of his life, is A. F. Wagner, of El Centro, who for four years has held the responsible position of bee inspector for Imperial county.

Mr. Wagner is a native of the state of Michigan and was born in 1870, the eldest of two children born to W. Henry and Anna (Deckelmann) Wagner. When he was still a child his parents moved to Iowa and there he received his education.

Mr. Wagner accompanied his parents to California in 1884, and first settled in San Diego county, but subsequently moved to Riverside. He learned the habits, customs and nature of the bee from his father, a skilled apiarist, and in 1889 began keeping bees on his account. In 1907 he secured the position of bee inspector for Riverside county, Fourth Supervisorial District, and in 1903 moved to the Imperial Valley. Along with other bee keepers he decided that much benefit could be derived from the forming of a regular association here, all uniting in feeling that the output, three car-loads per year, was not what it should be, and in 1908 the Imperial Bee Association was formed, with Mr. Wagner as inspector. That this was a successful venture and wise move has been proven by figures which show that during the year 1911 the output of honey was thirty-five car-loads, and much of the credit for this great advance must be given to Mr. Wagner. He handles under his own ownership 625 colonies, and in his official capacity he oversees all the apiaries in the valley, consisting of nearly 10,500 colonies, approximating 125 pounds per colony each season. The honey produced here is of superior quality, and ranks favorably with the eastern product in strength, quality and flavor, the only difference being in the color, as the California product is a shade darker, bordering on a light amber color. Mr. Wagner is an enthusiast in his work, and his activities have done much to stimulate this industry. He has always advocated the need of good feeding grounds, and the superior quality of the extracted, or liquid, honey that comes from the Imperial Valley, and which finds its way even into the European markets, may be traced almost directly to his efforts.

In 1891 Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Mary E. Pingree, a native of the state of Indiana, and three children have been born to this union:

Lois E., Fred W. and Albert F., the latter two of whom are enthusiastic and expert apiarists. The Wagner family home at El Centro covers several acres, and has been the scene of a number of social gatherings, the family being well and favorably known in El Centro's society circles.

W. C. H. MOTT. One of those who have thoroughly demonstrated the possibilities of successful ranching in the Imperial Valley is W. C. H. Mott, who is cultivating an excellent tract of 160 acres located not far from Holtville. Mr. Mott is also a good example of the self-made man of whom the west is so proud, as he came to this section without influence, friends or capital, and solely through his own strenuous efforts has placed himself in a position of independence among the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Mott is a native of England, and was born in 1875, son of James and Elizabeth Mott, who came to the United States in 1876 and settled in Iowa. James Mott was a miller by trade and followed that occupation for some time in Iowa, in which state occurred the death of his first wife. After his second marriage he moved to California, locating at Oakland, where he has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He and his first wife had four children, of whom W. C. H. was the first born, and the only one who claims England as his place of birth. The advent of W. C. H. Mott in the Imperial Valley occurred in 1905. He had been equipped with only an ordinary education and was possessed of but little capital, but a willing heart and a determination to succeed overcame whatever obstacles arose in his path and his success, once his energies were directed along the proper channels, was rapid. When he first located in the valley he took up a tract of 160 acres of desert land, which he has gradually developed and cultivated, and it is now one of the valuable properties of this section. He devotes his land to general farming and dairying, and his herd consists of thirty-six head of well-fed cattle. Mr. Mott is considered one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of his district, manifesting a warm interest in every public improvement or effort toward the welfare of the people of his section and commands the respect and good will of all who know him. He has made various desirable improvements on his property, has erected a good ranch house and substantial outbuildings, and is an adherent of the use of modern machinery in farming operations.

In 1904, while residing at Iowa City, Iowa, Mr. Mott was united in marriage with Miss Ruie Mason, who was born in Iowa, and to this union there have been born five children, namely: Cyril D., Claud and Clyde (twins); Lesley D. and William R. Mr. and Mrs. Mott are people of taste and refinement and both are members of the Central Literary Society.

ANSON HAMILTON. Among the resolute and determined men who have aided materially in building up the Imperial Valley and reducing its wild and untamed conditions to subjection and fruitfulness, every state in the Union has contributed its due quota, and holding foremost rank with settlers from other states, those who claim Illinois as their birthplace have attained positions of prominence. Among these may

be mentioned Anson Hamilton, of Brawley, who came as an early settler to this community and after suffering hardships and discouragements incident to pioneer life in the valley is now known as one of the representative agriculturists of his vicinity. Mr. Hamilton was born in Moultrie county, Illinois, in 1858, and is a son of Aaron A. and Julia A. (Kelly) Hamilton, and the seventh in order of birth of a family of eleven children.

Mr. Hamilton's father was an agriculturist by vocation, and in 1864 took his family overland to the state of Kansas, where Anson was educated in the public schools and reared to the life of a farmer. Following in his father's footsteps, he became a tiller of the soil, but in 1883 severed his connections in Kansas and came to California, where for eight years he carried on a successful grain and feed business in San Bernardino county. For some time he followed various occupations, and then established himself in a wood business, in which he was engaged for five years, but in 1903 decided to again take up farming and came to the Imperial Valley. Here Mr. Hamilton took up 320 acres of desert land, and success seemed within his grasp, but the trials of 1905 and 1906, when at times there would be a surplus of water, and others an insufficient supply, soon swept away his modest capital, and he was obliged to dispose of three-quarters of his property. Nothing daunted, he clung to his eighty acres, and here he has since attained a satisfactory measure of success. He has his land in a fine state of cultivation, devoting it to alfalfa, of which he raises bumper crops. He has also interested himself largely in hog raising, and all of his operations are carried on in an able and business like manner.

In 1885 Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Rhanna Brown, the estimable daughter of W. W. Brown, a Californian, and to this union three children have been born: Eula M., now Mrs. Hancock; Violet J., now Mrs. Woods; and Miss Ivy D. The members of Mr. Hamilton's family are connected with the Baptist church at Brawley, and Mrs. Hamilton is superintendent of the Sunday school. Although Mr. Hamilton has been too busily interested in his private affairs to actively enter the public arena, he takes a keen and intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is ready at all times to lend his support to movements of a progressive nature. His life has been spent in hard, faithful labor, and he is now beginning to reap the reward of industry and well ordered living. The Hamilton home is situated at No. 8, Brawley Post Office.

A. F. BOYCE. Nothing is more certain than that thrift, industry and perseverance will eventually accomplish great results, and this statement is proved by the career of A. F. Boyce, one of the men who are making their influence felt in the great Imperial Valley. Starting in life a poor boy, without financial assistance or the aid of influential friends, he became one of the wealthy cattlemen of the Lone Star state, and on coming to California took his rightful place among those whose accomplishments make them deserving of the high esteem and respect of their fellow men. Mr. Boyce was born in Travis county, Texas, February 29, 1849, son of A. F. and Elizabeth (Ely) Boyce, natives of Wisconsin, who moved to

Travis county, Texas, in 1837. They were married in the state of Missouri, and were the parents of ten children, of whom three are living, A. F. being the only one residing in California.

A. F. Boyce received a somewhat limited education in the public schools of his native county, as his family was in humble circumstances and his help was required in contributing to the family support. With this somewhat inauspicious start he began life on the ranches of Texas, and as his parents could not assist him in establishing himself as a cattle owner he was compelled to rely on his own ability and industry. The ambitious youth soon became the owner of a few head of cattle and a small tract of land, and to this he added year by year until he was known as one of the substantial men of his vicinity, and eventually became the owner of twenty sections of land which he had fenced and used for pasture. His range often covered 40,000 acres, and he handled as many as 2,000 head of cattle each year. During the dark days of the Civil war Mr. Boyce enlisted for service in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel James Taylor, and while serving as a private in that organization was wounded in the left hand at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in 1863. On his return from the war he resumed cattle raising, which he continued until coming to the Imperial Valley in 1908. At that time Mr. Boyce purchased a ranch of 120 acres of valuable land situated close to the city limits of Calexico, in addition to some city property, and this he devotes to cattle raising, both beef and dairy cattle.

On February 28, 1866, Mr. Boyce was married to Miss Mary M. Cain, who died June 12, 1911, having been the mother of seven children, of whom six are residing in the Imperial Valley: Mrs. Belle Hudgens, Benjamin O., D. A., Lucas, Mrs. Elizabeth Avery, Mrs. I. Aten and John E., all of whom were born in Texas. John E. Boyce was sheriff of Castro county for three terms, subsequently moved to New Mexico, where he was sheriff of Hartley county until 1904, and at that time was appointed brand inspector over a large territory in New Mexico, Oklahoma and a part of Texas.

A. F. Boyce has not cared for public office, but while residing in his native county acted as county clerk. He is a type of the sterling, broad-minded and far-seeing men who have made the gratifying history of Calexico and its immediate vicinity. His ability, force of character and business acumen have given him a high place in the regard of his fellows and a strong hold on the confidence of the community.

FRED M. ORTKER. Large and manifold responsibilities rest upon Mr. Ortker in connection with a line of industry with which the family name has been conspicuously identified for three or more generations,—that of lumbering. He passes a very considerable portion of his time on the Pacific coast and there are few who can claim more extensive and intimate knowledge of the timber resources and incidental values of the same in this section of the Union. He is a valued representative of one of the great lumber concerns of the country, the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, whose headquarters were formerly in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, but are now established at Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

Though Mr. Ortker still maintains his home in Minneapolis, his duties keep him away therefrom much of the time, and so close is his identification with lumbering interests in California and other sections of the Pacific coast, and so many are his friends and acquaintances in the Golden state, that there is no inconsistency in according him recognition in this volume.

Fred M. Ortker was born near the city of Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 9th of December, 1864, and is a son of Ned and Catherine (Murray) Ortker, both of whom were likewise born in the fine old Blue Grass state. The father is still actively concerned with lumbering operations, to which he has devoted his attention during his entire active career, as did also his father, John H. Ortker, a native of Pennsylvania and a scion of one of the staunch old German families of that commonwealth. For the past eighteen years Ned Ortker has been identified with the operations of the great lumber business represented by the Weyerhaeuser interests, in various sections of the country. Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the head of these vast interests, is undoubtedly the largest individual lumber operator in the United States.

He whose name initiates this review was reared to adult age in his native state, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training, and his earliest experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life were those gained under the direction of his father and in the line for which he may be said to have had an inherited predilection. From the time of attaining to his legal majority until the present he has been closely concerned with lumbering operations of broad scope and importance, and since 1894 he has been in the employ of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, with which he has won advancement to responsible position by reason of his sterling character and his authoritative knowledge of timber values and the manifold details of lumbering operations.

His position is best defined by the commonly employed title of "lumber cruiser," and his duties are many and oftentimes arduous, involving much of adventure and exploration in the forest wilds. He is assigned to the work of investigating various tracts of timber, determining, as an expert, the value of the same for manufacturing purposes, superintending the purchase of the properties in the majority of instances, besides giving a general supervision to the many thousands of acres of timber already owned by the company with which he is associated. Upon his advice largely hinges the decision as to when the cutting of timber shall begin on the various tracts, and he keeps close watch over all the immense interests involved along these lines. In fact, he may be termed the field man of the great corporation by which he is employed and by which he is greatly valued for his broad and accurate information and marked executive ability, as well as for his sterling attributes of character. His fidelity and expert knowledge are relied upon to a greater extent than upon practically any other executive of the corporation.

While Mr. Ortker's official duties keep him in the woods the greater part of the time, and for many years past on the Pacific coast, his family still resides in Minneapolis, as has already been intimated in this context. His business career has been on a plane far removed from that of the

ordinary and prosaic, and he has grown to be a veritable man of the wilds, with a deep and abiding appreciation of nature in her primitive forms. He is at times roaming through the great forest wilds for months at a time, isolated from the "madding crowd's ignoble strife," encountering many interesting experiences and not a few hardships, which he invariably meets with fortitude and versatility of expedient, and living as nearly the life of the pioneer and primeval order as is possible today on the American continent. Owing to the nature of his duties, with frequent isolation his exercise of the franchise is somewhat irregular and problematical. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In the year 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ortker to Miss Ada Canty, who was born and reared in the state of Michigan, and who is a daughter of Michael and Libby (Henning) Canty, the father having been identified with the lumber business during the greater part of his active career. Mr. and Mrs. Ortker have two fine sons, Glenn and Charles Michael, both of whom are attending school in Minneapolis.

THOMAS C. HOCKING, A native son of California and one who has achieved marked success in the local journalistic field is Thomas C. Hocking, editor and manager of the Modesto Daily *Herald* and chief stockholder of the Herald Publishing Company, by which this alert and valuable daily is published. Mr. Hocking has wielded much influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of his home city and county and is broad-minded, liberal and progressive as a citizen. He has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including that of representative in the state legislature, and he stands exemplar of that vital spirit which has been so great a factor in advancing the best interests of his native state. No citizen of Stanislaus county is better known and none has more secure place in popular confidence and esteem than the able and enterprising editor of the Modesto Daily *Herald*, which he has made a most effective and potent exponent of local and state interests.

Thomas C. Hocking was born at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, on the 10th of August, 1864, and is a son of Thomas C. and Mary Hocking. Thomas C. Hocking, Sr., came to California in the pioneer days and was long identified with mining interests, in addition to which he was for a number of years engaged in the general merchandise business at Grass Valley, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death and where both commanded the high regard of all who knew them.

He whose name initiates this review attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, after which he worked with his father in the gold mines for one year. He then entered upon an apprenticeship to the "art preservative of all arts," by assuming the dignified position of "devil" in the office of the Grass Valley *Tidings*. He familiarized himself with the mysteries and intricacies of the printer's trade and for two years he continued to be employed in the mechanical department of the office. He then assumed the position of bookkeeper and when twenty years of age he was given entire charge of the business of the paper and office, of which he

continued in supervision for two years, during the absence of the proprietor. Upon the latter's return Mr. Hocking became reporter and general outside representative of the paper, and in 1888 he was advanced to the dual office of editor and manager of the *Grass Valley Tidings*, with which he had been continuously identified from the time of initiating his apprenticeship.

While thus engaged in Grass Valley, Mr. Hocking showed the initiative enterprise that has been one of his dominating characteristics, and he became a prominent factor in connection with political and other public activities in Nevada county. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Grass Valley and in 1891 he represented his native county in the state legislature. He has ever been aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and in its cause has given yeoman service. In 1892 Mr. Hocking removed from Grass Valley to Modesto, where he assumed charge of the *Modesto Herald*, which was at that time a weekly paper. He lent himself vigorously not only to the up-building of this newspaper enterprise but also to the furtherance of measures tending to accelerate the material and civic development of this favored section of the state. He was one of the most zealous and resourceful workers in the pro-irrigation fight which was waged for some time and which resulted in victory for the all-important movement several years ago. He served as president of the Pro-irrigation Association of Stanislaus county and was for four years president of the Modesto Board of Trade.

In 1905, keeping pace with the march of progress in this section of the state, Mr. Hocking began the publication of the *Daily Herald*, and the success of the enterprise stands in evidence of his foresight and well directed efforts. The *Herald* Publishing Company was organized and incorporated and he is now its largest stockholder, as well as its general manager, besides which he is managing editor of the alert and vigorous daily, which is one of the best in the state outside of the metropolitan centers. He has been a valued factor in connection with the manoeuvring of political forces in his native state and was for several years a member of the Republican state central committee. His paper is emphatically progressive in its policies and through its influence much has been done to further the best interests of Stanislaus county and its attractive metropolis and judicial center, the thriving little city of Modesto.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hocking to Miss Florence E. Gilbert, of San Francisco, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, leaving no children. In 1898 Mr. Hocking wedded Miss Nellie E. Gilbert, a sister of his first wife, and they have two children,—Florence and Constance. Mrs. Hocking's father was a representative business man in San Francisco for many years. Mrs. Hocking is a popular factor in connection with the best social activities of her home city, where her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances.

HON. JOHN T. LEWIS, senior member of the contracting firm of Lewis and Burling, in the city of Stockton, and representative of his district in the state senate, is not only one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of southern California but is also a scion of one of the

prominent and influential pioneer families of this favored commonwealth, of which he is a native son. He was born at Sutter Creek, Amador county, California, on the 21st of October, 1856, and is a son of David and Marian Lewis. The career of David Lewis was one of signally interesting order, varied by many noteworthy experiences. He was born in the state of Vermont and was a member of a family early founded in New England, that cradle of much of our national history. He was reared on a farm and was a youth when he accompanied one of his uncles to the south. Not liking the position he was there compelled to hold, as a young man without financial resources and thus without social standing, owing to the attitude of both the southern people and also the negroes in regard to white men thus employed, he severed his connections and made his way to Mexico. At the time of the Mexican war he joined a United States surveying party and was captured by the Mexicans, who held him in duress at Palo Alto until the forces of General Zachary Taylor captured that place and incidentally affected his release. He later joined General Philip Kearney in that gallant pathfinder's memorable expedition into California, and he was thus one of the first to enter this state. Here he was married, and it should be noted that his wife, who came to California when twelve years of age, was a member of the party escorted hither by J. P. Haywood, who later became one of the millionaires of California. Her arrival at the mining camp in Amador county, in company with other women, created a sensation at the time, as there were then very few white women to be found within the borders of this commonwealth. David Lewis and his wife established their home in the county mentioned and there he was identified with gold-mining operations until 1856, when he removed to a large farm near the present town of Linden, San Joaquin county. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state and had the distinction of being a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution of California. His son, John T., of this review, accompanied him to this memorable convention and he is at the present time the only member of the state legislature who attended this convention, at which was framed the organic laws of a great commonwealth. David Lewis became one of the prosperous farmers of San Joaquin county and was a pioneer citizen who ever held a secure place in popular esteem. He continued to reside in that county until his death, in 1883, at the age of fifty-six years, and his devoted wife long survived him, her death occurring in 1906. Both were fertile in interesting reminiscences of the pioneer days and both lived up to the full tension of that formative period in the history of California.

Senator John T. Lewis was but two months old at the time of the family removal from Amador county to the previously mentioned homestead farm in San Joaquin county, where he was reared to adult age under the invigorating discipline of the great basic industry of agriculture, and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the period. That he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded him is assured when it is stated that when nineteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. He secured a teacher's certificate and for three years was a successful and popular teacher in

the country schools of San Joaquin county. He then removed to Stockton, the judicial center and metropolis of the county, where he has since maintained his home and with the civic and material upbuilding of this beautiful city he has been prominently and worthily identified. Here he engaged in contracting and building, and with this important line of enterprise he has been continuously and successfully concerned. The firm of which he is a member controls a large and important contracting business and operations are conducted under the title of Lewis & Burling.

Senator Lewis has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the best interests of his home city and county, as well as those of his native state as a whole, and he is a leader in the councils of the Republican party in California, unfaltering in his allegiance to the cause for which the "Grand Old Party" stands sponsor and an effective exponent of its principles and policies. In November, 1908, Mr. Lewis was elected a representative to the state senate, and he has proved a most popular and influential worker in both the committee room and on the floor of the senate. He has been assigned to membership on important senate committees, including those on roads and highways; and hospitals, asylums and public buildings. He introduced and ably championed the bill providing for an appropriation of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for the Stockton state hospital, and also the bill providing for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for effecting a cutoff in San Joaquin river, this appropriation supplementing that made for the purpose by the national government. He was the introducer of the bill providing that grand juries meet before legislative assemblies to arrange salaries, and also a bill for so regulating the election of school trustees that teachers may secure full terms.

Senator Lewis is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of the York Rite and also attained to the degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is identified with the social adjunct, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of Druids and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Senator Lewis to Miss Ella Davidson, who was born at Columbia, Toulumne county, California, in 1862, and who is a daughter of M. A. and Lucretia Davidson. Her father was a representative farmer of that county, where he continued to reside until his death, and her mother now maintains her home in Stockton. Senator and Mrs. Lewis have two children, Earl, who was born in 1890, and who is associated with his father's business, being a carpenter by trade, and Welcome. Mrs. Lewis is a valued factor in the best social activities of Stockton and the family home is one notable for its generous hospitality.

RICHARD R. REIBENSTEIN. The career of the present efficient and popular mayor of the beautiful city of Stockton, judicial center and metropolis of San Joaquin county, offers both lesson and incentive, for he has achieved definite success through his own efforts and gained a place as one of the essentially representative business men of his home city, the while his personal popularity shows that he has so ordered his

course as to measure up admirably to that effective gauge of character, the approbation of the public. He has been a resident of California from his childhood and has been dependent upon his own resources from the time he was ten years of age. This mere statement bears its own revelation of determination, energy, ambition and integrity, and it is much that has been gained by Stockton's mayor, for he is not only one of the leading contractors and builders of the city but also one of its most progressive, public-spirited and valued citizens.

Richard Robert Reibenstein was born in Germany, on the 10th of December, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin and Amelia Reibenstein, who severed the ties that bound them to their fatherland and immigrated to America in 1852, when the future mayor of Stockton was an infant in his mother's arms. The family remained for a time in New York City and thence removed to Boston, and in 1854 the family home was established in Stockton, California, where the father had come in advance and engaged in business. He was the first tailor in the town, which was then a mere straggling village, and he did not long remain to provide for his wife and son, as his death occurred in 1857. He left his widow with the most slender of financial resources, but she bravely faced the problems that confronted her, the while the future mayor left school at the age of ten years to assist in her support. She survived her husband by many years. Mayor Reibenstein is a man of broad and practical information, and his education has been almost entirely gained in the stern school of experience and through self-application. For several years he was employed on farms in the vicinity of Stockton and at the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He gained facility in the work of his trade and when but nineteen years of age he engaged in contracting and building on his own responsibility. He has since continued to be identified with this important line of enterprise, in connection with which he has contributed much to the upbuilding of the city that has so long represented his home and to whose every interest he is insistently loyal. He has erected many of the best residences in the city and through his well directed endeavors he has reached the worthy goal of independence and definite prosperity. He is now one of the leading contractors of Stockton, and in the busy season of the year he retains in his employ a corps of workmen averaging in number from twenty to thirty.

Well fortified in his political opinions, Mr. Reibenstein accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, in so far as national and state issues are involved, but in local affairs he maintains independence of strict partisan lines, giving his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has been for many years an active worker in behalf of the cause of his party as well as in connection with local affairs of a public order. He stands exponent of high civic ideals and is ever zealous in advocating those enterprises and measures that conserve the social, moral, educational and material welfare of the community. He early entrenched himself securely in the confidence and esteem of the people of Stockton, and this confidence has remained inviolable. When twenty-five years of age he was elected public administrator of his home city, and of this office he continued incumbent for five years. In the meanwhile he also served two years as a member of

the board of education. He has also been a member of the city council for several terms, and in 1880 he was elected mayor of the city which had witnessed his struggles as a poor boy dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He served as the city's chief executive for one term and refused to become a candidate for a second term. A decade later, in 1890, he was elected superintendent of streets, in which position he served one term. In 1900 he harkened to earnest importunities and again became a candidate for mayor, to which office he was elected by a most gratifying majority, and in May, 1911, there came the most significant mark of popular appreciation of his administration when he was chosen as his own successor. Mayor Reibenstein has handled the affairs of the municipal government with much discrimination and according to the best business principles and policies. His administration has been consistent, progressive, economical and duly conservative, and he has been indefatigable in the promotion of needed reforms and municipal improvements. He believes thoroughly in the judgment of the people and that theirs should be the dominating force in city as well as general governmental affairs. He is thus a staunch advocate of the initiative and referendum form of city administration, and in matters of local import that have been submitted to the people he has admirably exercised the power vested in him in seeing to it that the popular wishes have been carried out in every particular. Through his influence and recommendation the citizens of Stockton installed the present fine sewer system and erected necessary bridges throughout the city. It was upon his recommendation that this and other matters of public improvement were submitted to popular vote for adjudication. In the autumn of 1910 he succeeded in prevailing upon the city council to make needed street improvements and provide for a more adequate fire department. The Stockton streets are carefully designated by markers at all intersections as a result of his suggestion and efforts and steps have been taken to secure protection from devastating floods,—a work that the mayor has insistently and wisely urged. He is an honest, sagacious, liberal and reliable executive and enjoys the unequivocal confidence and regard of the citizens of Stockton.

Mr. Reibenstein united with the Baptist church in Stockton when he was sixteen years of age, and his Christian faith has been exemplified in deeds as well as words. He is a member of the board of trustees of the local Baptist church, in which he is also a deacon, and he is chairman of the building committee which has had in charge the erection of the splendid new church edifice, representing an expenditure of thirty-six thousand dollars. He contributes of his time, means and influence in the furtherance of all undertakings for the general good of the community, and his loyalty is reinforced by his deep appreciation of the opportunities he has here found to gain for himself success and independence as one of the world's gallant army of productive workers. He is identified with various business and social organizations in Stockton, including the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Reibenstein is active in church work and is also a valued factor in the social affairs of her home city. This was also true of the first wife of Mr. Reibenstein.

whose memory is cherished by all who came within the sphere of her influence.

Mr. Reibenstein was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Schwartz, who was born in the state of Indiana, and who was summoned to the life eternal in 1901. Two children were born of this union,—Elsie, who died at the age of twelve years, and Georgia, who was sixteen months old at the time of her death. In 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reibenstein to Miss Bertha Belin, whose father, M. Belin, is a prosperous business man in the city of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Reibenstein have one child, Alberta.

HENRY PENNINGTON. A prominent representative of the ranching and mining industries in California is this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Burson, Calaveras county, and he has been a resident of the state for about two score of years, within which it has been given him to achieve large and definite success in connection with lines of enterprise that have incidentally conserved generic progress and civic prosperity.

Mr. Pennington was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 17th of November, 1849, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. He is a son of D. A. and Mary Pennington. The father became one of the prosperous agriculturists of Peoria county, Illinois, where he continued to reside for many years, and he now resides in the home of his son, Henry, of this review. He is eighty-five years of age at the time of this writing, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1896, at the age of sixty-two years.

Henry Pennington was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and in the meanwhile availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty years he purchased a farm of forty acres in Iowa, and by well directed efforts he succeeded in accumulating a valuable property in the Hawkeye state. In the meanwhile he had married and by reason of the impaired health of his wife, who was attacked by consumption, he removed to California in 1870, in the hope that the change of climate might prove of benefit to Mrs. Pennington, who, however, succumbed to the dread malady within a short period, her death having occurred at Rocklin, Placer county, in 1873. Her maiden name was Eliza Mumford. Ednetta is the only child of this union.

After coming to California Mr. Pennington secured employment as section foreman for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and he continued to be thus engaged until 1875. In 1876 he returned to Iowa, after having become afflicted with disease of the lungs. He recovered from this disorder and from 1879 to 1881 he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Ottumwa, that state. He then returned to California and after being again employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for a period of eighteen months he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house. He continued to be thus engaged until 1891, and from the 10th of August of that year until 1905 he was agent for the Continental Insurance Company and the Germania Life Insurance Company. Thereafter he was associated with the firm of Ed-

ward Brown & Company, of San Francisco. He was most successful in these connections and traveled through fourteen counties. During this period he received fully one hundred thousand dollars in commissions and he thus laid the foundation for his substantial competency. He purchased his present fine ranch of two hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres in Calaveras county, and he has made the best of improvements on this place, which he has planted largely to almonds, with five acres devoted to various fruit trees. He is also the owner of a copper mine in Nevada and has effected the organization of a stock company for the development of this property, for his individual holdings in which he has refused ninety-five thousand dollars. He has dealt extensively in agricultural and fruit lands and mining properties, and on his home ranch is a mineral spring whose waters are of great medicinal value, the product being bottled and shipped to most diverse sections of the state, as well as into other states. Mr. Pennington is essentially alert and progressive as a business man and in whatever line he has directed his energies he has made of success not an accident but a natural result of enterprise and good management. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Order of Owls.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Pennington married her sister, Miss Mary Mumford, in 1874. She was summoned to eternal rest in 1880 and is survived by one son, Frederick, who is a representative business man in the city of Sacramento. Mr. Pennington contracted a third marriage, being then united to Miss Kate Evans, of Galesburg, Illinois. They have one son, Paul H., who is a dredging engineer by vocation and who maintains his home in Calaveras county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OXNARD. It has been often said that the prosperity of a town might be estimated by its banks, by their size, number and reputation throughout the surrounding country. If this be true then the First National Bank of Oxnard, California, is a powerful indication of the thriving condition of the city in which it is located. This bank, which was founded in 1899, has grown as the city has developed, not spectacularly, but with a consistent, conservative growth, that has given it a reputation for stability and has won for it the trust and confidence of the whole of the surrounding country.

In the month of August, 1899, Henry T. Oxnard, L. W. Andrews, Herman W. Hellmann, J. A. Driffill, E. C. Howe, J. G. Oxnard and J. A. Graves met together and organized the Bank of Oxnard, with a fully paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The election of officers took place and E. C. Howe was elected president; J. A. Driffill, vice-president; and Jay Spence, cashier. Thus the institution was founded, and under the direction of these officers it was conducted until January 21, 1902, when Mr. Spence became the president and F. H. Thatcher took his place as cashier. Under the management of these gentlemen the bank steadily grew and increased in its influence and popularity in a very satisfactory and gratifying way. In June, 1905, Mr. Spence resigned as president to accept the cashiership of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, of Los Angeles, which has since been merged with the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Mr. Spence becoming the cashier of

the new and larger institution. It was on the retirement of Mr. Spence that J. A. Donlon, who had served the people of Ventura county in the most efficient manner for over twenty years as county assessor, became identified with the bank in the capacity of vice-president and manager. The bank was very fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Donlon, who had a splendid knowledge of the values of Ventura county property, and had made a wide circle of acquaintances and friends during his long service as assessor. Before Mr. Donlon had been in charge very long he became impressed with the fact that the bank, to properly serve the interests of the city and the surrounding community, must have larger capital, and the influence and support of local stockholders in addition to the assistance and support of its owners at that time. Consequently in October, 1905, the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars and the surplus to twenty-five thousand dollars, and in July of the following year Mr. Donlon became president. From this time the popularity of the bank steadily increased, its influence became more and more powerful, the number of its depositors grew rapidly and its deposits became greater in proportion. So great became the demands on the institution that a further increase of the capital stock became necessary, and in February, 1908, the paid up capital became two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and this was accomplished in spite of the fact that the panic of October, 1907, which had played havoc in this section of the country, was but a few months in the past. Nothing expresses or shows what the connection and influence of Mr. Donlon meant to the bank more clearly than the desire of local citizens to take the new issue of stock, and there would have been no difficulty in placing, at that time, many hundred more shares than were sold.

In June, 1908, Mr. Thatcher resigned as cashier and George E. Hume was elected as assistant cashier to succeed to his duties. In January of the following year he was made cashier, and in June the bank was converted into a national association under the name of the First National Bank of Oxnard. Under the leadership of these two able financiers, Mr. Donlon and Mr. Hume, the bank experienced its most sensational growth, and there was gradually built up a surplus, which at this time is thirty thousand dollars. In addition to this the bank paid a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its capital stock of a quarter of a million dollars.

On the 21st of April, 1912, J. A. Donlon, the president, died as a result of a stroke of paralysis, and Mr. Charles Donlon, his cousin, a man whose life has been spent to a large extent in or about Oxnard, became president. He is an extensive landholder and a prominent citizen and his connection with the bank has been a valuable one to the institution. The deposits of the bank average throughout the year eight hundred thousand dollars, and the business of the bank has increased for a number of years past from fifteen to twenty-five per cent over each previous year. The institution has the support of all the progressive element of this section, for it is recognized as an up-to-date, live institution, though never overstepping the bounds of conservatism that any financial institution ought to observe.

The directors of the First National Bank are William A. Arneill, of

Camarillo, California, a well known fruit raiser and rancher; J. A. Drifhill, Oxnard, California, manager of the American Beet Sugar Company; Charles Donlon, president; M. McLoughlin, of Oxnard, rancher and capitalist; T. A. Rice, also a capitalist and land owner of Oxnard; J. L. McGrath, secretary of the Dominick McGrath Estate Company, of Oxnard; and Frank Petit, a land owner and rancher of Oxnard, California.

With the development and growth of the First National Bank of Oxnard there should also be recorded the growth and development of its affiliated and associated bank. The Oxnard Savings Bank, which was incorporated in October, 1904. Its officers during the greater part of its existence have been the same as the officers of the parent institution, and its business has been handled in the same wise and conservative manner. The capital of the bank is twenty-five thousand dollars, with surplus and profits amounting to nearly forty thousand dollars, and it pays semi-annually a six per cent dividend on its capital stock. The deposits in this bank have now reached a gratifying total of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, while its loans remain continuously over the three hundred thousand dollar mark. The present officers and directors are: T. A. Rice, president; George E. Hume, vice-president and cashier; Justin Pettit, treasurer; Charles Donlon and Frank Petit, directors.

JAMES A. DONLON. The people of a community are the best judges of a man's character, and when an editorial like the following is written it means that the man who called it forth was deserving of everything that is said, for every word rings true. In the death of James A. Donlon, Oxnard, California, suffered a severe loss, and in the issue of the *Daily Oxnard Courier* for April 22, 1912, the editor voices the sentiments of the people when he says: "The people of Oxnard are mourning the loss of a leading citizen. James A. Donlon's death will not only be keenly felt at home, but in all of Ventura county, for which he was a faithful official for a score of years, and throughout the state of California, where his friends were legion and extended from Siskiyou to San Diego. But words miserably fail to express the true appreciation that those nearest this big man felt for him nor can those who never came in touch with him realize the kindness of his nature, the sympathy with which he considered the affairs of others or his wonderful ability to bring sunshine out of the gloom that often envelops the material affairs of any little community or of some of its people. James A. Donlon was a counselor to whom many turned for guidance and advice. He was one of those men to whom any city would turn as a leading citizen, on whose shoulders a portion of its public trials and perplexities were naturally placed. The portion of the affairs that came to him for unraveling were taken up carefully and earnestly and his influence was always of material benefit in an ultimate and proper solution."

James A. Donlon was born in April, 1846, in New York City, New York. His father was John Donlon, and his mother was Margaret McGovern. Both the father and mother have been dead for about twelve years. Mr. Donlon came into Ventura county when he was a young man, his first venture in the business world being as a farmer on the ranch

property that is now the home of Remic Callens in the Ocean View district. Here he raised flax for the Honorable Thomas Bard, after a time removing to the Zellar ranch, near Hueneme, which is now known as the Friedrich ranch. Here he remained until 1882, when he was made deputy assessor of Ventura county, under Assessor Conway. After serving in this position for four years he was himself elected to the office of assessor, and for the following twenty years performed the duties of this office to the satisfaction of everyone, a rather unusual performance. In this work he became thoroughly acquainted with the country around Oxnard, and formed a wide circle of friends. He began to be known after a time as one of the best assessors in the state of California, and was called to Sacramento on more than one occasion for consultations. Several times he met with the state board of equalizers, to give his opinion on land and real estate values, having become a recognized authority on the subject.

In 1905 Mr. Donlon was asked to take the position of vice-president of the Bank of Oxnard, the resignation of Jay Spence having made a vacancy, which Mr. Donlon seemed to be well suited to fill. He accepted this position though he still retained his position as county assessor. He soon set about the re-organization of the institution, increasing the capital stock and generally improving the mechanism of the bank. He was elected president, and until the time of his death he remained the chief executive. During this time the institution was changed into a national bank, and the capital stock was further increased. The prestige and influence of the bank was greatly increased by Mr. Donlon's activity in its behalf, and today the bank ranks as one of the best financial institutions in southern California.

Not only in the business world was Mr. Donlon active. He never permitted a movement that would serve for civic betterment or for progress in any direction to be carried on without taking an active and prominent part in it. One of the busiest men in the county, yet he was always being asked to accept chairmanships and positions on various committees, and he never refused to give his services, for he felt that one of a man's first duties was to his fellow citizens, and he always had a very strong sense of social obligation. In the fraternal world he was a member of the Elks, belonging to lodge number ninety-nine, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Donlon married Miss Ellen Hughes, of Ventura, in 1886. They became the parents of four children: Thomas W. Donlon, of the First National Bank, of Oxnard; Mrs. John Fox Goodrich, Jr.; Miss Pauline Donlon and Jim Donlon, who live with their mother in the family home at Oxnard.

Some one in writing of Mr. Donlon shortly after his death said the following words which truly describe the character of the man: "The fine banking institution which owes much of its success and good standing to the character, influence and ability of the deceased loses one who was the bone and sinew of its life. His efforts were extended for its honor and success. It was so nearly a part of his being that those nearest to him in the institution will long feel the presence of his influence there, though his physical form has forever gone. Faith-

ful to the trust of his business associates, as he has been to the trust of the people of his county for so many years, this kind good man builded even better than he knew, creating character in business, standing for honorable institutions, good government, high morality and an ideal home life. The life that is gone may well be an inspiration to all who would strive for the higher and better accomplishments of living, who would live active but kindly lives, who would create peace instead of strife and who would ultimately fill a last place honored and beloved among men."

PROFESSOR H. C. THEOBALD. The selection of any individual to fill an important position is naturally an evidence of that person's ability and efficiency, and when, after serving through his allotted appointment, he is again chosen to discharge the duties of the office, it is generally conceded that his worthiness for the position is sustained. The standard of excellence among educators all over the country is being constantly raised and especially is this true in the Imperial Valley, where the people are so proud of their public school system. Calexico keeps fully abreast of the times in this line as well as in others with its neighboring localities, and it is fortunate in having for the principal of its schools one so eminently equipped for the position as Professor H. C. Theobald, who is now serving his second term in that capacity. He has traveled extensively, has had a wide experience in various and varied fields, and not only as a teacher but as a friend and advisor has won the confidence of those placed under his charge. Professor Theobald was born in England, September 2, 1872, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Robertson) Theobald.

Professor Theobald lost his father when he was still an infant, and he was but twelve years of age when he came to the United States. His education, begun in England, was continued in California, where he completed the curriculum of the public and high schools, and subsequently entered the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of A. B. Deciding to make the profession of teaching his life work, he secured a position as teacher in the schools of the Philippine Islands, where he continued six years, five years of which were spent as principal of the Provincial high school. In 1907-8 he taught English in the Insular Normal School at Manila, and following that was for two years head of the department of English in the Stockton high school, Stockton, California. While in the Philippine Islands he wrote the "Filipino Teachers' Manual," the first pedagogical text book adopted for the use of native teachers. In 1910 Professor Theobald came to Calexico to accept the position of supervising principal of schools, in which office he has since served. Under his charge he has 200 school pupils, with six teachers, while the high school has twenty-four pupils and three teachers. He is a man of scholarly tastes, and under his efficient management the schools of Calexico have attained a standard of excellence hitherto unknown in the history of the city. The pupils under his jurisdiction, as well as the teachers and patrons, all appreciate the value of his work and fostering care. The best qualities in his nature have been enlisted in molding the plastic natures

of the younger generation, as well as their minds, and he fully realizes the responsibilities that rest upon his shoulders and discharges his duties in a conscientious manner. Perhaps his greatest training has come from the school of experience, and he is therefore more practical in his work and methods than many others; this has resulted in benefit to his adopted city as well as to those under his care.

Professor Theobald was married in 1902, to Miss Oti R. Miller, the daughter of J. and Martha Miller. Both are popular in social circles of Calexico, and the Professor is a valued member of the local lodge of Masonry.

STOCKARD W. COFFEE. It is ever gratifying to listen to the reminiscences of the pioneers of the great west, and among the sterling citizens of California who is able in memory to link the days of the past with those of present opulent prosperity in California is this well known citizen of Stanislaus county, where he has maintained his home for fully forty-five years. He was one of the first to make permanent settlement in the county and to institute the development of its agricultural resources. He has lived up to the full tension of the pioneer days and in the later years has reaped generous returns from the investments which he has judiciously made in real estate in this section of the state. He is now living virtually retired in his attractive home in the city of Modesto and is one of its honored and venerable pioneer citizens.

Stockard W. Coffee was born in Tennessee, on the 16th of September, 1839, and is a son of Joel and Martha (Moore) Coffee, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in South Carolina. The father continued to reside in his native state, where he was a farmer, until his death, which occurred in 1848. His widow later became the wife of George Norton, and they soon afterward removed to Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of nine children, and he has one sister and one brother living,—Mrs Mary Drake, who resides on a ranch four miles distant from Modesto and who is seventy-eight years of age (1911), and Alfred J. Coffee, who is a resident of the state of Idaho.

Stockard W. Coffee spent the early years of his life in Tennessee and then accompanied his mother and step-father on their removal to Illinois. He received a common school education and he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois until 1863, when he joined a party of emigrants and set forth for the long hazardous trip across the plains and over the mountains to California. The expedition started from Plattsmouth, on the Missouri river, and proceeded up the South Platte river to Julesburg and thence up Pole creek and onward through the Black Hills. They passed the site of the present city of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and upon reaching Big Laramie plains they were compelled to turn back, on account of Indian outbreaks. Returning to Boulder creek, near Denver, the men of the party erected a sod fort as a protection against the Indians, and in this primitive fortification the eight wagon-loads of emigrants found refuge until the following summer. In July, 1864, the journey was resumed, by way of Salt Lake and Walker's Cutoff, to Fort Churchill, and the Sierras were crossed by

the Big Ten route. Mr. Coffee officiated as captain of the train and found ample demands upon his time and attention in directing its affairs. He first located at Linden, on the Calaveras river, and upon his arrival at this point his capitalistic resources were summed up in five dollars in greenbacks, then worth about two and one-half dollars in gold. His first employment was in connection with the construction of the Spring Valley toll road, and he received in compensation for his services one dollar a day. In 1805 he came down to the plains and worked for fifty dollars a month during the harvest season. In the autumn of that year he came to Stanislaus county and filed entry on a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land. He was one of the first in the county to dig a well, and on his place he struck water at a depth of forty-two feet. He gave himself vigorously to the improving and cultivation of his land, and in this connection it is interesting to record that, owing to the liberal grants made by the government to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, he was forced to pay for his land at the rate of two and one-half dollars an acre, which amount went to the railroad company. Forty years later, by the provisions of a special act of congress, the government refunded to him the sum of two hundred dollars, so that he paid eventually only one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre for his original claim. Mr. Coffee gradually acquired other tracts of land until he was the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres, all in Stanislaus county, and this land is now of great value. He gave his attention principally to the raising of wheat and barley and with the introduction of an effective system of irrigation in the county the land so greatly increased in value that he found it expedient to sell the major part of his holdings, for which he received from sixty-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. He still retains in his possession eighty acres of his original claim, and the same is one of the finely improved and valuable places of the county, besides which it is endeared to him by the memories and associations of the past. Mr. Coffee removed from his ranch to Modesto in 1905 and has since lived retired, save for the attention demanded in the supervision of his various property interests.

As a citizen Mr. Coffee has been significantly progressive and public-spirited. He served as a member of the county board of supervisors from 1878 to 1880, and he is at the present time a valued member of the board of trustees of the city of Modesto. Here also he is affiliated with the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which fraternity he has been identified since 1873.

On the 7th of March, 1870, Mr. Coffee was united in wedlock to Miss Martha Howell, who was born in the state of Missouri, in the year 1850, and who is a daughter of William Howell, the latter years of whose life were passed in California. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Coffee six are living and all are married and well established in life: John is engaged in the livery business in Modesto; Andrew J. is engaged in the real-estate business in the same city; J. W. is deceased; Henry J. is a successful ranchman of Stanislaus county; Charles is a salesman in a hardware establishment in Modesto; Mrs. Humes, of Los Angeles; and Lethia May, who is Mrs. Switzer.

In a reminiscent way it may be noted that Mr. Coffee has in his possession a most interesting and rare Indian relic, which was secured by him on his overland trip to California so many years ago. This is known to be one of the few peace medals now in existence that were issued by President Jefferson to the Indians in 1801, and it was found in an Indian mound in the Rocky Mountains near the boundary line of the states of Wyoming and Utah. The party had camped in the vicinity of the Indian burial mounds and a venturesome member of the company, named Adams, suggested the opening of the mounds in search of mementoes, though this was in defiance of the strict orders given by the leaders of the party. Such violation of the burial place was made specially dangerous by reason of the proximity of hostile Indian bands, and so great was the menace that the leaders of the party summarily ordered the work of despoilation to cease. One of the mounds had been entered, however, and many articles were taken therefrom, including the medal now owned and highly valued by Mr. Coffee. The man who had secured this trophy became frightened and as he did not wish the Indians to find it in his possession, in event of his capture, he dropped the coin to the ground. It was picked up by Mr. Wooten, who retained it in his possession for a quarter of a century and at whose death it was given to its present owner. The Mr. Adams who was concerned with the opening of the burial mound now resides at Oakdale, this state.

C. HAUCK. Germany has given to America some of its best and most influential citizens. From the Fatherland has come much that is great and good, and although our German-Americans cherish in their hearts a tender love for their native country, they have ever proven themselves among our best and most loyal patriots, and encourage in their offspring the same devotion to their adopted land. An excellent type of this class is found in C. Hauck, who by a long and honorable business career, a thoughtful interest in others and public-spirited efforts in behalf of his community has made himself one of the best known and most popular men in his section of the Imperial Valley. He is a native of the Fatherland and was born in 1853.

Mr. Hauck was nineteen years of age when he left his native land and immigrated to the United States, and on landing at New York secured employment as a blacksmith, a trade which he had learned in his youth. Subsequently he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, but after a comparatively short stay in the Hoosier capital, came west as far as Nebraska, where in 1880 he established himself in the blacksmith business, and also carried a line of agricultural implements. Being thrifty, honest and reliable, he soon built up an excellent trade, and his business grew to such proportions that he was obliged to hire five or six men to fill his orders. His advent in the Imperial Valley occurred in 1903, and he engaged in the hardware business in Brawley. This enterprise, started in a modest way, prospered beyond Mr. Hauck's greatest expectations, and from time to time he was forced to add to his stock and building until he was conducting the leading business of its kind in the place. In 1903, not long after he had started the business, he had a disastrous fire, which caused a loss of \$1,200, but Mr. Hauck did not

allow himself to become discouraged, and soon had the goods and fixtures replaced. The success which eventually attended his efforts was but due reward for persistent effort and untiring industry. Mr. Hauck is interested in anything that promises to be of benefit to his community, and has shown himself to be progressive and enterprising in matters of civic improvement. He has the thrift, the industry and the cheerful optimism of his race, and since coming to the Imperial Valley has made numerous friends, a number of whom are brother lodge members in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although not a member of any particular denomination, he is a Christian, and supports all religious bodies liberally.

P. F. NICE, M. D. In the career of Dr. P. F. Nice, one of the leading citizens of Brawley, we find an excellent example of the professional man turned agriculturist, a case that is by no means rare in the Imperial Valley. Although he had attained a full measure of success as a medical practitioner, Dr. Nice's inclinations ran towards the soil, and that he has been successful in his new field is testified to by the fact that he has watched his original purchase advance in value until it is now worth five times what it cost him in 1901. In addition to carrying on his private affairs in an admirable manner, he has demonstrated his ability as a public official, serving efficiently in various public offices to which his fellow-citizens have elected him, and no man retains to a greater degree the respect and esteem of his community. He was born in Indiana, in 1850, and is a son of William and Sarah Nice, the former an agriculturist of the Hoosier state who is now deceased, while the latter still survives. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are living, while Dr. Nice was the fourth in order of birth and the only one residing in California.

Reared in his native state and brought up to agricultural pursuits, P. F. Nice spent his boyhood much as other farmers' sons of his day and locality, but it was his father's intention that he should enter the medical profession, and after he had completed the curriculum of the public schools and graduated from Valparaiso (Indiana) College in 1876, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1878. He began the practice of his profession in Indiana, where he remained for twenty years, building up a large and representative clientele. At that time, however, he decided to remove west, and in 1898 went to North Dakota and took up a homestead, on which he made proof in the required time and continued to reside for six years. In 1904 he came to the Imperial Valley and purchased a ten-acre tract for \$1,000, there making numerous improvements and building a handsome and commodious dwelling, and this land, which is principally devoted to grapes, is now worth \$5,000. He is also the owner of 160 acres in Water District No. 8, where his son owns a like tract, and the Doctor has practically abandoned his practice to devote all of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1907 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, a position which he filled until 1911, and from 1907 to 1909 he also acted as city clerk and recorder of Brawley.

In 1879 Dr. Nice was married to Miss Eliza E. See, who was born in

California in 1852, daughter of Jacob J. and Mary See. Mr. See first migrated from his native state of Virginia to Indiana, then to California during the gold rush of 1849, but subsequently returned to Indiana, where he was married. In 1852 he brought his wife to this state, where she died, after one child, Eliza E., was born. Mr. See was later married again and had four children. To Dr. and Mrs. Nice three children have been born: Edgar O.; Mary J., the wife of J. A. Swope; and Charles E. The sons are assisting Dr. Nice in his agricultural operations. Dr. Nice is gifted with native talents of a high order, with a vast stock of knowledge—scientific, political and business—eminently fitting him for all the relations of life. His knowledge is general and varied, well qualifying him not only for every usefulness and success, but also to adorn the highest social circles. With an elevated position in society, with a spotless reputation, and the respect and confidence of all classes in his community, his career is well worthy of emulation by the rising generation, and he may well be classed among the Imperial Valley's representative men.

A. L. LOFFER. Numbered among the prosperous and enterprising ranchmen of Imperial county is A. L. Loffer, of Imperial, who stands high among the far-sighted, energetic men who are rendering such material assistance in developing and advancing the agricultural prosperity of this section of the country. A son of Solomon and Louisa Loffer, he was born in 1858, in Indiana, where he lived until eight years of age.

Solomon Loffer was a life-long farmer, following his chosen occupation in Indiana until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting then in an Indiana regiment, he served as a private for three and one-half years, meeting the enemy in various hotly-contested engagements and remaining with his command until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1866 he moved with his family to Missouri, where he resumed his labors as an agriculturist, clearing and improving a good farm. He was a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a staunch supporter of the organization. Of the ten children born to him and his wife six are now living, A. L., the subject of this brief review, being the second in order of birth of the six, and the only one in California.

Brought up and educated in Missouri, A. L. Loffer was early initiated into the mysteries of farming, and after attaining his majority was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account for many years. Migrating from Missouri to Mexico in 1897, he was there employed in mining for about seven years, meeting with some success. Locating in the Imperial Valley on January 1, 1904, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was then in its original wildness, and at once began the pioneer task of redeeming from the desert a portion of this beautiful country. He has now about one half of his land under a good state of culture, and is devoting his time and energies to dairying and hog raising, having thirty-three fine Jersey cows in his herd and seventy head of hogs. He has made improvements of value on his property, his buildings being of the average kind in this vicinity, and though not elegant are comfortable and commodious.

In 1883 Mr. Loffer was united in marriage with Ettie Mills, and into

their household six children have made their advent, namely: Earl; Pearl; Ruby; Opal, Garnet; and Robert, who lived but a few years.

ISADOR I. BABI. Prominent among the leading dairymen of Imperial county is Isador I. Babi, who is extensively and profitably engaged in his pleasant occupation in the near vicinity of Imperial, being proprietor of the "Swiss Dairy," which is widely and favorably known for the excellence and purity of its dairy productions. He was born, in 1886, in Switzerland, the life-long home of his parents, Melk and Mary Babi, who reared five children, four of whom are now residents of the United States.

Receiving superior educational advantages as a boy and youth, Isador I. Babi was graduated from college, and subsequently, under the instruction of his father, who was an expert dairyman, obtained a thorough knowledge of best ways in which to conduct a dairy. In 1904, being fully impressed with the many opportunities offered young men of energy and ambition in America, he immigrated to the United States, locating in Imperial Valley, which was then being rapidly opened up. Purchasing seventy-two acres of land, Mr. Babi immediately began its improvement, and is now devoting himself exclusively to the dairy business, which he is managing with good financial results. He has a dairy of sixty-eight cows of a good grade, fifty-seven of which he is now, in 1912, milking, his dairy yielding from ninety to a hundred gallons a day. This dairy Mr. Babi established in 1907, and during the five years that it has been in operation has yielded a handsome annual income, his former knowledge and experience of dairying having been of great benefit to him in his present industry.

M. P. HARRIS. Not all of the pioneers of the Imperial Valley had the courage to remain and invest their means in the desolate sand waste that met their sight in 1902, but those who did have been amply repaid. The timid individuals who were loath to take a chance, or who had not the foresight to recognize the possibilities of the section, did not remain to see the valley develop and prosper, and the reward was left for those who had the perseverance and stability, and who would, no doubt, have succeeded in whatever field they chose to enter. Four miles southwest of Holtville lies the 160-acre tract of M. P. Harris, who came to the valley as a pioneer ten years ago, and who has attained an important position not only as a ranchman and stockraiser, but as a prominent citizen and capable public official. Mr. Harris was born December 11, 1865, the first American boy born in Ventura county, California, and is a son of H. T. and America Harris, natives of Kentucky.

H. T. Harris was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1852 moved to Ventura county, where he followed his occupation until 1869. In that year he took his family to Los Angeles county, and for some years he was engaged in ranching on the present site of the city of Los Angeles. Subsequently, in 1888, the family moved to Riverside, and there Mr. Harris died in 1897. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, of whom M. P. was the ninth in order of birth, but only four children sur-

vive, and M. P. is the only one residing in the valley. That he is the smallest of his father's children does not mean that he is insignificant in size, as he stands six feet, three inches in his stocking feet.

M. P. Harris was reared and educated in Los Angeles county, and as a youth took to the agricultural and stock-raising business, which he followed after the family moved to Riverside. For some time he had heard glowing reports of the new Imperial Valley, and finally, on November 23, 1902, allowed himself to be persuaded by Ed. E. Boyd to pay the valley a visit, and with others was engaged in prospecting until January, 1903. At that time a number of the members of the party located their land, and in November of that year Mr. Harris sent for his family. He had taken up 160 acres, but subsequently sold this tract and through his wife took up a like acreage four miles southwest of Holtville, which is now thoroughly irrigated and in a high state of cultivation and devoted to grain, alfalfa and sheep. In addition to this Mr. Harris owns a fine city property in Holtville, and the lumber for the residence was hauled by team from Imperial, it being the first frame house erected in Holtville. Mr. Harris has interested himself with various enterprises since coming to the valley. His first venture in the way of business was hauling freight by team from Imperial and he also carried the mail, his contract lasting until 1904, when the Holtville Railroad was completed. During part of 1903 and 1904 he also hauled water for his stock from Imperial, fourteen miles distant. He is an experienced stockman and confines his attention to only the best blooded sheep and horses, and in addition to being in business for himself has done a great deal of shipping for others.

In 1892 Mr. Harris was married to Miss Arenia Bethurn, and four children have been born to this union, of whom two are now living: Callie, born in 1895, and Henry, born in 1901, the former being the first pupil to attend school in Holtville. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Eagles. While a resident of San Diego county, and before that county was divided, he served efficiently as deputy sheriff, and he now acts in that capacity in Imperial county. He was the first school trustee of Holtville, and for eight years served as the first constable of his township. While acting in the latter capacity he had an experience which is not only characteristic of the courage and persistence of the man, but also served as an illustration of incidents that were daily occurrences in the pioneer days. A horse thief whom he had perseveringly followed for several days finally took refuge in the desert, endeavoring to make his way across to Yuma, but his tracks were found among the sand dunes by Mr. Harris. Night had come on, but Mr. Harris knew that if he waited until morning to continue the chase the shifting sands would have obliterated all trace of the fugitive's tracks, and so he painstakingly accomplished the feat of following the tracks across the desert at night, and about two o'clock in the morning came across the criminal, whom he surprised while asleep. In his official duties Mr. Harris ever displayed the same conscientious regard for duty that characterized his activities in private life. He stands high as a citizen and a business man and commands the respect of all who have come in contact with him and has a wide circle of friends throughout the valley.

THE HAMMERS FAMILY. One of the pioneer families of the Imperial Valley and one whose members are well and favorably known throughout this section of the country is that of Hammers, which, when it was founded in the valley, in January, 1901, consisted of J. A. and his wife, Sarah L. Hammers, and their children: A. J., William B., B. P. and Ula M., B. P. now being deceased. J. A. Hammers, the father, was an extensive cattleman from the Cherokee country, where he leased a tract of land eight miles by ten square, all fenced, on which he owned and pastured as many as 4,000 cattle at one time. His residence was at Anthony, Kan., where he owned 2,000 acres, and he farmed and handled stock there. When he came to the valley, in 1901, he belonged to the Cameron Lake Cattle Company, which filed a claim on 10,000 acres of desert land in the valley, but the company was dissolved in 1903, the Hammers taking two sections of this land as their portion. They now have 1,100 acres in the family name, all in a high state of cultivation and devoted to barley. During the flood of 1905 and 1906, when the Colorado river broke loose, they suffered comparatively little, raising dykes or "borders" to keep the overflow off their property, but many ranches lost their complete crops, and some even lost cattle. The water at one time was within 140 feet of their home, and to make matters worse the father was away on a visit to Los Angeles, to which city he subsequently removed his residence, but the sons were capable of handling the situation and the property was saved.

A. J. Hammers was born in the state of Illinois, in 1867, William B. was born in that state in 1869, and B. P., also a native of the Prairie state, was born in 1874. The family moved to Kansas in 1878, and there the daughter was born. The parents entering the cattle business, the sons assisted in the work of the home place during the summer months and attended the schools of their district during winters, thus learning from their childhood the business in which they are now successfully engaged. A. J. Hammers was married in 1906, to Miss Blanche Murrey, a native of Kansas, and they have become the parents of two children: Sarah Elizabeth and Jessie Murray. William B. Hammers married Josephine Lowry in 1907, she having formerly been the wife of B. P. Hammers, who is now deceased.

The Hammers family is connected with the Baptist church, in which the father, J. A., is a deacon at Los Angeles. Since removing to that city Mr. Hammers has been extensively engaged in the real estate business, a line which is also successfully followed by William B. Hammers in Calexico. It has been to the enlisting of men of notable enterprise and integrity in the furthering of its industrial activities that is mainly due the precedence and prosperity which attends the great new country of the Imperial Valley, and in this class the members of the Hammers family have a prominent place. Coming to this section with energy, self-reliance, honesty of purpose and a determination to obtain success by worthy and legitimate means, they have demonstrated the possibilities for individual accomplishment in the industrial and commercial life of the section, and are numbered today among Calexico's most substantial men. As such, they are worthy the respect and esteem in which they are universally held. James A. Hammers, aged 72 years, died September 9, 1912, at his home in Los Angeles, California.

JOSEPH N. HANSON. There are as true soldiers to be found in the pursuits of peace as among the most valiant and gallant military organizations; as brave heroes in time of peril; as faithful in the discharge of their duties, and among these may be mentioned the pioneers of any new section. All the pioneers are not found in the ranks of the early settlers. Many of the latter become easily discouraged, allow obstacles to block their paths, misfortunes to turn them aside, and eventually return to the thickly populated regions where they are not compelled to undergo the hardships that fall to the lot of every man who blazes the way for civilization. The true pioneer is found in the man who has the courage to remain and fight the matter out with adverse conditions, who takes his misfortunes and discouragements as a part of the day's work, and whose persistency is invariably rewarded by prosperity and success. It is to the latter class that the gentleman whose name heads this sketch belongs. Coming to the Imperial Valley in September, 1902, when conditions seemed particularly adverse, he did not falter, but took up his tract of 160 acres, eventually added forty acres of desert land, and has developed one of the most beautiful and fertile tracts in that part of the valley. Subsequently he added 160 acres more to his holdings, and at the present writing is the owner of 360 acres of productive, valuable land.

Joseph N. Hanson was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1874, the third in order of birth of the nine children of Nils and Anna Hanson, natives of Sweden who immigrated to the United States in 1870 and settled on Long Island. In 1882 the family removed to the state of Iowa, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. The education of Joseph N. Hanson, started in Long Island, was completed in Iowa, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He took up this line of endeavor as his life work, but was unfortunate in a number of ventures, and when he came to the Imperial Valley in 1901 was practically without funds. He first filed on a piece of property, which he soon sold, but in September, 1902, came to the valley to make a permanent home, and here he has since remained. Each year has found Mr. Hanson adding to his buildings or improvements, and his property is now as valuable as any to be found in this section. His land is devoted to barley and alfalfa, a quarter-section being given to the latter alone, and in addition to meeting with exceptional success in this line he has done remarkably well in raising horses and hogs. He believes that the best manner in which an agriculturist can advance his own interests is to advance those of his community, and he is accordingly ready at all times to lend his aid to movements of a public-spirited nature. Such a man, naturally, is certain to have numerous friends, and Mr. Hanson is no exception to this rule.

In 1904 Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Fuller, who was born in Iowa, and four children have been born to this union, of whom three survive: Paul DeW., born in May, 1906; Louise F., born in February, 1909; and Zehna, born in 1911.

L. A. POTTER. Belonging to that class of alert and progressive young business men of the Imperial Valley to whose enthusiasm and energetic endeavor is due the industrial prestige of the section, L. A. Potter, manager for the large department store of Varney Brothers, takes rank as

one of the representative citizens of Calexico. Mr. Potter's whole business career has been spent in the line of store management, and he is recognized among his associates as one of the most able young men in this line of industrial endeavor that could have been called upon to fill the position he holds. He is a Hoosier, having been born in Indiana in 1880, and is a son of A. A. and Mary J. (McNeal) Potter, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Mr. Potter's mother is deceased, but his father still survives. He is an only child.

In his native state Mr. Potter was given the advantages of a good education, and by close application to his studies fitted himself for a career in the mercantile line. Prepared by ability and natural inclination for his present business, on completing his educational training he secured employment in an establishment near his native place. He first came to California in 1902, and engaged in clerical pursuits, and eventually entered the service of Varney Brothers, whose manager at Calexico he has been for the past seven years. The business, under the able management of his administration, has grown and prospered, and he now has an office and floor force of fifteen men. A master of detail, Mr. Potter has given his personal attention to everything pertaining to the business, and his personality enters into every transaction. The people of Calexico have learned that they can depend on the goods of Varney Brothers as represented by Mr. Potter, and this confidence is of the order that begets business. His ability and conscientious regard of duty brought to him the notice of the voters of Calexico, who have made him a city director, and as such he has been instrumental in bringing about a number of municipal improvements and reforms. In fraternal circles he is well known and popular, and belongs to the Masonic order and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Mr. Potter was married in 1906, at Calexico, to Miss Mary Biggs, also a native of Indiana, and daughter of David Biggs, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Lawrence A. and Dorothea G.

CORNELIUS CREEDEN. Prominent among the sturdy pioneers of Brawley may be mentioned Cornelius Creeden, who came to this section of the country in 1903. He is a typical Irish-American, enterprising, trusty and progressive, and is essentially self-made, having from absolutely nothing, save brain and brawn and willing heart and hands, worked his way upward, so that now he can enjoy a life commenced and pursued with patient toil and honest perseverance. Mr. Creeden was born on the Emerald Isle, in 1837, and is a son of John and Mary (Losey) Creeden, also natives of that country. There were five children born to Mr. Creeden's parents in the old country, but three died in infancy there, and the parents brought the other two to the United States in 1843, the family settling in New York state, where another child was born. Beside Cornelius only one other survives, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, who still resides in New York.

Cornelius Creeden was only six years old when he accompanied his parents to this country, and his education was secured in the public schools. At an early age he began to work on the farm of his father, who was an agriculturist all of his life, and when still a lad began to be self-sup-

porting. Reared to a farmer's life, it was but natural that he should make tilling the soil his vocation, and for many years he devoted his energies to this line of work at various places in the east. In 1903, with other men of courage and enterprise, he came to the Imperial Valley, settling on a tract of forty acres which he purchased from a homesteader. When he bought the property there had been but few improvements made, and the first few years of Mr. Creeden's residence here were devoted to irrigating the soil, cultivating it for planting, and erecting the necessary buildings for the housing of his stock, grain and implements, as well as a residence for himself and his family. He now has an excellent property, devoted to barley, alfalfa and stock, and the large and valuable crops raised each year testify to Mr. Creeden's ability in his chosen field of endeavor. In addition to his ranch he is the owner of three well situated city lots, upon one of which he has his modern residence. His water supply is secured from Water Section No. 8.

While still in New York state, in 1863, Mr. Creeden was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Lynch, a resident of that state, but a native of Ireland, and to this union there were born six children, of whom two survive: Mrs. Mary Scove, a resident of San Francisco, California; and John, of Brawley, who holds the responsible position of superintendent of Water District No. 4. The mother of these children passed to her reward in New York in 1892. Mr. Creeden has many friends in the Imperial Valley, and may well be termed a representative man. His has been an honorable career, and he is an example of honest perseverance, successfully winning the smiles of fortune and a handsome competency.

F. GROSHEN. The Imperial Valley's history has been developed by the men who first settled in it, and more pages are constantly being added by those same pioneers and by others who have come later. It is to the agriculturists of this section that the wonderful growth and development of this part of California is due, for without their vast operations there would have been no incentive for other lines of industry to locate here. One of the most prominent ranchmen of the valley is found in F. Groshen, who as the owner of 650 acres in the Imperial Valley, near Brawley, and 800 acres in Mexico, three miles west of Calexico, is one of the largest individual land owners of this section. Mr. Groshen was born in Indiana, in January, 1855, the sixth in order of birth of the seven children of Ferdinand Groshen, a native of Germany who died when our subject was still a child.

Mr. Groshen was reared and educated in his native state, and there took up the vocation of an agriculturist, which he followed in the Hoosier state until 1894. At that time he journeyed to the state of Washington, where he was the owner of a ranch of ninety acres, and also leased 1,600 acres on the Yakima Reservation, in Yakima county. There he was engaged in general farming, but he made a specialty of potato raising, and often shipped as many as 200 car loads per season. He maintained an office in Seattle, conducted a large and successful business, and acted as producer, wholesaler and jobber. While Mr. Groshen was not one of the valley's earliest pioneers, he came at a time when conditions were far from settled, and has done his full share in reclaiming this land

from the desert. There are in all probability few men in the valley who suffered more from the floods of the Colorado River, in Imperial Valley, California, of 1905 and 1906 than he, a conservative estimate of his loss being \$50,000, in crops, stock, labor, etc., while it is likely that \$75,000 would more nearly state the figure. Like many others he was forced to leave the valley and seek other fields and vocations until the waters subsided, but when the irrigation system was again in operation he returned, took up his labors where he had been forced to lay them down, and is now one of his section's most successful men. His land is entirely under cultivation, and is devoted to alfalfa, corn and canteloupes. All of his life Mr. Groshen has worked faithfully and industriously, never shirking any duty and giving to each occupation his careful attention. For this reason he is now one of his community's substantial men and possesses a handsome competence. He holds the full confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and what he is able to do among them in the way of influencing public opinion in the right direction he believes to be his duty. Although his private business interests have demanded the greater part of his time, he has found leisure moments in which to enjoy the companionship of those of his fellows who belong to the Knights of the Maccabees. He and Mrs. Groshen are consistent attendants and liberal supporters of the Christian church.

In 1878 Mr. Groshen was married to Miss Nancy Belle Berry, daughter of Michael G. and Anna Berry, and two children have been born to this union: Maud P., now Mrs. Wilson, of Seattle, Washington, and Letona O., of Los Angeles, both high school graduates.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL. The evolution of the Imperial Valley of California from an untamed wilderness and desert waste into a populous, highly improved and well ordered farming and industrial community has been but the matter of a few years, and so rapidly has it grown and been settled that it seems almost impossible that but a decade ago such thriving and prosperous cities as El Centro, Holtville and Calexico should have just begun their existence. The great rush of new settlers to this fertile country was so unprecedented that proper accommodations for their shelter and for the housing of their household goods and stocks of merchandise had not been made, and there was a constant call for skilled artisans in the building line to construct dwellings and stores in order that the communities be properly started. One of those who heard the call and had the good judgment to answer it was Thomas J. Mitchell, who has carried on the occupations of contractor and builder in Calexico since December 20, 1903, and has become one of the leaders in his line of endeavor in the valley. He is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, having been born in Lundys Lane township, in 1861, a son of Richard R. and Olive Mitchell, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, who had two children, Thomas J. being the elder.

Thomas J. Mitchell was reared in his native place and received his education in the district schools, thereafter learning the trade of carpenter. Subsequently he engaged in building, and when his trade was somewhat slack, in the winter months, he gave his attention to lumbering. He moved from his native state to California in 1903, and after a short

stop at Riverside came to the Imperial Valley, which he found awaiting men of industry and enterprise, offering opportunity to those not afraid of hard, faithful labor. The country offered a prolific field for Mr. Mitchell's abilities, and after he had demonstrated that he was able to turn out first class work on contract time he was given an opportunity to handle several large contracts, which he disposed of in such creditable fashion as to insure him further patronage, and year by year the business has grown. The greater number of the principal buildings and residences in Calexico are specimens of his handicraft, and he has no cause to be ashamed of his work. His dealings with the business men of his locality have been carried on in such a manner as to win the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and he can point with pride to his record as a business man and as a citizen. He believes it the duty of every man to accept public office when it is tendered to him, and he has served as the first coroner of Imperial county, having been elected in 1907 and serving until 1911. He and his family are consistent members of the Congregational church, and he has interested himself in fraternal matters, being connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he is very popular.

In 1880 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Estelle Stewart, and to this union there have been born eight children: Edith M., Leslie, Belle, Gladys B., Fay O., Earl R., Ruth and Maynard, of whom Leslie and Belle are deceased.

WILLIAM B. STEWART. Numbered among the progressive and representative exponents of the citrus-fruit industry, in the fine Upland district of San Bernardino county and vice-president of the Stewart Citrus Association, a private organization formed for the handling of the fruit shipments of the various members of the Stewart family in this county, William Boyd Stewart is a citizen to whom recognition is most consistently given in this publication. He has identified himself thoroughly with the material and civic interests of the state and county of his adoption and his appreciation of and loyalty to the same are of the most unequivocal order, as shown in his productive enterprise and his abiding public spirit.

William Boyd Stewart claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of old and honored families of that commonwealth. He was born at Cherrytree, Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of July, 1860, and is a son of William Reynolds Stewart and Jane Miller (Irwin) Stewart, both of whom were likewise born in Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and English and the latter of thorough Scotch lineage. The Stewart family was founded in Pennsylvania in the pioneer days and William R. Stewart became a prosperous farmer of Venango county, where he also operated a tannery,—vocations with which his father had likewise been concerned. He finally retired from active labors and removed to Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life. He was born on the 29th of July, 1811, and after the death of his cherished and devoted wife he removed to Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he continued to maintain his home until he too was summoned to the life eternal, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs.

Jane M. (Irwin) Stewart was born at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of August, 1819, and thus was nearly forty-six years of age at the time of her demise, which occurred April 5, 1865. She was a daughter of Richard Irwin, who was born at West Fallowfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of October, 1785, and whose death occurred at Cherrytree, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of September, 1857. He was a representative of one of the staunch Scotch families that was founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial epoch of our national history, and for many generations the first-born son in the family was given the name of Richard. He was known by the countryside as "Richard at the Mill," as he followed in the vocation of ancestors. He built the first grist mill at Cherrytree, Pennsylvania, which was known to all the settlers, and he built a new and larger mill about 1835. This was and is a large building on Cherrytree run, just below the village. The wheels of this mill were made by Ninian, William and James Irwin, so the whole mill was built by members of his brother Ninian's family. He was a domestic man who loved his home, and put up several houses on his farm. In old age he cheerfully resigned the national result of his industrious and blameless life. In politics he was a Whig, and in faith a Presbyterian. William R. and Jane M. (Irwin) Stewart became the parents of seven children, of whom are still living three sons and three daughters, one son, Elijah, having died at the age of fifteen years, on April 17, 1863.

William B. Stewart, of this review, is the youngest of the children and was about five years of age at the time of his mother's death and the removal of the family to Ashtabula county, Ohio, in the historic old Western Reserve. There he was reared to manhood and there he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his home town of Kingsville. At the age of eighteen years, after the death of his honored father, Mr. Stewart went to Bureau county, Illinois, where he remained in the home of his uncle, James B. Stewart, for nearly two years. Thereafter he was concerned with oil operations in his native state for a period of about seven years, within which he was successful in the production of oil.

In October, 1887, Mr. Stewart came to California and in June of the following year he located in the Ontario colony of San Bernardino county, a section whose development has been splendidly furthered by the corporation known as the Ontario Land & Improvement Company. He and his brothers became active and influential in connection with such development enterprises and after the land held by the corporation noted was placed on sale in a general way the Stewart Brothers acquired about six hundred acres, to which they have since made appreciable additions, besides disposing of a considerable acreage. The three brothers are today known as the most extensive citrus-fruit growers in the Ontario colony, and the Stewart Citrus Association was organized in 1901 to handle exclusively the various business operations of the brothers: Milton Stewart, who lives in Titusville, Pennsylvania, Lyman Stewart, who resides in Los Angeles; and William B. Stewart, who are numbered among the most successful, progressive and popular representatives of this important line of industry in this favored section of the state. The

association erected a large packing house at Upland, and in the same are handled the citrus products of the extensive orchards of the three brothers, and their sister, Eva S. Lawson, who are direct shippers to the eastern markets. The association is allied, however, with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and its principals are ever ready to do their part in support of measures and enterprises tending to further the general interests of the fruit-growing industry of the state in which it has been theirs to gain so marked success and precedence.

In addition to his association with his brothers in the ownership of valuable properties in this district William B. Stewart has a beautiful little homestead of ten acres in Upland, and he also gives his attention to the ten-acre orchard owned by his wife, in Ontario, a municipality adjoining Upland. He is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, is a staunch Prohibitionist in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are most zealous and valued members of the Presbyterian church in Upland. They have been active in the various departments of church work and were specially earnest and liberal in their contributions to the erection of the fine new edifice of their church in Upland, in which connection Mrs. Stewart made a noteworthy record for her effective efforts in behalf of this laudable enterprise, which has given to the Presbyterian society one of the most beautiful church edifices in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart resided on one of their orange ranches until October 4, 1911, when they took up their abode in their fine modern residence at Upland. This attractive home was erected by Mr. Stewart and it is known as a center of gracious hospitality.

On the 13th of August, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stewart to Miss Mary E. Smith, who was born at Mexico, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Parks B. and Mary Elizabeth (Garner) Smith, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children,—Milton Reynolds, Harold Smith and Agnes Louise.

EDWARD R. MAIER. Among the most prominent business men of California, and indeed of this section of the west, is Edward R. Maier, of Los Angeles, president and general manager of one of the largest brewing companies in the western half of the United States. Succeeding to a large business that had been carried on by his father and brother before him with great success, his position was a difficult one, and the question was could he keep up the pace set him by his elders. He has not only done so but the business has grown enormously under his management, and his business ability has been most clearly demonstrated. He is an energetic, progressive man, who finds the time for many other interests in addition to those of his big manufacturing plant, and who is as well known in the world of sport and in the social circles of Los Angeles as he is in the business world.

Edward R. Maier was born in Los Angeles, California, on the 5th of January, 1883, the son of Joseph and Mary (Schmidt) Maier. His father had started the brewery business in a small way, but he had built it up till the Maier Brewing Company was one of the largest breweries in the state of California. Edward R. Maier received his elementary education

in the public schools of Los Angeles, and was then sent to a preparatory school at Berkeley. In 1901 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, remaining there a year, and spending the following year in Europe. Upon his return to this country he decided to study no longer but to enter the enterprise which his father had established. He went into this matter in a business-like manner, learning the details of the business thoroughly, so that when his father died in 1905, on July 12, he was thoroughly competent to shoulder his share in the management of the enterprise and of the large estate which his father left.

His elder brother, J. Fred Maier, became the president and manager of the brewery, and under his management the business grew rapidly. He was one of the most popular members of the business world of Los Angeles and was very prominent in the public affairs of the city, being noted for his willingness to sacrifice his own personal interests for the general welfare of his fellow citizens. "Fred" Maier, as he was popularly and affectionately known, died in the prime of life, on April 11, 1909, and the whole burden of the business and the estate now came upon Edward R. Maier.

He became president of the company and sole manager of the estate. Under his management the brewing company, which had already attained large proportions, and which at the time employed hundreds of men, took on new life and since that time its growth and development has been steady and continuous. Today the company has branch houses in many parts of Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Old Mexico and all over the state of California. The company even carries on an export trade with Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Maier has made the improvement of the quality of his beer the subject of scientific study, and employs the most modern and scientific methods of producing a product renowned for its purity. The brewery itself, comprising twelve large buildings, is located on Aliso street. These buildings, from two to six stores in height, contain the clarifying cellars, bottling plant, malt house, malt kiln, mill house, brew house, malt elevators, refrigerating cellars, laboratories, pharmaceutical department, stables, garage, stock houses, blacksmith shops, paint shops, carpenter and cooper shops and many other departments that one scarcely realizes are necessary in such a plant. The construction and equipment of this great modern plant cost over two million dollars, and in addition to the work connected with the direct management of the brewery there have grown up allied interests, to which Mr. Maier must also give his time and care.

The estate which he manages includes much valuable realty in Los Angeles, to the management of which much time must be given, and he is also an active and practical ranchman, owning the famous Maier Rancho Selecto, in Ventura county, which contains thousands of acres of land, and which Mr. Maier has stocked with a great number of fine horses and cattle. Here he spends much of his time, not only in the interest of the ranch, but also as a place to rest for a time.

The name of Edward R. Maier is perhaps as well known to the readers of the sporting page of the daily papers and to the devotee of our national sport as it is to the men of the business world. While a student, both at high school and in college, Mr. Maier was a splendid athlete, be-

ing physically fitted for and possessing the moral courage that makes the perfect athlete and true sportsman. His favorite sport was baseball, and he was always a member of the nine, being accounted good enough for professional ball. After leaving college and becoming a business man, his interest in the sport led him to the games played by the Vernon Baseball Club of Los Angeles and he became the owner of this famous club. At first he was interested in it only through his love for the game, but the club has become a splendid financial investment and the attendance at the games runs into the hundreds of thousands annually, rivalling the attendance during the final games that is to be seen at games of the American and National Leagues. The management of this club represents a big business in itself, and Mr. Maier gives it his close personal attention.

Keenly interested in the commercial growth of Los Angeles and in her growing fame as a city beautiful, Mr. Maier is a member of many associations that have the betterment of the city in view. He belongs to a number of business clubs, such as the Los Angeles Jobbers' Association, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. As a sportsman he is not only interested in baseball, as is evidenced by his presidency of the Vernon Baseball Club, but also in many other types of sport. He is a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club, of the Recreation Gun Club, of the Chico Gun Club, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, of the Western Bowling Congress, and he is president of the Vernon Athletic Club and of the Los Angeles Bowling Association.

Mr. Maier is a prominent member of the Masons and of the Elks and belongs to the college fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon, into which he was initiated at Berkeley. Among other clubs of a social or special nature of which he is a member are: the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, the California Club, Jonathan Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Sierra Madre Club, Gamut Club, Los Angeles Convention League, Los Angeles Rotary Club of Southern California, the Automobile Club of Southern California and the Press Club, of Los Angeles.

FRANK A. UBER. The opportunities held forth to ambitious youth in the Imperial Valley of California cannot be surpassed by any section of the country at this time. It must be understood, however, that ambition alone does not invariably make for success. There must be that inherent ability, that tireless energy, that progressive, enterprising spirit and that native courage that makes its owner willing to meet every issue squarely, confident in the belief that he is stronger than any obstacle thrown in his way. There are the secrets, if they may be so called, of success in the Imperial Valley. Possessed of these qualities, and of a firm determination to succeed, a few years ago Frank A. Uber came from his Eastern home to California, and in this short period has not only met with success in a material way, but has gained the confidence and respect of his new-found fellow-citizens. Mr. Uber was born March 12, 1883, in Western Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the only living child of the four born to Alexander and Josephine (Smith) Uber, both natives of the Keystone state. His father, whose chief occupation has been that of carpenter, still resides in Newcastle, Pennsylvania.

Frank A. Uber attended the public schools of his native locality until he reached the age of twelve years, at which time he secured employment with a lumber company at Newcastle, and continued in its employ until deciding to come to the West. The date March 25, 1907, saw his advent in the Imperial Valley, and on his arrival here he commenced working for wages for one year, then leasing the ranch of J. H. Glenn, which he continued to operate for three years. During this time, he made a specialty of growing alfalfa and raising hogs, with such success that he was able to purchase the northeast quarter of the Glenn ranch, which at the present time he has in a high state of cultivation. The change from the youth who came to California twenty-seven dollars in debt, to the substantial, independent owner of a property calculated to be worth upwards of \$8,000, is a marked one, and needs no comment as to his ability and industry.

Politically, Mr. Uber is a Republican, but he has found no time to enlist his services in his party's ranks outside of supporting its principles and candidates with his vote. He has found more time, however, to interest himself in fraternal matters and holds a high place in the Odd Fellows, being the youngest Past Grand in California. His success has been entirely due to his own efforts, and as a successful young architect of his own fortunes he demands and receives the respect of those who have made his acquaintance.

E. M. OVERMAN. The Imperial Valley has many examples of the men of force and character who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mold them into successful and useful careers, thus entitling them to the esteem and respect of their fellows, not alone for the individual triumphs they win, but for the inspiration of their examples and the ambitions their careers arouse. In this class of citizens of the Imperial stands E. M. Overman, whose activities along the line of agriculture and stockraising have assisted materially in bringing forth the best resources of his adopted section. Unlike a great number of the early settlers of this region who came from the east or south, Mr. Overman is a native of the west, having been born in the state of Oregon, February 27, 1857, a son of J. A. and Malinda (Kellum) Overman, natives of Ohio.

Mr. Overman's parents were themselves pioneers, having journeyed across the plains in true immigrant fashion in 1852 in an ox-wagon, with a company in the train which was superintended by Joseph Kellum, the maternal grandfather of E. M. Overman. The journey took six months to accomplish and the trials and tribulations of the little band would make a history that could hardly be believed by the youth of today. At one time their food supply became almost entirely exhausted, they were often in dire need of water, their stock became sick and died in great numbers and they were constantly harassed by the Indians; but all of these difficulties and dangers were met and overcome by the sturdy old leader of the party, Joseph Kellum, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812 and who proved himself equal to every emergency. When he had finally brought them across the plains to Oregon in safety, Mr. Kellum settled on a farm, and in that state J. A. Overman took up a

tract of one hundred and sixty acres. Some years later, however, he moved to Seattle, Washington, where his death occurred in 1904 and where his widow still lives. Their children numbered thirteen, among whom were a pair of twins, and E. M. was the oldest of this family and the only member living in the Imperial Valley.

E. M. Overman secured his education in the public schools of Oregon, where he resided up to his sixteenth year. In 1884 he removed to California and spent the next twenty years in San Francisco and the vicinity, but in 1904 decided to try his fortunes in the Imperial Valley. Taking up a tract of desert land, he began reclaiming it, and he now has a fine ranch of two hundred and forty acres, nearly all under cultivation, situated two miles north and one mile east of the city of Calexico. This he devotes to general farming and stock raising and his intelligent and progressive methods of cultivating his property have brought gratifying results. Mr. Overman is essentially systematic in his work, but has ever been a friend of progress and is at all times willing to test new methods and experiment with new processes. His land gives evidence of being under able management and the general pleasing and prosperous appearance of the property speaks volumes for the ability of its owner.

In 1888, while in California, Mr. Overman was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Winges, who died in December, 1906, having been the mother of seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Minnie, Jessie and Charles.

WILL STANTON. There are few business men in the Imperial Valley who do not enjoy a personal acquaintance with Will Stanton, the genial auctioneer and stock broker of Calexico, a man who, though deeply engrossed in the concerns of a large and growing business, has found time to cultivate his social nature and to enjoy the pleasures of companionship with his fellow men. Few men are sufficiently versatile or are possessed of the peculiar ability to successfully follow the occupation of auctioneer, but Mr. Stanton, having the happy faculty of being able to please both buyer and seller, has attained unquestioned eminence in his line, and is carrying on transactions with some of the leading business firms of the west. Mr. Stanton was born in Indiana in 1863, and is a son of D. B. and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Stanton, natives of the Hoosier state where both at present reside. Mr. Stanton's father is a well-to-do farmer, who carries on extensive operations and deals largely in stock. The family consisted of seven children, Will being the second in order of birth, and besides whom one other, Mrs. Williams, lives in California.

Will Stanton received the advantages of a common school education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. Naturally he took up the business of stock raising, both from training and inclination, and for nine years he followed that occupation in company with his father, with the exception of several years during his young manhood which were spent in clerical pursuits. The year 1902 saw his advent in the west when he moved to Los Angeles, and after he had spent some years in the real estate business he located in the Imperial Valley, desirous and deter-

nimed to share in the success that was awaiting those of industrious habits and progressive ability. He was not particular as to the nature of his work, save that it be honest, as he was ready to grasp any opportunity that presented itself, and in 1900 he took up auctioneering, in which he had previously had considerable experience. Mr. Stanton was the pioneer auctioneer in the valley, and his efforts met with immediate success. Although others have followed where he led, it is generally conceded that none have had his ability nor met with such universal approval. His sales are always largely attended, the ready wit and constant good nature of the auctioneer assuring the prospective purchasers of entertainment, while they may also be just as confident of receiving exceptional value for their money. He is universally popular among his fellow citizens and deservedly so. All the sales of the C. M. Company, a concern that controls 1,000,000 acres of Imperial Valley land, are carried on by Mr. Stanton, and he also does a large business as a stock broker, his office being located in the Calexico Hotel building. In addition he has leased two dairy ranches adjoining the city on the north, his herd consisting of one hundred head of Jersey and Holsteins, but this ranch is operated by his son, Mr. Stanton's other interests demanding all of his time and attention.

In 1891 Mr. Stanton was married to Miss Amelia H. Howland, and to this union there have been born two children: Margaret J., who married W. Swerdferger; and Charles H., who is an alert and enterprising young business man now conducting his father's dairy ranch.

IRA L. HARMON. Alternating between a pursuit which tended at once to fix his knowledge and inculcate habits of exactitude and self-restraint, and an occupation well calculated to develop his physical strength, Ira L. Harmon spent his youth advantageously, fitting himself thoroughly for whatever position he might be called upon to fill in the future years. Thus it was that when he found himself in the Imperial Valley during the period when it was not known assuredly whether the region would ever know prosperity, he was one of those who had the courage, the hardihood and the perseverance to remain, and when the time of doubt had passed able to permanently establish himself among the leading men of his section. Ira L. Harmon is an excellent example of the college bred educator turned agriculturist. Although he had made a success of his former ventures, the call of the soil was too strong to be resisted, and when opportunity presented itself, in the shape of the opening of the Imperial Valley, he took up the occupation of farmer, and now owns one of the best properties in No. 8.

Mr. Harmon was born in Putnam county, Ohio, December 24, 1848, and is a son of Ira and Phoebe (McClure) Harmon, all of whose children are living. Ira Harmon was a farmer in Ohio, and was in prosperous circumstances at the time of his death, which occurred in his seventy-eighth year. His widow survived him a short time, and was also seventy-eight years old at the time of her demise. The early education of Ira L. Harmon was secured in the common schools of his native locality, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Duffy Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Shortly thereafter he started teaching,

his summers being spent on the farm and the winter terms in the school room. Later he entered college at Valparaiso, Indiana, and after completing the course of study there again took up the work of an educator, and during the twenty years that he was a member of the profession held various positions of trust. At one time he was superintendent of schools of Leipsic, Ohio, and during the summer months was engaged in fitting young teachers for their life work. In 1891 Mr. Harmon left Ohio for California, and during the next four years was engaged in teaching in the schools of San Diego county. While there he formed the Crystal Mining Company, of which he was superintendent, but this was closed in 1904. During the fall of 1903 he came to the Imperial Valley and purchased 160 acres of land in water district No. 8, which he soon brought under cultivation, later filed on an eighty acre tract, which is also cultivated, and assisted in improving a property of 160 acres which had been taken up by his son. During the disastrous years of 1905 and 1906 Mr. Harmon and his family had the courage to remain on their land during the flood and to brave the dangers thereof in order to assist in saving whatever property they might. Afterward they resumed their work of cultivation, and the large crops of alfalfa which are now being grown testify eloquently to the fertility of the land, and to the ability of its owner. Mr. Harmon has also interested himself in hog raising, handling about 500 head per year, and is a director of Water Company No. 8, by which his sons have been employed. Although he is one of the best informed men of his locality, Mr. Harmon is still unsatisfied in his desire for knowledge. Recently he graduated from the American College of Drugless Healing, and he is at present a close student of this new science. He holds the full regard and esteem of his fellow townsmen, who recognize and appreciate his ability and general worth as a citizen, and has made and maintained a large number of friendships since coming to the valley.

In 1873 Mr. Harmon was married to Miss Mary M. Wynkoop, who was born in Ohio, daughter of Colonel Isaac and Margaret (Snyder) Wynkoop, and to this union there have been born twin sons, Isaac E. and Ira E. Mrs. Harmon's father, was colonel of a regiment during the Indian wars, and one of her brothers fought valiantly as a private of an Ohio regiment during the war between the states.

OTIS B. TOUT. Recognizing the fact that in the journalistic field there is room for plenty of men with vim and brains, the young man whose name appears at the beginning of this article has chosen for his calling the newspaper business, with what degree of success is shown in his present well-kept establishment and the excellent circulation his paper, the *El Centro Progress*, enjoys. In none of the walks of life, perhaps, does the personality of the man impress itself so thoroughly upon the public with which he deals as in the case of the small city editor. While he does not reach the thousands that the editor of a metropolitan daily does, he offsets this disadvantage through the close personal relations he sustains with his patrons and thereby his position in the community is rendered the more difficult of the two to maintain. While the head of a news gathering department of a big paper may strike right and left with but small chance of offending any considerable portion of his

clientele, the scribe of the smaller paper must exercise care and tact, for his financial success requires the support of at least half the people of his territory. Therefore the too trenchant pen is not his to wield. He must attain his end by other means, and that has been the case with Mr. Tout, who is fearless in standing by the principles he believes to be right and just.

Mr. Tout was born in the state of Indiana, May 11, 1880, and is a son of the Rev. J. F. and Laura (East) Tout, natives of Indiana, the former of whom was a minister of the Christian church. The family moved to California in 1892, locating at Riverside, and while there the Rev. Tout was pastor of the Christian church at Glendora. Moving next to Chico, he was pastor at that place and also acted as editor of the *Chico Independent*, and Otis B. was there initiated into the mysteries of the newspaper business, acting as "devil" of the office. Going thence to Hollister, Rev. Tout became editor of the *West Coast Alliance*, continuing as such and as a preacher of the Gospel until moving to Solano county. During his father's itineracy, Otis B. Tout was compelled to secure his education at the various places. He secured a high school training and during his school days edited a monthly paper in the interests of the school, known as the *Normal Pointer*. From the Ashland normal he went to the State University of Oregon, located at Eugene, and after leaving the university became a reporter on the *Eugene Daily Guard*. While there he was married to Miss Constance Handsaker, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Handsaker. Subsequently Mr. Tout moved to Portland, Oregon, where he took a position as reporter on the *Telegram* and the *Oregonian*. In 1905 his health became impaired and at that time he moved to southern California, settling in Ventura, where he managed the *Ventura Republican* a short time. He was then for one year in Los Angeles, recuperating his health, and in January, 1907, he came to the Imperial Valley, where he was engaged by W. F. Holt and finally came to Calexico.

The *Calexico Chronicle* was founded in August, 1904, by J. J. Overshiner, who conducted it as a weekly for six months. He was succeeded by Charles A. Gardner, who took charge as editor in January, 1905, and he was followed by W. F. Holt, who conducted it with John B. Baker as editor. Mr. Holt desired that a paper should be supported and nursed it until 1907, in which year Mr. Tout took charge, and since then, February 7, 1910, the paper has changed from a weekly to a daily. The pages of this paper are ably written and carefully edited. Sensational matter has been avoided, it being Mr. Tout's idea to give his subscribers a clean, wholesome sheet, made up of live news and absolutely eliminating those things which go to make a "yellow" publication. Sincere in his belief of the future of the Imperial Valley, with the best interests of the section at heart, he has assisted materially in promoting and advancing movements calculated to be of benefit to this section, his editorials going a long way toward influencing public opinion along the right lines. The citizens of Calexico honored him by electing him as first city clerk, first city recorder, first assessor and vice-president of the Calexico Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Elks. In 1912 Mr. Tout widened

his field of activities by establishing a paper in El Centro, the *El Centro Progress*, and in August of this year sold the *Calxico Chronicle* and is devoting his entire time to the publication of the *Progress*, which he intends to make the leading daily paper of Imperial county.

In 1909 Mr. Tout was married (second) to Mrs. Estella M. Downing, of El Centro. Mrs. Tout is a practical newspaper woman and takes an active part in the management of the business.

FRANKLIN P. BULL. In designating those who hold commanding vantage ground as leading members of the California bar there is eminent consistency in according such recognition to Franklin P. Bull, who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of San Francisco for more than a quarter of a century and whose reputation in his chosen calling is far from being circumscribed order. He has appeared in connection with many important litigations in the state and federal courts of California and has confined his attention as far as possible to the department of civil practice, though he has effectively demonstrated his fine powers and finesse when his interposition has been enlisted in criminal cases. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is broad and exact, as he has brought to his profession marked natural receptivity and a well disciplined mind, besides which his character has been such as to lend dignity and honor to the important and exacting calling in which he has gained so much of success and distinction.

Franklin Pettengill Bull was born in the little city of Racine, on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was June 13, 1853. He is a son of George and Roxana (Pettengill) Bull, who were pioneers of Racine and both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, being representatives of families founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. George Bull, one of the first merchants of Racine, continued to reside there until 1878, when he removed with his family to California. He died in the city of Los Angeles in 1892, and his wife passed away in 1894 in San Francisco. The father was a stalwart Republican in politics. Roxana (Pettengill) Bull was a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, the associate and friend of General Washington and one of the most distinguished figures in the history of the great American Revolution. Representatives of both the Bull and Pettengill families were soldiers in the War of 1812, and George Bull, father of him whose name initiates this review, was a valiant soldier of the Union throughout the climacteric period of the Civil war.

Franklin P. Bull is indebted to the public schools of Racine, Wisconsin, for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the New York State Normal School at Brockport, in which institution he was graduated. From 1872 until 1876 he held the position of cashier in the offices of the J. I. Case Manufacturing Company, of Racine, a concern that eventually became one of the greatest in the Union in the manufacturing of agricultural machinery. Impaired health compelled his retirement from such sedentary employment, and in 1878 he accompanied his parents on their removal to California, where he passed about eighteen months on a ranch near Bakersfield. Here, in the free and invigorating



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discipline involved, he fully recuperated his physical energies, and then, in harmony with his clearly defined ambition, he began reading law under the effective preceptorship of D. M. Delmar, of San Jose, a lawyer whose fame eventually attained to national proportions. Under such able direction Mr. Bull made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of legal lore, and he continued to be associated with his honored preceptor for a period of six years, within which time he gained much valuable experience of a practical order. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1884 and after continuing in practice in San Jose for a brief period thereafter he removed to San Francisco, where he has been continuously engaged in the work of his profession since 1885. For several years he was here associated in practice with William H. Jordan and later his professional coadjutor was Senator A. W. Crandall, who was the firm's representative in the city of San Jose. Since severing that alliance Mr. Bull has conducted an individual practice, and this has become one of broad scope and importance and of distinctively representative character. Concerning the professional career of Mr. Bull, the following pertinent statements have been made by one familiar with the same: "Mr. Bull enjoys a large practice in civil law and his record extends over many years, although he is as yet comparatively a young man. He has been uniformly successful in his cases, by reason of his ability and the scrupulous care and industry which he applies in the preparation of all cases entrusted to him. He is sincere in his advocacy, just as he is sincere and reliable in all other relations of life, and with sincerity and honesty to build upon it is natural that he should stand high in his profession. Criminal cases he has not sought, but he has taken them where the conditions and circumstances warranted, and in each connection of this order he has done his duty to his clients fully and fearlessly. Politically Mr. Bull has always been governed by high aims. No selfish motive ever inspired him. For good men and measures he has given freely of his time and ability and among those who know him none exerts higher influence than he does. He has been instrumental in party success, time and again and in the election of proper men. He was at one time the candidate of the Republican party for superior judge and undoubtedly would have been elected by a big majority but for a combination in the interest of other parties."

From an appreciative estimate appearing in the *San Francisco Evening Post* of September 3, 1910, are taken the following excerpts: "Mr. Bull's abilities and integrity are such that he is held in high esteem by the entire bench and bar of the state, for he is sound and brilliant in the theory of law and in its practical application. The proof of this lies in his splendid success as a lawyer in the most diverse cases. His arguments are always convincing arguments; his natural forcefulness and earnestness of address command attention and respect. His is a trained judicial mind, keen and quick to see the salient points of things and their future importance and connection. In examination he has few superiors in uncovering important evidence. In politics he is a Republican and has always been high up in the councils of that party—trusted, admired and liked by everybody. The party's great success on the coast is in a great meas-

ure due to his untiring and enthusiastic efforts in its behalf,—efforts which he never relaxes, for he is a tireless worker, and when we have said that we have given another clew to his continuous success. Franklin Bull learned early in life how to work and keep on working, and he is working still."

Mr. Bull is one of the valued and influential members of the California Bar Association and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time honored Masonic order, in which his maximum identification is with Golden Gate Commandery, No. 166, Knights Templar.

On the 16th of January, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bull to Miss Jessie A. Rightmeir, who was at the time a prominent and popular teacher in the public schools of San Francisco. She is a woman of most gracious presence and is a popular factor in the social life of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have two children, Edith Agnes and Albert Crandall.

ROBERT JONES BURDETTE,* noted as a humorist, lecturer, preacher, philanthropist and friend, was born in Greensboro, Green county, Pennsylvania, on July 30, 1844. His ancestors, on both the father's and mother's side, were possessed of strong traits, intellectual and moral, and the good sense, sharp insight, and determined views, loyalty to conviction, which marked the lecturer, came to him by direct inheritance. In 1846 his father removed to Cincinnati, and six years later to Peoria, Illinois, where at the age of seventeen, the boy finished his education in the schools, graduating at the High School, the third in his class. His collegiate and post-graduate course was to be taken from the "Book of Nature" and of human life, which have granted him a continuous degree of "Master of Hearts."

In 1862 Mr. Burdette enlisted in the 47th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served in the ranks throughout the war, taking part in the battle of Corinth, in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red river expedition. While detailed to hospital service, the characteristics which were to prove his power in later life, were recognized by the sick and the dying, when his cheery, sympathetic words tided them through suffering and kept hopeful the spark and dying life. After the war he returned to Peoria and entered the railway postoffice service. Some of his chalk sketches on a blackboard soon after attracted the attention of a gentleman interested in art, who persuaded young Robert to go to New York, where he could cultivate the gift with which he was evidently endowed. In accordance with this invitation he went to that city and entered a studio, but the death of his friend changed his plans, and he abandoned the study. He has retained his fondness for drawing, and letters to his friends of the inner circle are often profusely illustrated with mirth-provoking sketches. Some of those to whom he writes in the freedom of loving intimacy have talked of printing a collection of such letters, with cuts of the figures which are scattered over the pages. If the design is ever carried out, the owners of the volume will have, in text and illustration, a sunny book.

*By the late Henry G. Weston; LL. D., D. D., President of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania.

To procure a little pocket-money while in New York, the young artist wrote to the Peoria *Transcript* letters descriptive of scenes and occurrences around him. These attracted the attention of the editor, and Burdette was invited to return to Peoria and take a position on the paper. He accepted the offer, and began a regular newspaper life, which continued for some years. He remained in Peoria until 1874, when he removed to Iowa, and became one of the editors of the Burlington *Hawkeye*. The paragraphs from his pen, sparkling with wit and genius, soon gave the *Hawkeye* a national circulation. They were widely copied, and the name of "Bob Burdette" became familiar to all newspaper readers. That his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and who had been for some years a helpless invalid, might have the best medical skill the country could furnish, Mr. Burdette removed about the year 1881 to Philadelphia. After the death of his wife in 1884, he made his home with his son Robbie and his sister-in-law, at Byrn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where in "Robin's-nest" he spent many years contributing to current literature, and lecturing from five to ten months in the year, for it was inevitable in America that such a man should try his powers as a public speaker. His first lecture, technically so-called, was given in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876, at the suggestion of a friend. It was repeated in other places, and the ability which had made his name famous as a writer was soon as widely and heartily recognized on the platform. His services were in demand in all directions, and now (1907) after thirty-one continuous years on the lecture platform,—in the face of changed public conditions and style of entertainment,—he is in constant demand, and is the only one of those who began with him in the lecture field to still hold his audiences alone without "accessories." He has endeared himself to hosts of friends the world over by his genuine manliness and his keen sympathy.

On the platform and in the press Mr. Burdette's humor has some characteristics that are never absent. Its influence and tendency are always unmistakably for the right; never even by implication against it. His sense of the facetious does not dim his appreciation of all that is good. His shafts of ridicule find no target in innocence, virtue or reverence. He does not jest with anything that ought to be sacred with man or cherished by woman. Against the theories and views of those who would undermine the faith or lower the standard of public morality, he employs both wit and wisdom. His exposure of their fallacies and refutation of their reasoning is enjoyable and complete. His fun, free from stain, is a help to whatever is manly and honest. His advice to the young, often given with a rollicking revelation of earnestness, is advice which any parent would be glad to see a son follow. His public addresses have been by no means confined to the lecture platform,—oftener than any one man in his community is he heard on special occasions in baccalaureate sermons before high schools and colleges, Grand Army reunions, study and political clubs, and in social gatherings his ready wit, unfailing aptness, and winning personality are ever sought.

The great lines of religious activity have ever found Mr. Burdette a willing helper,—a constant, devoted and life-long reader of the Bible.

a believer in its inspiration, an admirer of its literature and poetry, an artist's appreciation of its marvelous word painting, a student's comprehension of its history and its prophesies,—he is the possessor of a power to interpret the Scriptures with a clearness, modernity and convincing narrative, equaled by few men, and is in and out of the pulpit a most successful Bible teacher. Having for many years occupied the pulpit of his own church,—the Baptist,—at his home during the summer months, and when on his lecture tours preaching all winter in the pulpit of all denominations in every State in the Union, and not for remuneration, it was not an unusual thing that he should become acting pastor of a Presbyterian Church for over a year, and finally a regular pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches on the Pacific Coast. When in 1899—March 25th—he married Mrs. Clara Bradley Baker, of California,—a charming and brilliant woman, and came to Pasadena to live, Southern Californians received him with the warmth of their clime, and they were soon as old neighbors in their loyal devotion.

Between Mrs. Baker and Mr. Burdette there had existed a long and pleasant friendship, dating back to their meeting in the pulpit in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, twenty-five years before, when Burdette was the preacher and Mrs. Baker (then Mrs. Wheeler) read the hymns. Her husband,—Prof. N. Milman Wheeler, afterwards professor of Greek in Lawrence University of Appleton, Wisconsin, was at that time principal of the Eau Claire College, and between himself and the humorist there grew a deep and sincere friendship, which extended to the two families. After the death of the first Mrs. Burdette, the grieved husband and the little son visited the Wheelers at Appleton, and the two children, afterward to become brothers, thus met in the childhood of one and the infancy of the other, for Roy B. Wheeler, now Literary and Automobile Editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, was then a babe in his mother's arms. Failing health took Professor Wheeler to California, where he passed away after a brave struggle for life, and here in the course of years the two friends were re-united.

The Easter Sunday following Mr. Burdette's marriage, the preacher-humorist delivered his first sermon as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Pasadena, and to the beauty and power of the simple gospel preached,—untouched by witticism or jokes, for over a year the congregation listened with increasing interest and loving devotion. The loyalty to the teachings and convictions of over fifty years was severely tested when Mr. Burdette was invited and urged to turn from the church of his fathers to become the permanent pastor of these loving people of another denomination, but with a conviction and a sense of duty that is the final salvation of every man during the ups and downs of years, he declined to serve them longer, saying "A man of your own faith is entitled to lead such loyal followers." After fourteen months abroad he returned to the lecture platform, until the summer of 1903, when he decided to retire to his desk and do literary work that should be more permanent. Already the author of five books of prose and one of poetry, and a constant contributor to current literature, he had but to

take up the delightful task and continue to fill the place he had already made in the world of letters. But as if God had planned otherwise for him, without even his knowledge a large and influential church was organized in Los Angeles and insisted on his acceptance of the Pastorate. After great persuasion, he accepted and began his pastorate of the Temple Baptist Church in July, 1903. This downtown church is one of marvelous growth and strength, organized with 104 members, growing to a membership of 1,000 in five years. (In the summer of 1909 he retired from the active pastorate, and was elected "pastor emeritus" of the Temple Church).

The root and spring of his character, making him all that he is and giving shape to all that he does, is his inborn sympathy,—sympathy with life everywhere, with life in all its manifestations. This is the source both of his humor and his pathos. The smiles which he evokes are often more akin to true compassion than are many tears. With a poetic love of Nature, a wide and varied experience with man, a keen intuitive sense of the weaknesses of human nature, but a belief in the positive good in every human being, he is preeminently a "Man's man." It is needless to say that the possession of his gift of humor was not, as it has sometimes been with "professed humorists," an unexpected discovery. In such cases the discovered endowment must be nurtured and trained; not infrequently at the expense of those who are brought in contact with the non-professional hours, when the jollity on the platform is succeeded by gloom in private, the loquacious fun produced by determination and effort reacting in silence and ill-temper. Those most intimate in this household affectionately testify to his continual buoyancy and absolute lack of reaction of spirit. Mr. Burdette's perception of the ludicrous was born in him and his power of presentation was manifest in boyhood. Years before he was known to the public, his associates recognized his keen sense of the ludicrous and his power to describe a scene or narrate an incident with an artistic eye to the arrangement and setting. At the table, at the fireside, in the "den," in the stroll by the country road, our lecturer is the sunniest of companions. His wit has no sting in it. No one fears for himself or for others any jest that might irritate or annoy. In personal appearance he is impressive but not imposing. Though small of stature there is about him a dignity of bearing which, in connection with his merry eye and contagious smile, at once wins the respect and sympathy of audience or friend.

In the charming home at Pasadena, called "Sunmycrest," the humorist-preacher is spending the closing years of his life in "Afternoon Land," though it is a very busy working "afternoon." His study is one of the most delightful imaginable, with windows that woo the morning, afternoon and evening sun, shaded by pines and acacia and camphor trees, which sift the brightness of the California sunshine. The study adjoins that of his wife, who is in every way as busily occupied as her husband. The home, described by its name, crowns the crest of a hill which is a forest of palms, pines, oleanders, and a wilderness of blooming flowers.

As a host, "Our Bob," is a prince among men. His devotion to his friends is an eternity of love. If he sets his seal of friendship upon your brow, it is forever. His fountain of kindly love is constantly bubbling over for the entertainment of his guests and his dear ones, but the strong under-current of his life has its fountain-source in an unwavering, abiding faith in the power of God over a man's life, that has made of him a Christian-humorist and a preacher of sunshine, cheer and eternal hope.

INDEX

- Abbott, William M., 380.
 Adams, David M., 622.
 Adams, Charles D., 877.
 Adams, John L., 800.
 Aitken, W. T., 723.
 Alameda, 63.
 Albert, Henry, 495.
 Alexander, George, 274.
 Allison, J. A., 733.
 Almond trees, 22.
 Alunan, Joseph, 650.
 American devils, 4.
 American rule commences, 13.
 Americans, 12.
 Armistead, George D., 907.
 Anderson, Alden, 603.
 Anderson, Joel, 1043.
 Andrews, Arthur, 143.
 Arguello, Luis A., 11.
 Arizona & Sonora Land & Irrigation
 Company, 75.
 Armann, Halldor E. H., 935.
 Aten, Ira, 942.
 Atkins, J. L., 1035.
 Avis, Americus B., 534.
 Babi, Isador L., 1080.
 Bagby, Earl A., 432.
 Baird, William S., 340.
 Baker, Fred L., 35.
 Baldwin, Clyde F., 830.
 Ballance, Charles, 907.
 Bancroft library, San Francisco, 56.
 Banks, John R., 1021.
 Banner wheat county, 30.
 Barbary coast, 63.
 Bard, Thomas R., 215.
 Barley, 21.
 Barlow, W. Jarvis, 148.
 Bartle, John H., 410.
 Baum, Harry, 770.
 Baxter, Isaac C., 500.
 Bear Republic, 12.
 Beatty, John C., 74.
 Beaumont Milling Company, 793.
 Behrmer, Lynden E., 683.
 Benien, 13.
 Berkeley, 63.
 Best, W. H., 1038.
 Beveridge, John L., 309.
 Bidwell, John, 1003.
 Blackburn, S. C., 995.
 Blanchard, Marvin C., 1026.
 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., 188.
 Bledsoe, Robert E., 185.
 Blinn, Charles H., 680.
 Bliss, Charles, 974.
 Blodgett, Walter L., 1047.
 Bodenhamer, William J., 580.
 Bouton, Hart, 693.
 Boyce, A. F., 1000.
 Boyd, Ed. E., 116.
 Brady, John T., 480.
 Braly, J. H., 78, 84.
 Brawley, 67, 68, 78, 84.
 Brawley Co-operative Building Com-
 pany, 85.
 "Brawley News," 85.
 Brawley Town and Improvement Com-
 pany, 85.
 Bridge, Norman, 143.
 Bright, S. L., 334.
 Bromley, John L., 734.
 Brooks, Philip W., 1028.
 Brooks, V. K., 616.
 Browning, Charles C., 268.

- Brown, Samuel C., 240.
 Brubaker, John S., 823.
 Bull, Franklin P., 1106.
 Bungalow-land, 24.
 Burdette, Robert J., 1110.
 Burkhalter, George, 880.
 Burlingame, 63.
 Burnett, Peter H., 13.
 Burns, James F., 344.
 Butler, Sidney A., 326.
 Buttram, J. F., 811.
 Buxton, Mary L., 722.
 Buxton, William, 719.

 Cable car invented, 51.
 Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez, 4, 5.
 Caldwell, Albert A., 306.
 Calxico, 78, 83.
 Calxico "Chronicle," 84.
 Calxico City, 67, 68.
 California a free state, 13.
 California Development Company, 71, 76,
 78, 79, 83.
 Camaro, Manuel, 15.
 Campbell, George L., 941.
 Campbell, Robert B., 589.
 Canals, 69.
 Cantaloupe shipments, 84.
 Carothers, Thomas L., 1019.
 Carpenter, W. C., 969.
 Chaffee, Adna R., 35.
 Chaffey, George, 76, 78.
 Chaney, Walter P., 1027.
 Chapman, Ervin S., 812.
 Chapman, Joseph, 16.
 Chinatown, 62.
 "Chronicle" building (view), 42.
 Church, Jacob, 958.
 Churches, 22.
 Citizens Bank, Holtville, 82.
 Citrus groves, 36.
 Clark, Eli P., 893.
 Cliff House, 60.
 Climate, 2.
 Coffee, Stockard W., 1084.
 Coggeshall, Charles T., 1023.
 Cole, Franklin J., 487.
 Colliver, Jefferson T., 390.
 Colorado River Irrigation Company, 75.
 Comstock Lode, 50.

 Conant, Clarence E., 904.
 Conaty, Thomas J., 22.
 Conley, W. G., 212.
 Connick, Harris D., 55.
 Conrad, J. D., 996.
 Conser, W. D., 1054.
 Consolidated Virginia, 50.
 Control of the Colorado, 70.
 Converse, Charles H., 787.
 Cook, A. W., 910.
 Cook, Emmons S., 1051.
 Cooper & Goss, 1037.
 Country Club, 63.
 County schools, 24.
 County seat contest, 86.
 Craig, Gavin W., 681.
 Cram & Pace, 714.
 Cram, V. E., 714.
 Creeden, Cornelius, 1093.
 Crime of the century, 29.
 Crocker, Charles, 50, 51.
 Crocker, E. B., 50.
 Crockett, David C., 1020.
 Cucamonga Vineyard, 483.
 Curtis, C. Clyde, 915.
 Curtis, William E., 71.

 Dairy products, 3.
 Dana, Richard H., 47.
 Deane, Tenison, 1016.
 Death Valley, 3, 38.
 De Lara, Jose, 15.
 Delozier, J. G., 1063.
 De Portola, Caspar, 46.
 De Portola, Don Gaspar, 6.
 De San Vincente, Augustin F., 11.
 De Sola, Pablo V., 11.
 deYoung, Charles, 584.
 deYoung, Meichel H., 271.
 Dillon, Henry C., 609.
 Doane, G. E., 961.
 Dollard, Robert, 724.
 Donley, George W., 1050.
 Donlon, James A., 1081.
 Douglass, A. M., 232.
 Downey, John G. (portrait), 34.
 Drake, Sir Francis, 5.
 Driggers, William J., 207.
 Dumping rock to hold the Colorado back
 (view), 80.

- Dunaway, Samuel W., 651.
 Dunham, Frank C., 524.
 Dutcher, Gordon L., 148.
 Dyke, Harry N., 174.
- Eaton, Fred, 33.
 Edgar, Archibald, 884.
 El Camino Real (King's Highway), 7.
 El Centro, 67, 68, 79, 82, 86.
 El Centro ice plant, 82.
 El Centro Land Company, 86.
 Electric power, 32.
 Electric power plants, 82.
 Electric railroads, 82.
 Elizabeth tunnel, 35, 36.
 Elliott, J. M., 35.
 Elliott, John M., 500.
 Eucalyptus groves, 19.
- Fagan, Henry R., 1053.
 Fair, James G., 50.
 Farmer, W. E., 895.
 Farms and gardens, 3.
 Farnett, Robert S., 13.
 Farris, T. S., 1030.
 Faville, W. B., 55.
 Fay, John J., Jr., 35.
 Felt, Rae, 1045.
 Ferguson, Albert C., 980.
 Ferguson, Allen R., 946.
 Ferguson, F. M., 980.
 Ferguson, Samuel, 74, 76.
 Ferguson, S. W., 83.
 Ferris, F. B., 744.
 Finley, J. W., 906.
 Finney, Charles E., 654.
 Finn, Thomas F., 290.
 First civil governor, 13.
 First Mexican governor of California, 11.
 First National Bank of Cucamonga, 474.
 First National Bank of Oxnard, 1079.
 Fischer, Frederick, 427.
 Fleishman, F. A., 135.
 Flood, James C., 50.
 Floods, 60, 81, 82.
 Ford, Tiry L., 201.
 Ford, W. J., 617.
 Foreign-born population in California, 17.
 Forrester, Edward E., 553.
 Fort Point, 46.
- Frankish, Charles, 421.
 Fraser, Alexander R., 354.
 Fredericks, John D., 913.
 "Free Lance," 87.
 Fremont, John C., 12, 13.
 Fresno county, 38.
 Frost, Charles H., 251.
 Frost, George, 495.
 Fuqua, John M., 535.
- Gale, William A., 12.
 Gates, Lee C., 105.
 George, John W., 805.
 Gilbert, Edward, 13.
 Gillett, W. F., 108.
 Glenn, J. H., 929.
 Golden Gate Park, 59.
 Gold Hill Bonanza, 50.
 Gold mines, 3.
 Gold production (1852-3), 49.
 Gorman, Edmund R., 1038.
 Goodecell, Henry, 374.
 Goodecell, Rex B., 379.
 Good roads, 32.
 Greater San Francisco, 45.
 Greatest interurban railway center, 32.
 Greatest lumber port in the world, 31.
 Great seal of the state, 13.
 Green, Josephine B., 846.
 Green, Stephen, 840.
 Greene, Charles S., 811.
 Griffith, Hester T., 780.
 Groshen, F., 1094.
 Gwm, William M., 13.
 Gwynn, Alfred J., 711.
- Haas, Walter F., 517.
 Hadley, Emilie, 232.
 Hadley, Washington, 227.
 Hallidie, A. S., 51.
 Hamilton, Anson, 1068.
 Hamilton, J. G., 923.
 Hamilton, W. O., 923.
 Hammers, A. J., 1091.
 Hammers Family, 1091.
 Handley, Lorin A., 634.
 Hanson, Joseph N., 1092.
 Harbor of Los Angeles, 30.
 Harmon, Ira L., 1103.
 Harris, M. P., 1089.

- Harris, S. N., 1052.
 Hart, J. W., 957.
 Hart, Purdy, 905.
 Hartnell, William E. P., 12.
 Hartshorn, C. D., 507.
 Hartshorn, W. H., 889.
 Harvuot, L. O., 480.
 Harwood, Alfred P., 287.
 Harwood, Charles E., 171.
 Hauck, C., 1080.
 Haupt, Robert S., 280.
 Hawson, Henry, 1044.
 Hayden, George B., 574.
 Haynes, John W., 1051.
 Hazzard, M. L., 870.
 Heald, Edward P., 863.
 Heald's Business College, 863.
 Heber, 67, 68, 70, 87.
 Heber, A. H., 70, 79, 84, 87.
 Heil, F. S., 1055.
 Henderson, W. A., 764.
 Hewitt, Leslie R., 257.
 High Line canal, 69.
 Hill-born, 63.
 Hind dam, 81.
 Hocking, Thomas C., 1072.
 Hollbrook, George R., 452.
 Holland, Joseph H., 1064.
 Hollingsworth, H. B., 122.
 Holt, Leroy, 826.
 Holt, Rufus A., 462.
 Holt, W. F., 78, 79, 81, 85, 86, 685.
 Holton Power Company, 82, 87.
 Holtville, 78, 79, 82, 85.
 Holtville City, 67, 68.
 Hopkins, Mark, 50.
 Horton, Rufus W. L., 538.
 Hovley, Peter P., 909.
 Hubble, John E., 528.
 Hughes, Thomas E., 749.
 Huntington, Arthur E., 267.
 Huntington, C. P., 50, 51.
 Ide, William B., 12.
 Ijams, Isaac C., 641.
 Immigration, 28.
 Imperial City, 67, 68, 83.
 Imperial county, 37.
 Imperial county—For a decade, 67; the
 Imperial valley, 67; irrigation of the
 valley, 68; protection from Colorado's
 floods, 69; Charles R. Rockwood, 72;
 W. F. Holt, 81; town of Imperial, 83;
 Calexico, 83; Brawley, 84; Holtville,
 85; El Centro, 80.
 Imperial Land Company, 76, 78, 79, 83.
 Imperial valley, 67, 74, 87.
 Imperial Valley Bank, Brawley, 82.
 Imperial Valley Gas Company, 82.
 "Imperial Valley Press," 82, 87.
 Imperial Water Company No. 1, 70.
 Imperial Water Company No. 4, 78.
 Indians, 4.
 Ingram, A. G., 806.
 Inyo county, 38.
 Irrigation, 68, 70, 75, 79.
 Isom, I. W., 195.
 Jackson, Alden W., 254.
 Johnson, C. F., 909.
 Johnson, Joseph, 23.
 Johnstone, James A., 696.
 Jones, Doria, 406.
 Jones, John P., 702.
 Jones, Mark G., 405.
 Jones, Philo, 85, 926.
 Judson, Henry H., 749.
 Junipero Serra, 6, 10, 46.
 Kavanagh, John, 1046.
 Kelley, Stephen F., 598.
 Kelly, William R., 503.
 Kendle, King L., 653.
 Keppel, Mark, 821.
 Kern county, 38.
 Ketchum, Isaac W., 673.
 Kindergarten-, 23.
 Kings county, 39.
 Knight, George A., 91.
 Kums, Henry L., 520.
 Laine, J. R., 779.
 Lamberson, Frank, 858.
 Landers, Tom R., 903.
 Land of homes, 24.
 La Purissima Concepcion, 7.
 Largest southern California county, 40.
 La Soledad, 7.
 Laughlin, Homer, 128.
 Lee, Bradner W., 799.

- Lee, Louis, 1005.
 Leeke, William T., 337.
 Leonard, Edward B., 689.
 Letts, Arthur, 159.
 Lewis, John T., 1073.
 Lippincott, J. B., 35.
 Loffer, A. L., 1088.
 Long Beach, 31.
 Long, George A., 474.
 Lord, Isaac W., 235.
 Los Angeles—Birth of, 14; Democratic beginnings, 15; the live oak sprouts, 15; going to school, 16; captured by Fremont and Stockton (1846), 17; the lump of Yankee leaven, 19; spiritual growth and prosperity, 22; more than they can spend, 20; adopted children, 27; comfortable pioneering, 28; crime of the century, 29; a temperance town, 29; Los Angeles harbor, 30; electric power, 32; Los Angeles aqueduct, 32; the men behind the work, 33.
 Los Angeles county, 4, 30.
 "Los Angeles Times," 29.
 Los Angeles County Schools, 821.
 Loveland, Harvey D., 220.
 Lumber freight, 31.
 Lyall, Morton, 430.

 McCabe, Herbert L., 652.
 McCarthy, J. Harvey, 349.
 McClure, W. L., 1036.
 MacDonald, Donald, 408.
 McDougall, John, 13.
 McGarvin, Don C., 105.
 McGarvin, Robert, 102.
 McGroarty, John S., 7, 743.
 McGuire, J. L., 492.
 McKeehan, T. D., 1040.
 Mackey, James W., 59.
 McNamara, James, 20.
 McNamara, John, 20.
 McNutt, Cyrus F., 761.
 McNutt, Eliza G., 763.
 McNutt, William F., 819.
 Maginnis, Afee J., 672.
 Maginnis, Almon P., 660.
 Magnificent levee which protects the valley (view), 70.
 Maier, Edward R., 1098.
 Main canal (view), 77.
 Mannon, James M., 967.
 Mansfield, William P., 690.
 Map of Imperial county, 60.
 Marin county, 63.
 Marshall, James W., 47.
 Mason, Richard B., 113.
 Masten, W. W., 873.
 Maull, Paul, 994.
 Mayor, Mark H., 1050.
 Mead, William, 35.
 Memorial museum, 60.
 Merrill, Samuel L., 205.
 Mexican administration of California, 11.
 Mexican governors, 12.
 Mexican rule ends, 13.
 Mexicans, 10.
 Mid-winter fair, 60.
 Miles, William C., 1012.
 Miller, J. J., 764.
 Mill valley, 63.
 Mission Dolores, 46.
 Mission Indians, 15.
 Missions, 7, 10, 11, 46.
 Mission San Gabriel, 11.
 Mitchell, Thomas J., 1095.
 Modjeska, Helena (portrait), 18.
 Mojave, 35.
 Monk, Edward R., 369.
 Moore, Charles C., 54.
 Moore, H. S., 969.
 Moore, Jere E., 1033.
 Moores, Josiah B., 436.
 Moreno, Jose, 15.
 Mott, W. C. H., 1068.
 Mt. Tamalpais, 63.
 Mt. Whitney, 38.
 Mulholland, William, 33, 35.
 Munday, Martin E. C., 658.
 Municipal wharfage, 31.
 Munk, Joseph A., 392.
 Munson, Gilbert D., 546.

 Nance, Edgar A., 870.
 Natural resources, 21.
 Navarro, Jose, 15.
 Navel oranges, 21.
 Nelson, Robert T., 276.
 Nice, P. F., 1087.

- Nichols, George W., 181.
 Nightingale, John, 571.
 Nob Hill, 51.
 Norton, Chalmers S., 666.
 Norton, John, 198.
 Norton, John H., 136.
 Oakland, 63.
 Oakley-Paulin Company, 78.
 O'Brien, W. S., 50.
 Orange county, 39.
 Ortker, Fred M., 1070.
 Overman, E. M., 1101.
 Owens lake, 35.
 Owens river aqueduct, 32.
 Owen, T. B., 710.
 Owens valley apples, 38.
 Pace, J. C., 714.
 Packard, D. S., 925.
 Padres, 6, 9, 15.
 Palmer, John W., 48.
 Palmer, Millard F., 259.
 Panama canal, 53.
 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 54.
 Parker, Claude I., 322.
 Parker, Walter F., 1060.
 Parmelee, Zelotes L., 987.
 Parmentier, Fernand, 886.
 Pasadena, 23, 29.
 Patterson, Wilson C., 110.
 Paul, James L., 282.
 Pear crop, 22.
 Pease, Niles, 793.
 Pemberton, James E., 318.
 Pennington, Henry, 1078.
 Perkins, Thomas A., 850.
 Perry, C. N., 76.
 Pier, Winthrop, 219.
 Pigeon ranch, 20.
 Pina, Maximo, 16.
 Pine, Samuel, 598.
 Podrasnik, Alois, 398.
 Pollok, Allan, 54.
 Pomeroy, Abram E., 195.
 Pony express, 50.
 Population of state, 17.
 Portola festival, 64.
 Post, Charles A., 1015.
 Portraits—Helena Modjeska, 18; John G. Downey, 34; Charles Robinson Rockwood, 72.
 Pottenger, Francis M., 315.
 Potter, John A., 1041.
 Potter, L. A., 1092.
 Poultry, 20.
 Presidio, 60.
 Price, Robert O., 409.
 Prim, James M., 1052.
 Prune product, 21.
 Public schools, 23.
 Pueblo de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles, 15.
 Quintero, Luis, 15.
 Railroads, 49.
 Raisin crop, 31.
 Ranches, 11.
 Rehkopf, R. H., 1066.
 Reibenstein, Richard R., 1075.
 Reid, Edward W., 459.
 Rice, Katherine A., 616.
 Rice, William F., 612.
 Richest county in the west, 37.
 Rideout, Benjamin, 564.
 Rideout, Eliza E., 565.
 Riley, Bennet, 13.
 Rimpau, Albert R., 1058.
 Rimpau, Frank T., 1059.
 Rimpau, Theodore, 1057.
 Riverside county, 39.
 Robison, J. A., 456.
 Rockwood, Charles R., 72.
 Rockwood, Charles Robinson (portrait), 72.
 Rockwood gate, 79.
 Rodriguez, Pablo, 15.
 Rolph, James, 970.
 Rosas, Alejandro, 15.
 Rosas, Basilio, 15.
 Ross valley, 63.
 Rumsey, Roy L., 1062.
 Rupp, John H., 477.
 Sacramento, 13.
 Salton sea, 68.
 Salton sink, 79.
 San Antonio de Padua, 7.

- San Bernardino county, 40.
 San Buena Ventura, 7.
 "San Carlos," 46.
 San Carlos del Carmel, 7.
 San Diego, 7.
 San Diego City, 41.
 San Diego county, 40.
 San Francisco—Most modern city of the world, 44; the face turned toward Asia, 44; distinctive atmosphere, 45; Spanish missions, 46; influx of gold seekers, 47; Yerba Buena becomes San Francisco, 47; Hamlet becomes a city in a day, 47; railroads come, 49; Civil war times, 50; destruction and replacement of the city, 51; Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 51; water and sewer systems, 55; public library, 56; churches and hospitals, 57; hotels, 57; clubs, 58; hills, 58; peculiar climate, 59; Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, 59; water front, 61; Chinatown, 62.
 San Fernando, 7.
 San Fernando Mission, founded in 1707 (view), 8.
 San Fernando reservoir, 36.
 Sanford, John B., 991.
 San Francisco de Assisi, 7.
 San Francisco Solano, 7.
 San Gabriel Arkangel, 7.
 Sanitary fund, 50.
 San Joaquin county, 39.
 San Jose, 13.
 San Jose de Guadalupe, 7.
 San Juan Bautista, 7.
 San Juan Capistrano, 7.
 San Luis Obispo, 7.
 San Luis Obispo county, 38.
 San Luis Rey, 7.
 San Miguel, 7.
 San Pedro, 30, 31.
 San Rafael, 63.
 San Rafael Arkangel, 7.
 Santa Barbara, 7.
 Santa Barbara county, 40.
 Santa Clara, 7.
 Santa Cruz, 7.
 Santa Ynez, 7.
 Sargent, Edwin W., 125.
 Scatena, L., 301.
 Schaniel, N., 792.
 Schools, 23.
 School children, 24.
 Schools of Los Angeles County, The, 821.
 Schuyler, James D., 116.
 Scott, Charles E., 954.
 Scott, John H., 544.
 Scott, Joseph, 244.
 Sears, W. J., 793.
 Sebastian, Charles E., 595.
 Sergas de Esplandian (Exploits of Esplandian), 2.
 Serra, Junipero, 6, 10, 46.
 Sewell, William A., 797.
 Shaw, Nelson T., 1042.
 Shenk, John W., 101.
 Shepherd, William W., 1048.
 Sherman, M. H., 35.
 Sherman, Moses H., 936.
 Shortridge, Samuel M., 914.
 Shoup, Guy V., 206.
 Shoup, Paul, 830.
 Shoup, Timothy V., 829.
 Sir Francis Drake Bay, 5.
 Skiff, Frederick J. V., 55.
 Smith, Charles W., 768.
 Smith, J. W., 968.
 Smith, Peter, 500.
 Smith, William H., 776.
 Sonoma Declaration of Independence, 12.
 Southwell, Daniel, 701.
 Southern Pacific, 68.
 Southern Pacific Railroad Company, 71, 72, 79.
 Spanish missions, 46.
 Spanish saints, 4.
 Speegle, William N., 989.
 Specks, John W., 1000.
 Sponogle, Francis M., 1031.
 Stahl Brothers, 685.
 Standlee, Claude E., 165.
 Stanford, Leland, 50.
 Stanton, Will, 1102.
 State capitol, Sacramento (view), 23.
 Steele, Rufus, 43.
 Stephens, Asa D., 962.
 Stewart, William B., 1096.

- Stinchfield, Ammi, 505.
 Stone, George, 899.
 Stroven, Henry, 953.
 Summerfield, Johnson W., 333.
 Sunset on Salton sea (view), 75.
 Sutter's mill, 47.
 Sweeney, John J., 154.

 Taber, Annie, 761.
 Taber, Isaiah W., 756.
 Taft, Stephen H., 832.
 Tays, Amelia, 295.
 Tays, John B., 290.
 Tecolote Rancho, 854.
 Ten Thousand Club, 87.
 Thatcher, Fred H., 312.
 Theobald, H. C., 1083.
 Thomas, Walter C., 909.
 Thompson, James F., 991.
 Thompson, Newton W., 331.
 Thorpe, Charles F., 930.
 Todd, William L., 12.
 Tout, Otis B., 1104.
 Travers, J. L., 938.
 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 13.
 Truck farming, 20.
 Tulare county, 39.
 Tyler, Laben J. E., 513.

 Uber, Frank A., 1100.
 Union Pacific, 50.
 United States Reclamation Service, 69.
 Unruh, Hiram A., 384.

 Valdez, Luciano, 16.
 Vallejo, 13.
 Valley State Bank, El Centro, 82.
 VanDerpoel, Weston R., 787.
 Vanegas, Jose, 15.
 Van Horn, William A., 839.
 Van Nuys, Isaac N., 644.
 Ventura county, 49.
 Views—San Fernando Mission, founded in 1797, 8; State capitol, Sacramento, 23; "Chronicle" building, 42; magnificent levee which protects the valley, 70; sunset on Salton sea, 75; main canal, 77; dumping rock to hold the Colorado back, 80.

 Villavalencio, Antonio F., 15.
 Vineyards, 20.
 Vogel, Fred, 305.

 Wagner, A. F., 1067.
 Walsworth, Chester R., 440.
 Ward, Clarence B., 55.
 Ward, H. Orin, 472.
 Water district No. 5, 86.
 Water district No. 6, 84.
 Water district No. 7, 84.
 Water district No. 8, 87.
 Waters, Byron, 174.
 Waters, Henry H., 178.
 Weaver, A. L., 431.
 Weaver, Joe, 744.
 Webb, Samuel, 919.
 Webb, Ulysses S., 248.
 Weddington Family, 619.
 Weddington, M. Guy, 621.
 Wedel, Jacob P., 415.
 Wellcome, George T., 776.
 Wessel, William, 168.
 Westerfeld, Otto F., 1034.
 Weston, 87.
 Weyse, Henry G., 883.
 Whitaker, Isaac W., 444.
 White, Thaddeus, 920.
 White, William, O., 1023.
 Whiting, D. G., 499.
 Whittington, John W., 662.
 Wiesendanger, Theodore, 604.
 Williams, Williams R., 320.
 Willis, Henry M., Sr., 360.
 Willis, Henry M., 353.
 Wilmington lagoon, 31.
 Wilsie, Willis E., 451.
 Wilson, Alvin C., 966.
 Wilson, Emily A., 680.
 Wilson, Ira L., 471.
 Wilson, Percy R., 674.
 Wise, F. M., 432.
 Wise, John H., 1029.
 Wimp, William H., 128.
 Winslow, Henry E., 557.
 Witter, M. D., 1039.
 Wolfen, George H., 224.
 Wood, James W., 977.
 Wood, John P., 530.

- Works, Lewis R., 412.
Wright, George W., 13.
Wright, Harold Bell, 853.
Yerba Buena (San Francisco), 47.
Young, John P., 602.
Young Men's Christian Association
 building, Los Angeles, 22.
Young Women's Christian Association
 building, Los Angeles, 22.

